

- (1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 42
(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 3-9
(3) ஆதாரங் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

JUDICIAL DEPT துறை

அரசாணை / எண்.	அச்சகம்
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	பலவகை
செண் 24 24	
நாள்:	14-9-1885-100

MY

முடிக்கவேண்டிய கையாள்வே கூடாது.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

READ—the following paper :—

From Colonel H. D. CLOETE, Inspector-General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 2nd July 1885, No. 4409.

Statistical department.

I have the honor to forward, herewith, fifteen copies of my Administration report for the year 1884, including five copies for despatch to the Government of India, as per G.O., No. 1729, dated 29th June 1883, Judicial department.

2. The remaining thirty-four copies required in official memorandum, No. 42, dated 29th July 1880, Public department, will be sent to the Under Secretary to Government, Madras.

ORDER—dated 14th September 188., No. 2424 Judicial.

With the above letter, the Inspector-General submits the Administration report of the Police department for the year 1884. The total strength of the Police establishments of all descriptions on the 31st December 1884 was 23,775, against 24,252 on the corresponding date of the previous year; while, if office establishments are excluded, the regular police force numbered 21,788 against 22,273 in 1883. The decrease is due to the abolition of the Punitive Police in Salem town from the 31st November 1884, to the reduction effected in the numbers of the Madras City Marine Police, and, in a less degree, to the continued replacement of the police employed as salt guards by a Salt Preventive force. The general decrease in the strength of the police is sufficiently explained by these causes, but they do not afford an adequate explanation of the very marked falling off in the number of officers of the grade of sub-inspector. While the constabulary have been reduced by two per cent. only, and the inspectors by 0.8 per cent., it appears that the number of sub-inspectors was 25 per cent. lower than at the end of 1883. The Government desire to have further information on this point. The number of non-effectives shows a continued tendency to increase. The Inspector-General is requested to explain the causes of this:

1882	..	..	..	..	..	320
1883	..	..	..	..	..	362
1884	..	..	..	..	..	388

it does not appear how an increase in the sanctioned scale of sweepers, who should be classed as "office establishment and servant" can have anything to do with the number of non-effectives.

2. The total cost of the police during the year amounted to Rs. 38,15,204 against Rs. 37,61,381 in the preceding year. If the force employed on duties connected with the Salt, Land Customs and Jail departments, in which force a considerable reduction was made, are excluded, the cost of the main body of police was Rs. 36,70,857 as compared with Rs. 35,71,089 in 1883. The Government are of opinion that this large advance, amounting to nearly a lakh of rupees, which is coincident with a reduction of numbers, should have been explained by the Inspector-General. The increase is observed to have occurred under the head of "Contingencies and other expenses," which cost Rs. 5,34,762 in the year under review, against Rs. 4,30,575 in 1883. An explanation should be submitted.

~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~

செப்பனருபவர பெயர்

**செப்பனுவதற்காக எடுத்த
கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாள்**

செப்புவிட்டு முடிந்த நாள்

**சரிபார்க்கும் இராஜாட்சி
மு. பாண்டி உத்தியோகம்
கையொப்பம் கையொப்பம்**

~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~*~

3. The proportion of police to population was 1 to 1,485, the ratio in towns being 1 to 618 and in rural parts 1 to 1,619. In the previous year the general proportion was 1 to 1,462, that in towns being 1 to 544, and in rural parts 1 to 1,620. It will be seen that the decrease is almost confined to towns, and is due to the reductions in Salem and Madras.

4. The conduct of the force during the year was on the whole good, and the progressive improvement, which recent reports have shown, was continued. Although the percentage dismissed, fined, or degraded was 19.3 against 18.5 in 1883, the increase was attributable to two districts, Anantapur and South Arcot. No explanation is given as to why in the former district 219 men should have been fined, degraded, or suspended, as compared with 85 in the preceding year, the total of the force (515) being almost unchanged. The Inspector-General should carefully watch any tendency to inflict an excessive number of punishments, such as fines, a method of administration dangerous to the well-being of the force, and contrary to the existing police orders. The number of dismissals, resignations, desertions and convictions of officers by courts, showed each a satisfactory diminution during the year, and no bad case of torture or other misconduct was recorded against the police.

5. During the period under review some progress was made with the education of the force, but there is still room for considerable improvement. 71.3 per cent. can read and write, against 70, 69 and 67.5 per cent. in the three preceding years. There was one illiterate head constable less than in 1883, and 774 men passed the prescribed test against 758 in the year previous. These figures show slow, but for the most part steady progress. The Governor attaches very great importance to this subject, and desire that the Inspector-General should impress on his District Superintendents the great value of education in the force. It is a noticeable fact that both in the year under review and its predecessors, the number of departmental punishments in each of the three police ranges of the presidency has steadily decreased as the number of men educated has increased. Where education had progressed farthest, there punishments were fewest, and *vice versa*. The argument drawn therefrom might doubtless be pushed too far, but it would not be easy to exaggerate the usefulness of education to the police.

Range.	Percentage educated.			Percentage punished.		
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1882.	1883.	1884.
1. Northern ..	59.6	61.2	63	25.4	18.2	17.2
2. Central ..	58.3	58.6	59.9	27.9	22.4	27.6
3. Southern ..	82.8	83.2	85	17.8	14.9	13.7

6. Nine hundred and forty-eight policemen were employed in guarding the prisoners confined in Central and District Jails, as compared with 1,019 in 1883. With reference to this last figure the Inspector-General will explain why it differs from that given in the report for 1883. It is observed that the return of escapes from custody furnished by the Inspector-General of Police differs materially from that shown in the Presidency Jail report. In the latter, two cases are mentioned in which convicts escaping from District Jails were not recaptured, whereas the report now under review shows all such escaped convicts, seven in all, to have been recaptured. This is a serious discrepancy which should be explained in communication with the Inspector-General of Jails. The Government remark that paragraph 1 of the report refers to the transfer of the duties of guarding convicts in the jails to the Jail department, as having been already commenced at Coimbatore, Vellore and Rajahmundry in the year 1884 (G.O., 20th December 1884, No. 3340). It is believed however that the transfer was not begun till the 1st February 1885.

7. The recorded deaths from violent and unnatural causes has shown but little variation during the last five years, the average for the period being 11,644. This appears to afford *prima facie* evidence of the general accuracy of the returns. The figures show many singular uniformities, as, for instance, the number of

1880	..	..	..	11579
1881	..	..	..	11331
1882	..	..	..	11115
1883	..	..	..	11449
1884	..	..	..	11550

	Persons murdered.	Persons of double murders.	persons murdered, of murder cases, and of double murders committed. Suicides numbered 1,686 against 1,713 and 1,647 in the two preceding years. Accidental deaths amounted to 8,850 as compared with 8,843
1882	261	236	
1883	231	239	
1884	211	242	

and 8,846 in 1883 and 1882; of the accidental deaths 5,957 were caused by drowning, 417 by wild beasts, and 906 by snakes. None of these figures shows any such important variation as to call for remark.

8. There has been a small increase in the number of known depredators, and an immense increase in that of wandering gangs. In the last three years the recorded number of the latter has nearly trebled. During the year under review the single district of Kurnool contained more

of this class than did the whole presidency in 1882, and this is explained to be due to the influx of people of this class from the Hyderabad territories to find employment on the railway works. The other and more general cause given for the increase is the new system of registration introduced by the Police orders issued during the year. It is hoped that care will be taken to prevent tribes who may have settled down and adopted an honest livelihood, being harassed under this improved system of registration.

9. The general results in crime during the year are not available, nor is a comparison with former years possible, because the Imperial statement A is absent from the report. No mention of this omission is made, nor is any explanation of it given by the Inspector-General in the report; but he has telegraphed in reply to a reference that statement A will be forwarded with the criminal statistics. The Government desire to be informed why the statement was not as usual appended to the report. The only information given regarding the general amount of crime committed during the year is a statement showing the results by ranges in cognizable crime. From this it appears that detection and recovery of lost property were best in the Southern range, and convictions of persons arrested highest in the Northern range. The percentage of cases detected to those reported (20.8) in the Kistna district was very discreditable. The recovery of lost property was very bad in Nellore and Trichinopoly. The best results all round are shown by the Nilgiris, Coimbatore and Chingleput.

10. Two hundred and forty-two murders were committed during the year, and of these 100 or 41.3 per cent. were detected. If however, the 25 cases in which the murderers committed suicide, and which are classed as undetected under Police rules, are excluded, the percentage of detection is 46. The best detection among districts is shown by Bellary, but again if the cases where murder was followed by suicide are excluded, Salem stands first with 85 per cent. of reported cases detected.

11. The most serious of offences against property, dacoity, has shown a decided diminution of late years, which is a very satisfactory testimony to the gradual effect of Police work. The decrease is continued in the year under review, and the percentage of cases detected has risen from 24.7 in 1883 to 26.9. If the figures representing the recovery of property were not so very low, the work of the year as regards this crime would be very good. The dacoity detection in Cuddapah, regarding which a special report is now before Government, reflected much credit on the police of the district, and it is hoped that both there and in Tanjore this form of crime has received a check. On the other hand the results in Bellary were very unfavorable. In house-dacoities, although there was little positive decrease during the year, the number of cases being 41 against 43 in 1883, yet as 16 of the total occurred in Tanjore, where detection was very successful, and where, as has been said, it may be

1875	..	..	..	229
1879	..	..	..	432
1880	..	..	..	315
1881	..	..	..	161
1882	..	..	..	152
1883	..	..	..	154
1884	..	..	..	130

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hoped that the crime has been now repressed, and as 13 districts were free from this form of crime, it may be expected that this, the worst form of dacoity, will show a decided reduction during the current year. Robberies numbered 230 against 237 in 1883, and house-breakings 6,034 against 5,622. The general results of detection in grave offences against property showed a fractional improvement, 33.7 per cent. being detected against 33.5 per cent. in the previous year. It may be remarked that the utility of the last column of the statement in paragraph 43 is not very apparent, and the column might be more profitably occupied by a percentage of persons convicted to arrests.

12. The number of ordinary thefts during the year was 14,743, involving loss of property valued at Rs. 3,696, for which offences 26,932 persons were arrested. Six thousand one hundred and sixty-one or 41 per cent. of the cases were detected, 9,824 or 36 per cent. of the persons were convicted, and Rs. 89,155 worth of property, or 24 per cent. of the amount lost, was recovered. Owing to the absence of Imperial statement A from the report under review, it is not practicable accurately to compare these figures with those of the previous year, but the results may be looked on as fairly satisfactory. The desirability of the establishment of a Railway Police, who might maintain a watch on the movements of criminal bands using the line, is undoubted, but there is at present unfortunately little probability of the necessary funds being forthcoming. Cattle thefts were rather less in number than in the previous year, and detection showed little variation. As usual this crime was most prevalent in the districts of Madura and Coimbatore. The number of cattle-poisoning cases showed a satisfactory decrease. In the statement regarding this crime in section 45 of the report, the last column is not understood. It does not appear how property, i.e., cattle poisoned, can be recovered through the instrumentality of the police.

1882	..	..	..	..	..	85
1883	..	..	..	..	..	83
1884	..	..	..	..	..	65

13. Turning to offences against the revenue laws, the increase which is apparent in prosecutions for offences against Salt Acts is very remarkable, the number of cases having risen from 6,440 in 1883 to 16,833 in the year under review. The Inspector-General states that the great number of these cases were reported by Salt officers to the police. The increase is so great and sudden as to suggest a serious overuse of the penal clauses of those Acts. The attention of the Commissioner of Salt and Abkari will be called to the matter, and Government desire a full report. The number of offences against the Abkari laws has shown little variation.

1882	..	..	..	..	..	635
1883	..	..	..	..	..	114
1884	..	..	..	..	..	38

14. The number of cases referred to the police for inquiry, by Magistrates under sections 155 and 202, Criminal Procedure Code was 5,943 as against 5,613 in the preceding year, and of these 4,144 were struck off as false against 4,112 in 1883. The number of references to the police does not appear to be on the whole excessive, but the Government is unable to understand the great diversity in practice in the several districts. The power of reference to the police, if properly used, is useful, but its usefulness largely depends on the discretion shown in selecting cases for such reference. The Godavari district has for several years possessed the largest number of these references. The District Magistrate will submit a statement showing the several offences which have thus been referred by the courts subject to him, and by his own during 1884. Twelve thousand nine hundred and twenty-two complaints were referred by the police as false, and of these 12,428 were ordered to be struck off by Magistrates. It is observed that in the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly every case so referred was struck off, while in Nellore, Coimbatore and Salem only two or three cases were not so treated. These figures raise a presumption that the courts in the districts named are not sufficiently careful in the exercise of this power, and are wont to strike off all cases referred by the police, as the least troublesome proceeding to themselves. It is noticeable that while 494 or 3 per cent. of the 12,922 cases referred by the police as false were not struck off, 2,892 cases prosecuted by the

police as true were found by the courts to be false. The cases thus prosecuted and found to be false showed an increase of about 11 per cent. over the figures of 1883; an increase of this kind must always be unsatisfactory.

15. The inspection work of the year was well done. South Arcot, Cuddapah, Malabar, and Godavari show the best figures, while inspection was least in Kurnool. Messrs. H. E. Sullivan and Steel should be called on to explain their failure to complete the inspection of their divisions. 15

16. The Government observe, in conclusion, that the report has been much abbreviated, presumably in consequence of the remarks made in reviewing the report of last year. This is a move in the right direction, for the district reports were formerly too often loaded with trivial and unimportant details. But much improvement might still be effected. The district reports, as they now stand, are for the most part bare statements of figures, all of which occur again later in the report in the combined statements. What the detailed district reports should contain is a brief and intelligent review of the state of crime and of the working of the police in the district during the year, illustrated where necessary by figures; but not allowed to become a cut and dried form. With regard to the remainder of the report the Government expect a fuller explanation of the unusual and salient features of the year's work than is now given. At present the Government is left for the most part without the opinion of the Inspector-General on the events of the year. Important subjects like "Reserves" and "Village Police" are in the present report conspicuous by their absence. These remarks should be kept in view in the preparation of future reports. 16

(True Extract)

W. WILSON,
for Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Police.
" of Jails.
" the Revenue department.
" all District Magistrates.
" the Presidency Magistrates.

Exd. J. Wright.

3

Govt. of Madras:

JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 14th September 1885, No. 2424.

SEPTEMBER.

Police Administration Report.

Reviewing the — for the year 1884.

19
2024

19
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3
2424

No. 1489.

424

Chief Office of the Inspector General of Police,

Madras, 26th August 1885

FROM

Colonel H. A. Clarte

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,

TO

THE Chief Secretary,
to Government,
Coatamund.

SIR,

Enclosures.

None.

With reference to your telegram dated 25th August 1885, I have the honor to inform you that Imperial Return A to F will be separately printed as usual and forwarded together with Criminal Statistics in the first issue of September.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obed^t servant

H. A. Clarte Colonel

Inspector General of Police

MR
C. A. L. MR

(4)

CURRENT NO.

Judicial (1885)

DEPARTMENT.

FROM

Col: W. D. Clote

INSPECTOR GENERAL

of Police,

No. 4989.

Dated

26

August 1885

Received

No.

SUBJECT.

3/24/24
2/24/24
No. 4989.
Dated 26 August 1885
Received 27 8/5
No.
SUBJECT.
Informs that Imperial
Returns will be forwarded
in the first week of
September.

~~Hon. Member,~~
NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

3/24/84
In this case, the man
has been in prison since
the 5th June 83, but
as his present sentence
of 4 years' rig. imprison-
ment ~~only~~ is dated the
18th August, he will,
unless the sentence is
amended, lose the 2
months - (5th June - 9th August)
which he was imprisoned
on the former sentence
now quashed. It is sub-
mitted that those 2 mont-
should be considered to
have formed part of the
sentence of 4 yrs, & that
the H. of C. may be moved
for this purpose.

ADD The man will have to
suffer two months
longer imprisonment
than was intended unless
this is represented to the
H. of C.

Office **JCS** | **INDIAN TELEGRAPH.** | Local No. **1017**
 To **Clotacammund** | From **Hyd. Lahore**
 (Station) **Madras** | (Person) **Police**
 Date **1/11** | Day **26** | Hour **13** | Minute **17** | **Urgent**
 TO (Person) **Madras** | FROM (Person) **Police**

Imperial statement
 A is in press
 will be forwarded
 with criminal
 statistics first-
 week september

RECD FROM **L N** | SENT TO **L N**
 AT **Hra** | M.A. BY **L N**
 Date **26/8/85** | M.A. BY **L N**
 S. P. No. 1100 - G. T. Form - No. 240 - 10-6-85 - 10-10-85
 Telegraph Master.

78
2424.

Judicial CURRENT NO. 366.

Telegram
From Insp: Genl. Police
Madras.

S
Mugger

No.

Dated 26-8-83

Received 26-8-83

Enclosures -

SUBJECT.

Informing that Imperial
Statement-A is in press
and will be forwarded
with Criminal Statistics
1st Week September.

For

Handwritten: 18/Nov

The Collectors of
 The District Magistrates of
 The Presidents, Municipal
 Commissions,
 The Presidents, Local Fund
 Boards,

6

Anantapur.
 North Arcot, Chittoor.
 South Arcot, Cuddalore.

Bellary.
 South Canara, Mangalore
 Chingleput, Saidápet.
 Coimbatore. *2224*

Cuddapah.
 Ganjam, Chatrapur.
 Godavari, Cocanada.
 Kistna, Masulipatam.
 Kurnoor.
 Madhira.

Malabar, Calicut
 Nilgiris, Ootacamund.

Nellore.

Salem.

Tanjore.

Tinnevely.

Trichinopoly.

Vizagapatam.

8

Statistical Department.

No. 4109.

Chief Office of the Inspector General of Police,

Adras, 29th July 1880.

FROM

Colonel A. D. Blecto

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,

TO

THE Chief Secretary
to Government
Ontarion

SIR,

Enclosures.

I have the honor to forward
* By post herewith * 15 Copies of my adminis-
tration Report for the year 1884
including 5 Copies for despatch
to the Government of India as
per G. O. No 1729 dated 29 June
1883 Judicial Department.

The remaining 34 Copies re-
quired in official Memorandum
No 42 dated 29th July 1880
Public Department will be

C. I. & 14 Sept 85, at 2000 Jm.

it to the Under Secretary to
Government, Madras.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedt Servant

Master Colonel

Asst Insp Genl of Police
for Insp Genl of Police

10/2424-

28/11/1

20/5-17-11-14
CURRENT NO. 2

Judicial (1885) DEPARTMENT.

2/24/24

2
2429

FROM Colonel A.D. Blum

INSPECTOR GENERAL

of Police,

No. 2429.

Dated 29 July 1885.
Received

Encls. No. 1

SUBJECT.

Forwards 15 Copies
of Administration
Report for the year
1884 including 5 copies
for despatch to the
Government of India

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following

from the D.G. of Police, dated 29 July 85,
no. 4409.

Order: 14 September/85 No. 2434

With the above letter, the Inspector-General submits the Administration Report of the Police Department for the year 1884. The total strength of the Police establishments of all descriptions on the 31st Dec 84 was 23775, against 24252 on the corresponding date of the previous year; while, if office establishments are excluded, the regular Police Force numbered 21788 against 22273 in 1883. The decrease is due to the abolition of the Punitive Police in Salem town from the 31st Nov 84, to the reduction effected in the numbers of the Madras City Marine Police, to the ~~partial transfer to the Jail Department of the duty of guarding convicts~~

11/9
see note below

fail, and, in a lesser degree, to the continued replacement of the Police employed as salt guards by a salt preventive force. The general decrease in the strength of the Police is sufficiently explained by these causes, but they do not afford an adequate explanation of the very marked falling off in the number of officers of the grade of sub-inspectors. While the constabulary have been reduced by 2 percent only, & the inspectors by 0.8 percent, it appears that the number of subinspectors was 25 percent lower than at the end of 1883. The Government desire to have further information on this point. It is also not understood why the total of inspectors & subinspectors does not agree with the total of columns 4 & 5 of Statement D, Appendix A. If the figures in the Statement include office establishment, the fact should ^{have} been made clear in a note. The number

There is some discrepancy between the figures given in the above statement and the figures given in the statement of the 1883. Since the figures are not the same, it is not clear what the discrepancy is. It is possible that the figures are correct, but the discrepancy is due to some other cause.

From the above statement it appears that the number of inspectors and subinspectors is not the same as the number of columns 4 and 5 of Statement D, Appendix A. This is a discrepancy which should be explained.

8
1884

242431

of non-effectives shows a continued tendency to increase. The Sg. is requested to explain the causes of this: it does not appear how an increase in the sanctioned scale of sweepers, who should be classed as "Office Establishment and Servants" can have anything to do with the number of non-effectives.

2. The total cost of the Police during the year amounted to Rs. ^{38,15,204} ~~37,61,381~~ against Rs. 37,61,381 in the preceding year. If the force employed on duties connected with the salt, land customs and jail departments, in which force a considerable reduction was made, are excluded the cost of the main body of Police was Rs. 36,70,857, as compared with Rs. 35,71,089 in 1883. The Government are of opinion that this large advance amounting to nearly a lakh of rupees, which is coincident with a reduction of numbers, should have been explained by

12

by the Inspector General. The ~~error~~
is observed to have occurred under
the head of "Contingencies & other
expenses", which cost Rs. 534,752
in the year under review, against
Rs. 4,30,575 in 1883. An explana-
tion should be submitted.

3. Their proportion of Police to population was one to 1485, the ratio in towns being 1 to 608 and in rural parts 1 to 1619. In the previous year the general proportion was one to 1462, that in towns being one to 544 and in rural parts one to 1620. It will be seen that the decrease is almost confined to towns and is due to the reductions in Salem and Madras.

4- The conduct of the Police during the year continued the progress improvement, which recent reports have exhibited. ⁹⁵⁹ ~~new~~ ~~men~~ of the Force were dismissed, ~~discharged or departed~~, as compared with 1313 in 1883; 198 were criminally convicted and 211; while resignations also showed decrease. The results would have been more satisfactory, were it not that an excessive number in one district raised the general average. The chief complaints inflicted at Cawnpore and South Arcot were

9
2024

4. The conduct of the Force during the year was on the whole good, and the progressive improvement, which recent reports have shown, was continued. Although the percentage dismissed, fined, or degraded was 19.3 against 18.5 in 1883, the increase was attributable to two districts, Anantapur and South Arcot. No explanation is ^{given as to} apparent why in the former district 219 men should have been fined, degraded, or suspended, as compared with 85 in the preceding year, the total of the force (515) being almost unchanged. The Inspector General should carefully watch any tendency to inflict an excessive number of punishments, such as fines, a method of administration dangerous to the well-being of the force, and contrary to the existing Police Orders. The number of dismissals, resignations, desertions and convictions of officers by Courts, showed each a satisfactory diminution during the year, and ~~the~~ no bad case of torture or other misconduct was recorded against the Police.

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 under review and its
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 of the three Police

Range	Percentage educated			Percentage punished		
	1882	1883	1884	1882	1883	1884
1. Northern	59.6	61.2	63	25.4	18.2	17.2
2. Central	58.3	58.6	59.9	27.9	22.4	27.5
3. Southern	82.8	83.2	85	17.8	14.9	13.7

Range of the Presidency has been in
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~~an exact inverse ratio to the percentage~~
~~of the men educated~~, - where educa-
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 versa. The argument drawn there-
 from might doubtless be pushed
 far, but it would not be a

to exaggerate the usefulness of education to the Police.

6. 948 police men were employed in guarding the prisoners confined in Central and District Jails, as compared with 1019 in 1883. With reference to this last figure (1019) the D.G. will explain why it differs from that given in the Report for 1883. It is observed that the return of escapes from custody furnished by the D.G. of Police differs materially from that shown in the Presidency Jail Report. In the latter, 2 cases are mentioned in which convicts escaping from District Jails were not recaptured, whereas the ~~present~~ Report now under review shows all such escaped convicts to have been recaptured. This is a serious discrepancy which should be explained in communication with the D.G. of Jails. The Government remark that para. 1 of the Report refers to the transfer of the duties of guarding convicts in the Jails to the Jail Dept, as having been already commenced at Coimbatore, Villore, & Rayachoti ^{in the year 1884}. ~~fact~~ ^{fact} ~~tenor~~ ^{tenor} is used. It is believed however that the transfer was not begun till the 1st February 85.

7. The recorded deaths from violent and unnatural causes have shown but little variation during

1880.	11679
1881.	11931
1882.	11815
1883.	11649

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last five years; the average for a period being 11644. This appears to afford prima facie evidence of the general accuracy of the returns. The figures show many singular uniformities, as for instance the number of persons murdered, of murder cases, and

Persons Murdered: Cases of Murder			of double murders committed
Year	1882	1883	
1882	260	236	Suicides numbered 1606
1883	261	239	
1884	261	242	

Against 1713 and 1647 and in the two preceding years. Accidental deaths amount to 8850 as compared with 8843 and 8846 in 1883 & 1882; and of the accidental deaths 5957 were caused by drowning, 417 by wild beasts, and 906 by snakes. None of these figures shows any ^{marked} important alteration to call for remark.

8. There has been a small increase in the number of known depredators and an immense increase in that of wandering Gays. In the last 3 years the recorded number of the latter has nearly trebled.

Wandering Gays	
1882	23409
1883	28502
1884	51231

During the year under review the single District of Kurnool contained more of this class than did the whole Presidency in 1882, and it is doubtless necessary and advantageous that registration of these wandering

find in agreement on the railway
works: other and more general
survey for the increase is the
new system of registration introduced
by the Police orders issued during the
war. It is hoped that care will be
taken to prevent tribes who may
have settled down & adopted an ho-
nest livelihood, being harassed
under this improved system of registra-
tion.

The general results in crime during the year are not available, nor is a comparison with former years possible, because the Imperial statement A is absent from the report. No mention of this ^{omission}, nor any explanation ^{is given} ~~is made~~ ^{is} ~~safed~~. By the Inspector General in the Report he has telegraphed in reply to a reference that Statement A will be forwarded with the criminal statistics. The Government desire to be informed why the Statement was not as usual appended to it. The only general

During the year 1881, the
showed the general result by
Ranges in cognizable cases. From
this it appears that detection and
recovery of lost property were best
in the Southern Range, and con-
ditions of persons arrested highest
in the Northern Range. The per-
centage of cases detected to those
reported (20.8) in the Kistna district
was very discreditable. The
loss of lost property was very bad
in Bellary, Trichinopoly. The best re-
sults round are shown by the Nilgiris,
Coimbatore and Chingleput.

1. 242 murders were committed
during the year, and of these
100 or 41.3 per cent. were detected.

2. If however the 25 cases in
which the murderers committed
suicide, & which are classed as
undetected under Police rules,
are excluded, the percentage of
detection is 46. The best detection

side are excluded, Sales

at with 85 per-cent of reported cases detected.

The most serious of offences against property, dacoity, has seen a decided diminution late years, which is a very satisfactory testimony to the dual effect of Police work. decrease is continued in

229	the year under review,
432	and the percentage of
315	cases detected has
161	risen from 24.7 in 1883
2... 152	to 26.9. If the figures
3... 154	representing the recovery
54... 130.	of property were not so very low,

work of the year as regards crime would be very good. dacoity detection in Cuddalore, regarding which a special report now before Government, reflects much credit on the police of the district, and it is hoped that the same and in Tanjore this year of crime has received a

any
in house dacoities, there was little possibility during the year, the number of cases being 41 against 43 in 183, yet as 16 of the total occurred in Tanjore where detection is very successful and where, as has been said, it may be hoped that the crime has been now repressed, as 13 districts were free from this form of crime, may be ~~expected~~ ^{expected} that this, the worst form of dacoity will show a decided reduction during the current year. Robberies numbered 230 against 237 in 183, and housebreakings 603 against 5622. The general results of detection in grave offences against property showed a fractional improvement, 33.7 per cent being detected against 35 per cent in the previous year. It may be remarked that

by
might be more
ly occupied by a per-
son, of persons convicted
arrests.
The number of ordinary thefts during the year was 743, involving loss of property valued at Rs. 3,69,626, for which offences 26,932 persons were arrested. 6161 or 21 per cent of the cases were detected, 9824 or 36 per cent of the persons were convicted and Rs. 89,155 worth of property ^{amount} 24 per cent of the ^{amount} lost were recovered. Owing to the absence of Imperial Statement A from the Report under review, it is not practicable accurately to compare these figures with those of the previous year, but the results may be looked upon as fairly satisfactory.

the number of cases having risen
from 140 in 1883 to 16833

the year under review. The

states that the greater number
of these cases were reported
Salt Officers to the Police. The

increase is ^{so great} ~~far too large~~ and
due to be ^{attributable to} a natural and

the development of the
enactment of the salt acts, and
are to suggest a serious

use of the penal clauses of
the acts. The attention of the
Commissioners of Salt & Alkali

be called to the matter, and
the Government desire a
detailed report. The number of offences

2. 2635
13. 2314
14. 2438

against the ab-
solute laws has shown
a variation.

The number of cases referred to
Police for enquiry, by Magis-
trates under sections 155 and 153

P. was 5948 and 5613 in the
preceding year, and of these
44 were struck off as false

in 1882 in 1883

man whole

the Government is -
understand the gr
ity in practice among the
districts. The power of reference
to the police, if properly used, is
useful, but its usefulness
largely depends on the discre-
tion shown in selecting cases for
such reference. The Godavari
district has for several years
possessed the largest
2 of these references. The Dist
agt. will submit a statement
showing the several offences which
or thus been ~~re~~^{re}ferred by the
pt. subject to him, & by his own
Aug 1884. 12922 complaints
referred by the Police as false,
d of these 12428 were ordered
be struck off by Magistrates.
is observed that in the districts
Tanjore and Trichinopoly many
re so referred was struck off, while
Nellore, Coimbatore & Salem

the
case
and
case
leashon
themselves. It is noticeable that
while 47 1/2 or 3 per cent of the
12922 cases referred by the Police
as false were not struck off
accordingly, 2892 ^{cases} prosecuted
by the Police as true were found
by the Courts to be false. The
as thus prosecuted I found to
be false showed an increase of
about 11 per cent over the figures
of 1983; an increase which must
always be unsatisfactory.

15. The inspection work of the
year was well done. South
Arcot, Cuddapah, Malabar,
and Godavari show the best
figures, while inspection was
least in Kurnool. Messrs H.E.
Sullivan and Steel should be
called on to explain their failure
to complete the inspection of
Division

by in consequence
made in reviewing
of last year. This is
the right direction, for the de-
reports used formerly to be
with trivial & unimportant des-
But much improvement may
still be effected. The district re-
as they now stand are ^{for the most part} base el-
ments of figures, ^{all of} which ~~also~~
occur again later in the
in the combined statement.
the detailed district reports
contain is a brief & intelligent
review of the state of crime in
the working of the police in the
district during the year, illustrated
to where necessary by figures
but not allowed to become
cut and dried formal. With
to the remainder of the report
the Government expect a full
explanation of the unusual
distinct features (there is no
at present the govern-

2004

with the information on the events of the day. The
important subjects ~~which~~ the
reserve and the village police
are in the present report con-
spicuous by their absence. These
remarks should be kept in view
in the preparation of future
reports.

W. Lutz

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10/5 195

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