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# TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

## GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

*Judicial*

DEPARTMENT

|                     |                                       |                 |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| G.O. No.            | 2198                                  | Press           |
| <del>B.P. No.</del> |                                       | <del>Mis.</del> |
| Dated               | 26 <sup>th</sup> September 1887 197 . |                 |

*Not to be folded or roughly handled*

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—letters from the Acting Inspector-General of Police, dated 12th August 1887, No. 4002, forwarding the Police Administration Report for 1886 and 10th September 1887, No. 4479.

ORDER—dated 26th September 1887, No. 2198, Judicial.

With the first of the foregoing letters the Acting Inspector-General of Police submits the administration report of his department for the year 1886. The Government are glad to observe that the report was submitted with greater punctuality than in the preceding year, being received within three days of the due date.

2. The sanctioned strength of the Police establishments of all kinds for the year 1886 was 23,553, and the actual strength 23,349 or 204 below that sanctioned. The sanctioned strength of the force, excluding office establishments and paid village police, was 21,575, and the actual strength on the 31st December 1886, 21,426 or 149 below that sanctioned. In 1885 the force was 245 below sanctioned strength, so that the present report shows some improvement. The sanctioned strength of the force itself has decreased from 22,122 for 1885 to 21,575 in 1886, while the actual strength has fallen from 21,877 to 21,426. The cause of this decrease was the reduction of Jail guards, but small decreases also occurred through the final disappearance from the returns of Salt guards and in the number of non-effectives. On the other hand Land Customs guards rose from 219 to 230, and the number of constabulary employed on general duties was 20,117 on the 31st December 1886 against 20,043 on the same date of the previous year. From these figures, it is clear that little change occurred in the general body of the force, the variations being mostly confined to those bodies of constabulary detached on special duties. The grade of Sub-Inspectors numbered only 13 at the close of the year, and will soon be completely absorbed.

3. The foregoing figures are taken from paragraphs 3 and 4 of the report itself. An examination of statistical returns E and F in the appendix appears to show that the figures there given do not agree with those in the report. In statement E, the total sanctioned strength is entered as 21,680, and the total actual strength on the 31st December 1886 as 21,398; while in statement F, column 37, the grand total of officers and men is shown as 21,442. The Government wish to be informed of the reasons for these differences. It is noticed that statement E does not include Assistant Superintendents, officers of higher rank, but after allowing for this, the Government are unable to reconcile the figures.

4. The cost of the Police establishments during the year 1886 amounted to Rs. 37,69,860, an increase of Rs. 17,617 on the expenditure (Rs. 37,32,243) of the year preceding. Consequent on the decrease in strength the head "Pay and Allowances" showed a saving of Rs. 20,296, but this was more than counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 66,669 under the head of "Clothing and Accoutrements," owing to a large purchase of drill cloth from the Carnatic Mills Company, the Jail department having failed to supply the quantity promised, and to the provision of the long Snider rifle for the reserves of the Northern Range. With regard to the excess expenditure on drill cloth, it is observed that the

G.O., 25th October 1886, No. 2871. Inspector-General proposed in October last to form a reserve of 75,000 yards, and the Government presume that it is to this, rather than to any higher price being paid,

that the increased outlay is due. But they desire to be informed further on this point. Deducting the cost of the Police employed as Land Customs guards and charged to Imperial (Rs. 26,363), that incurred for the service of processes (Rs. 40,195), and that of the Punitive Police in Malabar, defrayed from Special funds (Rs. 17,463), the total cost of the Police to Provincial Revenues was Rs. 36,85,849, of which Rs. 159 were debited to the Salt Department and Rs. 64,592 to Jails, leaving Rs. 36,21,098 as the net charge of the Police proper. Some explanation of the large decrease of Rs. 28,787 under Miscellaneous should have been given in the report. The average cost of a Policeman rose to Rs. 174½, the highest point touched in the last five years, or Annas 1-11½ per head of population: the figures are compared below:—

|      | Average cost of a Policeman | Average cost per head of population |
|------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1882 | 168½                        | 2 0                                 |
| 1883 | 167½                        | 1 11                                |
| 1884 | 173½                        | 2 0                                 |
| 1885 | 170½                        | 1 11½                               |
| 1886 | 174½                        | 1 11¾                               |

6. The conduct of the force as evidenced by the number of departmental punishments was less satisfactory in 1886 than in several preceding years. From the marginally-given statement it will be seen that there has been an increase both in the number and percentage of the force dismissed, fined, and degraded from 1883 onwards, and also an increase in the number of resignations during the last two years. The attention of the Inspector-General was drawn in the review of the last report to the excessive number of punishments in the Bellary district; the figures for the year under report show a considerable diminution, but this district still heads the list. As in several years past, the number of dismissals and resignations in North Arcot is very high, and the number of appeals against dismissal to the Inspector-General from this district form 17 per cent. of the total received from the Presidency. Seven appeals against dismissal were received from Tinnevely, the number of dismissals in the year being 6; in 1885 and 1886, 16 men appealed out of 18 dismissed. There are great differences in the districts in regard to the infliction of punishments, and the Inspector-General should examine carefully any apparent tendency to multiply punishments. It would improve the arrangement of the report if, in future, the statement given in paragraph 16 followed that in paragraph 12. The number of Police criminally convicted was 183 against 175 in 1885, a trifling increase, but there was a markedly larger proportion of cases where the crime was committed in the execution of official duty. Eleven Policemen were convicted of causing hurt in order to extort confession, the largest number for many years past, and there were 6 cases of false evidence or of screening an offender. It is also noticed that the desertions were nearly 50 per cent. higher than in 1885 or 1884, and the highest in the last five years. On the whole, the behaviour of the force in 1886 appears to have been hardly so good as usual.

6. Enlistments were fewer than for many years, as shown in the margin, and the Inspector-General reports that in Kurnool and Kistna there is considerable difficulty in obtaining efficient recruits. This is ascribed to the higher wages obtainable on the Railway works, and if the cause is correctly stated, the difficulty will soon disappear.

|      | Enlistments |
|------|-------------|
| 1882 | 2,510       |
| 1883 | 2,294       |
| 1884 | 2,192       |
| 1885 | 2,337       |
| 1886 | 1,968       |

7. The statistics of education are satisfactory so far that they show an increasing percentage of the whole force able to read and write. In the Northern range, however,

the proportion of illiterate Police increased, and there was no member of the force who passed the General Test. By the General Test, the Government understand that the Middle School examination is intended. It should in future be shown under that name.

8. The figures relating to escapes from custody show little divergence from those of the preceding year. The Government notice with satisfaction that an attempt has been made to produce a correspondence between the figures here given and those in the Jail report. In line 4 of page 37, "14 and 13" should apparently be read for "16 and 14."

9. The subject of the village police, to which the Inspector-General refers in the introductory remarks of the report, is one deserving the attention of all District Magistrates. The statement of the Acting District Magistrate of Nellore that in the Venkatagiri Zemindar the village police have virtually been dispensed with by a sweeping order of the Raja requires explanation, and the District Magistrate will submit a report.

10. For some years past the number of violent and unnatural deaths has shown a remarkable uniformity, but this has been interrupted in 1886 by an increase of 13·4 per cent. No explanation of this fact is forthcoming, but it is stated that the increase appears in nearly every district. More than two-thirds occur under the heading "Accidental deaths," and most of the remainder under that of "Other causes;" while murders, homicides and suicides all show a smaller or larger decrease. The statistics of death "from other causes" call for more detailed notice than they appear to have received. The fluctuations under this heading are compared in the margin, and are probably due to imperfect classification. In the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, Madura, Trichinopoly, and Malabar, which had not a single entry in 1885, there were in 1886, respectively, 93, 24, 143, 77 and 47 such deaths. The matter requires inquiry. Under the head "Accidental deaths," a large portion of the increase of 1,072 (12 per cent.) occurs in deaths from drowning. The increase is distributed among all the districts of the Presidency except four,\* and is most marked in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, and Coimbatore. The attention of the District Magistrates concerned will be drawn to the fact. Deaths from snake-bite, from Railway accidents, and from "Other causes" also show an increase. So little is known of the causes of this increased mortality, that explanation is hardly possible, but the disastrous loss of life from fire at Tinnevely accounts for 189 out of the 241 "Accidental deaths from other causes" in that district, and the still greater mortality from the fire at the People's Park at Madras must also have swelled the returns. It is not quite clear where the entry of the deaths from the last-mentioned cause is made, except on page xxii of Appendix A; it should also appear on pages xv and xvi. The Inspector-General will explain.

Accidental deaths—"from other causes."

|      |     |
|------|-----|
| 1882 | 486 |
| 1883 | 484 |
| 1884 | 485 |
| 1885 | 105 |
| 1886 | 521 |

\* Namely, Nellore, North Arcot, Tanjore, and Tinnevely.

11. The Inspector-General, in some of his introductory remarks, draws attention to the subject of the registration of wandering and other gangs, which, he says, continues to receive close attention. The statistics relating to these gangs and to known depredators and suspects are given on page xxiii of the Appendix A. A comparison of these figures with those of detection, to be further noticed below, presents little evidence as to the effects of the system in vogue. It appears, however, that detection is best maintained in those districts, where the registers of wandering gangs, suspects and K.Ds. are small, raising a presumption that in other districts names are indiscriminately entered, with the effect only of confusing and misleading the force. Thus in the Northern range, the Kistna district has an enormous number of names on its registers (12,927), and much the worst detective results in the division; in the Central range, Chingleput, and North Arcot, with the best results in the Presidency in detection, everything considered, have far smaller numbers of registered

suspects and offenders than any other district in the range except Bellary; and exactly the same results appear in the Southern range, Tanjore, with better detection having a smaller register than Trichinopoly, South Canara than Malabar, Tinnevely than Madura. These figures are suggestive, and the deductions which seem justified by them should be considered by the Inspector-General.

12. The improvement in the recognition of previously-convicted offenders, which was shown in 1885, was not sustained in the year under report. The number of persons sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, was 1,677 against 1,764. The best results are shown in Vizagapatam, Madras City, and Malabar. The subject is an important one, and with that noticed in the last paragraph, merits the special attention of the Inspector-General and his officers. It is most desirable that when an old offender commits crime, the fact of his previous conviction should be brought to the notice of the court. On the other hand, it is necessary to keep a strict control over the treatment of previously-convicted persons by the Police, lest unremitting Police surveillance and interference should render it impossible for a released prisoner to shake off the stigma of being a criminal.

13. The state of cognizable crime under the Penal Code during the last three years is shown in the following statement, separate figures for earlier years not being available:—

Cognizable crime under Indian Penal Code.

|      | Cases. | Persons arrested. | Property lost. |
|------|--------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1884 | 39,855 | 80,578            | 12,24,271      |
| 1885 | 41,787 | 84,970            | 11,99,686      |
| 1886 | 39,768 | 82,077            | 11,61,729      |

It will be seen that there has been a small decrease in the amount of crime, and a more steady decrease in the value of property lost. But an examination of the figures in statement A, part I, shows that the decrease was found more in minor offences than in serious ones, though serious offences against property have diminished. An abstract of the figures is given in the following statement:—

|      | Class I, Offences against State. | Class II, Serious offences against the person. | Class III, Serious offences against property. | Classes IV and V, Minor offences. | Class VI, Other offences. |
|------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1885 | 2,265                            | 2,872                                          | 14,189                                        | 40,890                            | 41,496                    |
| 1886 | 2,183                            | 4,085                                          | 13,301                                        | 38,343                            | 38,418                    |

## 14. The general results of detection of cognizable crime

|                        | 1885.           |                    |                     | 1886.           |                    |                     |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
|                        | Percentage of   |                    |                     | Percentage of   |                    |                     |
|                        | Cases detected. | Persons convicted. | Property recovered. | Cases detected. | Persons convicted. | Property recovered. |
| Indian Penal Code.     | 36.2            | 31.6               | 23.1                | 36.3            | 29.3               | 20.9                |
| Special and Local Laws | 82.3            | 88.2               | 88.1                | 86.9            | 90.0               | 68.4                |
| Nuisances              | 94.1            | 92.2               | ..                  | 93.4            | 91.7               | ..                  |
| Total                  | 68.4            | 59.1               | 23.1                | 69.2            | 58.6               | 20.9                |

were somewhat less favorable than in the preceding year. 69.2 per cent. of the cases reported were detected against 68.4 in 1885, but the increase occurs wholly under Special and Local Laws, the percentage under the Penal Code showing a falling off, while 58.6 per cent. only of the persons arrested

were convicted against 59.1 in 1885, and the recovery of property fell from 23.1

to 20.9 per cent. The introductory remarks of the Inspector-General on this subject are noted by Government with approval, and his suggestions will be again impressed on Superintendents. Among districts, putting aside Jeypore and the Nilgiris, the best results are shown by Chingleput, North Arcot, and Tanjore, where they are certainly creditable to the District officers. On the other hand, in Kistna, Ganjam, and Salem the results are bad, and the recovery of stolen property is also especially unsatisfactory in Anantapur, Tinnevely, and Godavari. The great differences in detective results between neighbouring districts speak to the varying systems and degrees of efficiency at work.

15. The District Magistrate of Malabar, in his note on the Police District Administration Report, has drawn attention to what he considers "the steady increase" of crimes against property other than dacoity, and has laid special stress on the increase in 1886 in the number of house-breakings. The District Magistrate adds that this steady increase has been continuous for a period of 20 years and more, and he attributes it to agrarian misery. An examination of the facts on which these sensational statements are founded happily fails to bear out the District

|      | Dacoities. | Robberies. | House-breakings. | Total. |
|------|------------|------------|------------------|--------|
| 1878 | 6          | 21         | 465              | 492    |
| 1879 | 2          | 25         | 371              | 398    |
| 1880 | 6          | 8          | 265              | 278    |
| 1881 | 4          | 17         | 275              | 296    |
| 1882 | 3          | 12         | 341              | 356    |
| 1883 | 2          | 15         | 279              | 296    |
| 1884 | 4          | 14         | 342              | 360    |
| 1885 | 1          | 15         | 334              | 350    |
| 1886 | 5          | 7          | 373              | 385    |

Magistrate's opinion. In a statement in the margin are given the figures of dacoities, robberies, and house-breakings for the past 9 years, and it will be seen that the District Magistrate's assertion, regarding a "continuous" increase, is entirely contradicted by the statistics under the head of House-breakings, though there was a slight rise in 1886. The figures for 1885, given by the District Magistrate, appear to be incorrect. The figures relating to other offences against property are not available for a series of years, but there is no reason whatever to suppose that there has been an increase, nor does it seem in any way probable that an increasing degree of "agrarian misery" would be accompanied by the "practical" disappearance of dacoity from the district, which is admitted by the District Magistrate to have occurred.

|      |    |    |    |    |       |
|------|----|----|----|----|-------|
| 1882 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,432 |
| 1883 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,130 |
| 1884 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,535 |
| 1885 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,551 |
| 1886 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,513 |

It may be noted that the number of known depredators and suspected persons in Malabar has decreased in the last year, and is only 5½ per cent. greater than it was in 1882, and that the variations entirely contradict any theory of continually-increasing crime.

16. The figures relating to murders followed closely those of 1885 and do not call for remark, except that detection was 6 per cent. worse than in that year. The number of dacoities in the last five years is shown in the margin, and the large decrease below the figure of 1885 is very satisfactory. It is to be hoped that this decrease will be maintained.

Four districts only show double figures, as compared with nine in the previous year. The most marked improvement in recent years in the matter of dacoity has been in Cuddapah and Kurnool, which have a joint average in the years 1885 and 1886 of 8, as compared with 22½ in the three years preceding. There has also been a decided decrease in North Arcot. Those districts which have stood oftenest in late years at the top of the lists of dacoities—Tanjore, Tinnevely and Madura—though showing a slight improvement on the figures of 1885, are still far from a satisfactory condition as regards this crime. The most important increase during the year occurred in Coimbatore, which heads the list with 22 cases reported and Rs. 16,364 worth of property lost; this was more than double the average of the last 5 years, and demands the serious attention of the district officers.

17. The decrease in the total number of dacoities is found in all three classes, whether committed in houses, fields, or highways. The percentage of detection fell from 27.2 to 24.2 of the cases committed, and was especially low in Madura, Anantapur, Trichinopoly, and Salem. Although the proportion of property recovered increased to 11 per cent. from 9.6, and is the highest since 1881, it is still very low in most districts, —South Arcot in this, as in detection, showing good results, and Trichinopoly and Coimbatore coming out better than the average. The total amount of property lost was of the value of Rs. 52,020, of which property of the value of Rs. 5,733 was recovered. The Inspector-General observes that "except in North and South Arcot, detection under the head Dacoity is decidedly poor this year."

18. Under the head of Robberies, the results shown are better. The number of cases decreased by 26, the figure recorded being the lowest in the last five years; over 50 per cent. of the cases were detected, and 57.8 per cent. of the persons arrested were convicted, as compared with 41.9 and 45 in 1885; and the proportion of property recovered rose from 12.1 to 21.5 per cent. Among districts, there was a further rise in Tinnevely, where this crime has been on the increase during the last 3 years, and considerable increases also in Madura, Trichinopoly, and South Canara. It is not satisfactory to note that the worst results in detection were shown in the districts showing an increased number of robberies, namely, Coimbatore, Tinnevely, and South Canara. The best detection occurred in Jeypore, Ganjam, Madras City, and Chingleput. The total loss by robbery was only Rs. 9,564 against Rs. 25,945 in 1885, and property worth Rs. 1,957 was recovered against Rs. 3,140. A much more considerable loss of property occurred through the offences classed as lurking house-trespass and house-breaking. Here the value of property lost was Rs. 2,09,744—also lower than the figure (Rs. 5,95,398) of the preceding year—and the value of the recoveries was only Rs. 75,761, or 14.9 per cent., as compared with Rs. 1,23,010, or 20.7 per cent., in 1885. The Inspector-General rightly remarks that the ratio of property recovered to that lost was exceedingly poor. Detection was a fraction better, and convictions a fraction worse, than in the year previous; the best result in detection and recovery being shown by Chingleput and the Nilgiris, and in conviction by Vizagapatam. The worst detection and recovery were shown in Madura, and the lowest percentage of convictions to arrests in Salem.

19. The following table exhibits the number of all grave offences against property reported and detected in each of the five years ending with 1886:—

|                 | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Number reported | 6,316 | 6,013 | 6,394 | 6,749 | 6,279 |
| Do. detected    | 2,188 | 2,016 | 2,155 | 2,501 | 2,371 |
| Percentage      | 35.2  | 33.6  | 33.7  | 37.1  | 37.8  |

The average number of cases reported is 6,330, the average number detected 2,246, and the average percentage of detection 35.4. In each respect, the year 1886 shows favorably. The general results of detection are good in Chingleput, Nilgiris, South Arcot, Cuddapah, Jeypore, and North Arcot, and bad in Tinnevely, Coimbatore, Madura, and Salem, especially the last-named district. In Tinnevely and Madura, especially the former, the police have great difficulties to contend with owing to the Kudikaval system and the Marava and Kalla population. The District Magistrate of Tinnevely will report as to the alleged non-residence of a number of village headmen.

20. The number of cases of ordinary theft reported was 13,747, being 800 or 5.4 per cent. less than in 1885; 5,928 cases, being 492 or 7.6 per cent. less than in the preceding year, were detected, and the loss of property amounted to Rs. 4,11,290 against Rs. 3,60,815, and the recovery to Rs. 1,10,908 against Rs. 1,04,038 in 1885. The percentage of recovery to loss thus fell from 28.8 per cent. to 27 per cent. in the year under report. It is observed that the figures given in paragraph 43 of the report do not accord with those of ordinary theft on pages XXXVI—IX of Appendix A. The Inspector-General will explain the differences apparent. Cattle thefts numbered 2,273 against 2,430 in 1885, and the percentage detected improved from 45

to 46.6; while, on the other hand, though the number of cattle-poisoning cases showed a decrease, the detection was much worse, being only 34.7 per cent., as compared with 48.8 in the previous year. Under these heads, as under those already noticed, the results shown by the Salem and Coimbatore districts are especially discreditable.

21. Referring to offences against Revenue Laws, the great increase in cases punishable under the Salt Act, which had occurred during the two preceding years was followed in 1886 by a fall. The figures are shown in the margin.\* Cases reported under the Abkari Laws continued to increase, and have more than doubled in two years. The marginal statement† gives the figures for four years. The question of the deposit in police stations of property seized under the Salt and Abkari Acts, which is referred to in the district report of South Canara, has already been dealt with by Government.

22. The return of non-cognizable crime under certain other Special laws shows some noticeable features, though the figures are not available for more than the two preceding years. Under the Forest Act, the offences charged are much the same as in 1885, 1,341 against 1,319, though the average of 1884 and 1885 was only 726, a great increase having occurred in the last-named year; the Act came into force 1st January 1883. Prosecutions under the Cattle Trespass Act are increasing, the numbers being 2,471 in 1886, 2,291 in 1885, and 1,738 the average of 1884 and 1885. The propriety of the amendment of this Act has been suggested to the Government of India. The figures relating to charges under the District Municipalities Act, 1884, do not appear clearly in the report of 1885, where there is an entry of 861 cases under Act III of 1871, which ceased to be in force early in 1885. It is not, therefore, possible to ascertain whether prosecutions under Madras Act IV of 1884 have decreased or increased. In the present report, there is no entry in the return of cases under Madras Act I of 1884, which accounted for 3,042 cases in 1885. This omission should be explained. Prosecutions under the Criminal Breach of Contract Act, 1859, showed a decrease of 261, namely, from 2,539 to 2,278, and petty assaults triable by heads of villages under Regulation XI of 1816 fell from 2,913 to 2,669, the average of the preceding two years having been 3,024. The Statement A in appendix only shows 22 cases instituted under the Arms Act, 1878, in the year under report, while the statement at paragraph 47 of the report shows 482. The difference should be explained. The Inspector-General draws attention to the discrepancy between the figures furnished by District Magistrates relating to prosecutions under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and those included in the Police Report. The figures for each district are compared in a statement appended to these proceedings. The Government desire to receive a report on the result of the Inspector-General's inquiries into this matter.

23. In the statistics of referred and false cases, the Godavari district, as usual, has the unenviable distinction of occupying the first place. The Government have in previous years remarked on the large number of cases referred by the magistracy in this district to the police, and they are compelled to observe that the number referred in 1886, though showing a decrease, was still excessive. It is significant that, while 87 per cent. of the cases referred by the magistracy were reported by the Godavari police to be false and were struck off accordingly, and while 93 per cent. of the cases referred as false by the police to the magistracy were struck off accordingly, the police themselves prosecuted 582 cases, involving 1,387 persons, which were thrown out as false, being the highest number in the Presidency. In other districts, also, the returns afford abundant evidence that cases referred by the police as false are struck off by the magistracy without sufficient consideration. Thus, in Coimbatore, where the working of the police has been very far from satisfactory during the year, the whole number (1,145) of cases referred to the magistracy was struck off as false. The same occurs in the districts of Nellore, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, and in Madras town, while in the whole Presidency, 96 per cent. of the cases referred by the police were

struck off. These figures suggest the necessity for the exercise of greater caution on the part of the magistracy. The Government also regret to observe a considerable increase during the last 4 years in the number of false cases prosecuted by the police, as shown in the margin. Godavari, Madura, and Vizagapatam show unfavorably in this respect. Unfortunately, it is not possible to ascertain what proportion these figures bear to the total number of prosecutions undertaken by the police in each district or in the Presidency.

|              | Cases. | Persons. |
|--------------|--------|----------|
| 1883 .. .. . | 2,550  | 6,047    |
| 1884 .. .. . | 2,892  | 6,853    |
| 1885 .. .. . | 3,722  | 8,738    |
| 1886 .. .. . | 3,992  | 9,384    |

24. The inspection done during the year was generally satisfactory. The worst result is presented in Trichinopoly, where 34 stations out of 61 remained unvisited. The reason assigned is the frequent change of officers, but it is observed that Colonel Court was in charge for 6 months consecutively. The failure to inspect Assistant Superintendents' stations in Nellore and Kurnool was due to there having been no Assistant during certain portions of the year. The inspection done by the Inspector-General was not very considerable.

25. In conclusion, the Government are under the necessity of referring again to the size and contents of the report. The remarks made in the review of the previous year's report have had the result of reducing the space devoted to district summaries from 41 pages to 22, or nearly by one-half, but the instructions contained in G.O., 20th April 1887, No. 850, do not appear to have been understood. In future administration reports, district summaries will altogether be omitted from the body of the report, and will be printed, so far as the Inspector-General may consider necessary, as appendices in small type, together with the remarks of District Magistrates, which form Appendix C to the present report.

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,  
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Police  
 „ the Inspector-General of Jails.  
 „ the Revenue Department.  
 „ all District Magistrates.  
 „ the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.  
 „ the Commissioner of Police, Madras.

## APPENDIX

| District.                | Cases reported.                                                             | Persons arrested. | Persons convicted. |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Madras City .. .. .   | Police report .. 23<br>Return recorded in G.O., 8th ly 1887, No. 1473 .. 23 | 23<br>23          | 22<br>22           |
| 2. Ganjam .. .. .        | Police report .. 24<br>G.O. .. 28                                           | 29<br>30          | 16<br>17           |
| 3. Vizagapatam .. .. .   | Police report .. 25<br>G.O. .. 19                                           | 21<br>21          | 17<br>16           |
| 4. Godavari .. .. .      | Police report .. 22<br>G.O. .. 25                                           | 20<br>28          | 15<br>21           |
| 5. Kistna .. .. .        | Police report .. 1<br>G.O. .. 41                                            | 9<br>44           | 2<br>21            |
| 6. Nellore .. .. .       | Police report .. 73<br>G.O. .. 84                                           | 99<br>104         | 25 cases.<br>71    |
| 7. Kurnool .. .. .       | Police report .. 104<br>G.O. .. 15                                          | 16<br>23          | 13<br>18           |
| 8. Bellary .. .. .       | Police report .. 1<br>G.O. .. 3                                             | 1<br>3            | 1<br>2             |
| 9. Anantapur .. .. .     | Police report .. 34<br>G.O. .. 44                                           | 54<br>55          | 49<br>51           |
| 10. Cuddapah .. .. .     | Police report .. 9<br>G.O. .. 13                                            | 14<br>16          | 10<br>14           |
| 11. North Arcot .. .. .  | Police report .. 35<br>G.O. .. 8                                            | 48<br>10          | 39<br>9            |
| 12. Chingleput .. .. .   | Police report .. 6<br>G.O. .. 64                                            | 6<br>42           | 6<br>35            |
| 13. South Arcot .. .. .  | Police report .. 6<br>G.O. .. 9                                             | 70<br>15          | 57<br>13           |
| 14. Tanjore .. .. .      | Police report .. 18<br>G.O. .. 13                                           | 6<br>13           | 6<br>13            |
| 15. Trichinopoly .. .. . | Police report .. 6<br>G.O. .. 4                                             | 3<br>17           | 2<br>13            |
| 16. Madura .. .. .       | Police report .. 15<br>G.O. .. 20                                           | 17<br>20          | 13<br>17           |
| 17. Tinnevely .. .. .    | Police report .. 6<br>G.O. .. 6                                             | 54<br>8           | 18<br>8            |
| 18. Salem .. .. .        | Police report .. 6<br>G.O. .. 37                                            | 8<br>40           | 8<br>24            |
| 19. Coimbatore .. .. .   | Police report .. 47<br>G.O. .. 10                                           | 55<br>11          | 7<br>7             |
| 20. Nilgiris .. .. .     | Police report .. 7<br>G.O. .. 7                                             | 7<br>7            | 7<br>7             |
| 21. Malabar .. .. .      | Police report .. 7<br>G.O. .. 7                                             | 7<br>7            | 7<br>7             |
| 22. South Canara .. .. . | Police report .. 7<br>G.O. .. 7                                             | 7<br>7            | 7<br>7             |

Gobt. of (1887) Madras

JUDICIAL

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 26th Sept. 1887, No. 2198.

SEPTEMBER.

Reports.

Reviewing the Administration Report of  
Police Department for the year 1886.

Statistical deptt.

No. 4002.

CHIEF OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,

Madras, 12<sup>th</sup> August 1887

FROM

Colonel C. A. Particus

Asp. INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,

TO

THE

Chief Secretary

to Government,

Madras.

SIR,

Enclosures.

\* By post.

I have the honor to forward 15 copies  
of my Administration Report for the year  
1886 including 5 copies for dispatch to the  
Government of India as per G.O. No. 1729  
dated 29 June 1883 Judicial Department.  
The remaining 34 copies will be  
sent to the Under Secretary to Government  
Madras.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,

Yours most obedt. Servant,

M. A. Particus

Asp. Inspector General of Police

CURRENT NO. 34/1

Judicial (1887)

DEPARTMENT.

From

Col. C. C. Porteous

Asst. Inspector General

of Police,

No. 4002.

Dated 12<sup>th</sup>

Received 5<sup>th</sup>

August 1887.

No.

CHIEF SECRETARY  
13 AUG 1887  
DEPARTMENT OF JUDICIAL

SUBJECT

Forwards 15 Copies of  
Administration Report for the  
year 1886.

[ 28 ]

N.B.—The reply to this communication  
should be addressed to the Chief Secretary.

CURRENT NO. 3788 Judl. DEPARTMENT.



Memorandum.

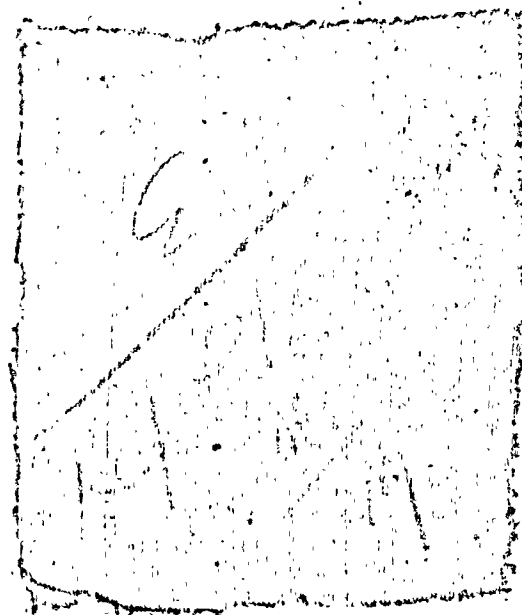
Dated the 6<sup>th</sup> Sept 1887.

No.

The Sd. of Police is requested to inform the under-  
signed at an early date what is the nature of the  
exam. referred to as "The General Test" in para. 17  
of the Police Adm. Report for 1886. & where in what  
which of the Police Sd. the exam. is described.

ALP  
579.

02000



*J. J. J.* DEPARTMENT.

*Ref* CURRENT NO. 3788

SUBJECT.

For

Statistical Department.

No. 4479

CHIEF OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,

Madras 10<sup>th</sup> September 1887

FROM

*Colonel J. A. P. P. P.*

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,

TO

THE *Chief Secretary*

*To Government*

*Colacamund*

SIR,

Enclosures.

In reply to Memo. dated 6<sup>th</sup> September 1887 C. No. 3788 I have the honor to state that the first 2 tables given in para 17 of the Police Administration Report for 1886 refer to the state of general education among members of the Force and not to professional or Technical Knowledge. The General Test referred to in these tables is the W. C. S. Examination described

described in Board's Standing Order  
No. 250, and the Middle Schools  
Examination, notified under head is  
Education Department in Fort.  
Saint George Gazette Part I is  
page 709 of 1879.

This General Test not being  
a compulsory examination for  
Police Officers, mere in the  
Order on the subject.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedt. Servant

W. J. Forrest

Asst. Commr. of Police

W. J. Forrest  
Asst. Commr. of Police  
of St. George

1925-22-1-78  
Mid. Sch. 4. n. t. 1/10/88.

CURRENT NO. 386

Judicial (1887) DEPARTMENT.

From Col. J. A. Porteous  
Inspector General  
of Police.

No. 4479

Dated 10<sup>th</sup> September 1887.  
Received 12<sup>th</sup>

No. CHIEF SECRETARY  
12 SEP 87  
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

SUBJECT.

States that the first 2 tables  
given in para 17 of the Police  
Administration Report for 1886  
refer to the state of general  
education among members  
of the Force & the General  
Test not being a compulsory  
examination for Police officers  
there is no Police Order on the  
subject.

38  
Judicial Department

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

ad the following  
From the Inspector General of Police, no. 4002,  
dated 12<sup>th</sup> 1887.  
G.O. of 10. Sep. 1887 No. 4479.  
Police

Order 26 Sep 87 No. 2198.  
With the foregoing letter, the acting  
Inspector General of Police submits the ad-  
ministration report of his department for  
the year 1886. The Government are glad to  
observe that the report was submitted with  
greater punctuality than in the preceding  
year, being received within three days of the  
due date.

a. The sanctioned strength of the Police es-  
tablishments of all kinds for the year 1886  
was 23553 and the actual strength  
23349 or 204 below that sanctioned.  
The sanctioned strength of the Force, ex-  
cluding office establishments and paid  
village police, was 21575 and the actual  
strength on the 31<sup>st</sup> December 1886 21421.

MM  
22 SEP  
Secy 18

192  
or 149 below that sanctioned. In 1885  
the force was 245 below sanctioned  
strength, so that the present report shows  
some improvement. The sanctioned  
strength of the Force itself has decreased  
from 22122 for 1885 to 21575 in 1886  
while the actual strength has fallen  
from 21877 to 21426. The whole of  
this decrease <sup>was</sup> accounted for by the  
reduction of Tail Guards, <sup>but</sup> and small  
decreases also occurred through the  
final disappearance from the returns  
of salt guards and in the number of  
non effectives. On the other hand  
Land Customs Guards rose from 219  
to 230, and the number of  
constabulary employed on general  
duties was 20117 on the 31<sup>st</sup> Decem-  
ber 1886 against 20043 on the same date  
of the previous year. From these  
figures, it is clear, that little change  
occurred in the general body of the  
Force, the variations being mostly con-  
-fined

40  
fined to those bodies of constabulary de-  
tached on special duties. The grade of  
subinspectors numbered only 13 at the  
close of the year, & will soon be ~~com-  
pletely~~ absorbed.  
3. The foregoing figures are taken  
from paras. 3 and 4 of the Report itself.  
An examination of Statistical returns E  
and F in the Appendix appears to show  
that the figures there given do not agree  
with those in the Report. In Statement E,  
the total sanctioned strength is entered as  
21600 and the total ~~actual~~ strength on  
the 31<sup>st</sup> December 1886 as 21398, while in  
Statement F, col. 37, the grand total of  
officers & men is shown as 21442. The  
Government wish to be informed of the  
reasons for these differences. It is noticed  
that Statement E, does not include Asst.  
Supts or officers of higher rank, but after  
allowing for this, the Government are  
unable to reconcile the figures.  
4. The cost of the Police establish-  
ments during the year 1886 amounted to

Rupers 37,69,860, an increase of Rs. 17,617 on the expenditure (Rs. 37,52,243) of the year preceding. Consequent on the decrease in strength the head "pay & allowances" showed a saving of Rs. 20,296, but this was more than counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 66,669 under the head of "Clothing & Accoutrements", owing a large purchase of drill cloth from the Carnatic Mills Company, the Tail dept. having failed to supply the quantity promised and to the ~~provision~~ provision of the long snider rifle for the Reserves of the Northern Range. With regard to the excess expenditure on drill cloth, it is observed that the L.G. proposed in October last to form a reserve of 75,000 yards, and the Govt. presume that it is to this, rather than to any higher price being paid, that the increased outlay is due. <sup>But</sup> They desire to be informed further on this point. Deducting the cost of the Police employed as Land Customs Guard & charged to Imperial (Rs. 25,565) that

9.0.25 Oct. 86. X<sup>2</sup> 2571.

|       | Average cost of population.       | Average cost per head of pop.        |
|-------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|       | Rs.                               | A.P.                                 |
| 1882. | 168 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub> | 2. 3.                                |
| 1883. | 167 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>16</sub> | 1. 11.                               |
| 1884. | 173 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>16</sub>  | 2. 0.                                |
| 1885. | 170 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>   | 1. 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> .  |
| 1886. | 174 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>16</sub>  | 1. 11 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>16</sub> . |

|                                          | 1883     | 1884     | 1885     | 1886     |
|------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| No. examined & fined                     | 4126     | 4211     | 4323     | 4421     |
| Percentage of strength dismissed on fine | 18.5     | 19.5     | 19.8     | 20.7     |
| Total amt. of fines                      | Rs. 2217 | Rs. 2514 | Rs. 2369 | Rs. 2403 |
| No. of Dismissals                        | 460      | 431      | 484      | 491      |

incurred for the service of processes (Rs. 4019) and that of the Punitive Police in Malabar defrayed from special funds (Rs. 17,453), the total cost of the Police to Provincial Revenues was Rs. 36,85,849. of which Rs. 159 were debited to the Salt Department & Rs. 64,592 to Tails, leaving Rs. 36,21,098 as the net charge of the Police. <sup>higher</sup> Some explanation of the <sup>under miscellaneous</sup> large decrease of Rs. 23,787 should have been given in the Report. The average cost of a Police-man rose to Rs. 174 <sup>7</sup>/<sub>16</sub>, the highest point touched in the last five years or Annas 1 - 11 <sup>7</sup>/<sub>16</sub> per head of population: the figures are compared in the margin.

5. The ~~present~~ conduct of the Force as <sup>presided</sup> judged by the number of departmental punishments was less satisfactory in 1886 than in several preceding years. From the marginally ~~also~~ given statement, it will be seen that ~~there~~ has been an increase both in the number and percentage of the Force dismissed, fine

92  
 Mi  
 would degraded from 1883 onwards, and an <sup>also</sup> increase in the number of resignations during the last <sup>two</sup> three years. The attention of the Sg. was drawn in the review of the last Report to the excessive number of punishments in the Bellary District. The figures for the year under report show a considerable diminution, but this district still heads the list. As <sup>in</sup> several years past, the number of dismissals and resignations in North Arcot is very high, and the number of appeals <sup>against dismissal</sup> to the Sg. from this district form 17 percent. of the total received from the Presidency. Seven appeals against dismissal were received from Tirunelveli, the number of dismissals in the year being 63. In 1885 + 1886 16 men appealed out of 10 dismissed.

There are great differences in the districts in regard to the infliction of punishments, and the Sg. should examine carefully any apparent tendency to multiply punishments. It would improve the arrangement of the Report, if in future the statement given in para. 16 followed that in para. 12. The number of Police criminally   
 Convicted

| Enlistments |        |
|-------------|--------|
| 1882        | — 2510 |
| 1883        | — 2294 |
| 1884        | — 2192 |
| 1885        | — 2337 |
| 1886        | — 1968 |

6. P.  
 convicted was 183 against 175 in 1885, a trifling increase, but there was a markedly larger proportion of cases where the crime was committed in the execution of official duty. 11 policemen were convicted of causing hurt in order to extort confession, the largest number for many years past, and there were 6 cases of false evidence or of screening an offender. It is also noticed that the desertions were nearly 50 percent. higher than in 1885 or 1884 and the highest in the last five years. On the whole, the behaviour of the Force in 1886 appears to have been hardly so good as usual.

6. Enlistments were fewer than for many years, as shown in the margin of the Sg. reports that in Kurnool + Kistna there is considerable difficulty in obtaining efficient recruits. This is ascribed to the higher wages obtainable on the Railway works, and if the cause is correctly stated, the difficulty will soon disappear.

7. The statistics of education are satisfactory so far that they show an increasing percentage

of the whole Force able to read & write, in the Northern Range, however, the proportion of the illiterate Police increased, & there was no member of the Force who passed the General Test.

8. The figures relating to escapes from custody show little divergence from those of the preceding year. The Govt notice with satisfaction that an attempt has been made to produce a correspondence between the figures here given & those in the <sup>Tail</sup> Report. In line 4 of page 37, ~~the figures in the Report~~ 14 and 10 should apparently be read for 16 and 14.

9. For some years past the number of violent & unnatural deaths has shown a remarkable uniformity, but this has been interrupted in 1886 by an increase of 13.4 percent. No explanation of this fact is forthcoming but it is stated that <sup>increase</sup> appears in nearly every district. More than two thirds ~~of the increase~~ occurs under the heading Accidental deaths, & most of the remainder under that of Other Causes, while murders, & homicides, <sup>all</sup> suicides, show a smaller or larger decrease.

By the General Test, the Govt understood that the illiterate school Exam<sup>n</sup> is included. It should in future be shown under that name.

Note. Brief notice has been made to the Sd. as to what is meant by "the General Test" in para 17 of the Rep. Possibly it is a mistake for "Middle School Exam<sup>n</sup>". It is now put up.

| Accidental Deaths - "from other causes" |     |
|-----------------------------------------|-----|
| 1882                                    | 486 |
| 1883                                    | 484 |
| 1884                                    | 485 |
| 1885                                    | 105 |
| 1886                                    | 521 |

8.A. The subject of the village police to w. the Sd. refers in the introductory remarks of the Report is one deserving the attention of all ~~district~~ magistrates. The statement of the ag Sd. Magt. of Nellore that in the Venkataswami Zemindari the village Police have virtually been dispensed with by a sweeping order of the Raja requires explanation, & the Sd. Magt. will submit a report.

\* namely - Nellore  
N. Arcot  
Tanjore  
Tinnevely

The statistics of death "from other causes" call for more detailed notice than they appear to have received. The fluctuations under this heading are compared in the margin, and are probably due to imperfect classification. In the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, Madras, Trichinopoly and Malabar, w<sup>h</sup> had not a single entry in 1885, there were in 1886 respectively 93, 24, 143, 77 and 47 such deaths. The matter requires enquiry. Under the head "Accidental deaths", a large portion of the increase of 1072, (12 percent) occurs in deaths from drowning. The increase is distributed among all the districts of the Presidency except four\*, and is most marked in Gajain, Vizagapatam, Godavari, and Combalore. The attention of the District Magistrates concerned will be drawn to the fact. Deaths from Snake-bite, <sup>from</sup> Railway accidents, & from "other causes" also show an increase. So little is known of the causes of this increased mortality, that explanation is hardly possible, but the disastrous loss of life from

of fire at Tinnevely accounts for 189 out of the  
241 "accidental deaths from other causes" in  
that district (the still greater mortality from  
the fire at the People's Park at Madras must  
also have swelled the returns). It is not quite  
clear where the entry of the deaths from the  
last mentioned cause is made, except on page xxii,  
it should also appear on pages xv & xvi. The S.G.  
will explain.

9. The S.G. in some of his introductory  
remarks draws attention to the subject of the  
registration of wandering & other gangs, which,  
he says, continues to receive close attention. The  
statistics relating to these gangs & to known  
depredators & suspects are given on page xxiii of  
the Appendix A. A comparison of these  
figures with those of detection, to be further  
noticed below, presents <sup>little</sup> evidence as to the  
effects of the system in vogue. It appears, however,  
that detection is best maintained in those districts  
where the ~~the~~ <sup>of wandering gangs, suspects & K.D.s</sup> Registers are small, raising a  
presumption that in other districts names are  
indiscriminately entered, with the effect only of  
confusing

There are only 63 such  
deaths recorded in Madras  
City. I do not think there  
can be less than 100 in the deaths  
ascertained to be murder.  
on the 31 Dec

8 P 17  
confusing & misleading the force. Thus in the  
Northern Range, the Kistna dist. has an enormous  
number of names on its registers (12927) & much  
the worst detection results in the Division; in the  
Central Range, Chingleput & N. Arcot, with  
the best results in the Presidency in detection,  
everything considered, have far smaller numbers  
of registered suspects & offenders than any other  
district in the Range except Bellary; and exactly  
the same results appear in the S. Range, Tanjore  
with better detection having a smaller register  
than Trichinopoly, S. Canara than Malabar,  
Tinnevely than Madurai. These figures are  
suggestive, & the deductions wh. seem justified  
by them should be considered by the S.G.  
11. The improvement in the recognition of  
previously convicted offenders, which was shown  
in 1885, was not sustained in the year under  
report. The n° of persons sentenced to subse-  
quent punishment under sec. 75 D.P.C. was 1677  
against 1764. The best results are shown in  
Vizagapatam, Madras City, & Malabar. The  
subject is an important one, & with that

noticed in the last paragraph, merits the special attention of the Jy. This officers. It is most desirable that when an old offender commits a crime, the fact of his previous conviction should be brought to the notice of the Court. On the other hand, it is necessary to keep a strict control over the treatment of previously convicted persons by the Police, lest unremitting police surveillance & interference should render it impossible for a released prisoner to shake off the stigma of being a criminal.

12. The state of <sup>cognizable under the Penal Code</sup> crime during the last three years is shown in the Statement in the margin, figures for earlier years not being available. It will be seen that there has been a small decrease in the amount of crime, & a more steady decrease in the value of property lost. But an exam<sup>t</sup> of the figures in Statement, part I, shows that the decrease was found more in minor offences than in serious ones, though serious offences against property have diminished. An abstract of the figures is given in the margin.

| Cognizable crime under P.C. |                   |                |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| cases.                      | persons arrested. | property lost  |
| 1884. 39855.                | 80578.            | Rs. 12,24,271. |
| 1885. 41787.                | 84970.            | Rs. 11,99,686. |
| 1886. 39768.                | 82077.            | Rs. 11,61,729. |

|       | Class I offences against State. | Class II Serious offences against the Person. | Class III Serious offences against Property. | Class IV Minor offences. | Class V Other offences. |
|-------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1885  | 2355.                           | 3872.                                         | 14189.                                       | 40940.                   | 41496.                  |
| 1886. | 2465.                           | 4085.                                         | 13361.                                       | 38343.                   | 38418.                  |

|                    | 1885.           |                   |                     | 1886.           |                   |                     |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
|                    | Cases detected. | Persons arrested. | Property recovered. | Cases detected. | Persons arrested. | Property recovered. |
| P.P.C.             | 36.2            | 31.8              | 23.1                | 35.3            | 29.3              | 20.9                |
| Spl. & Local Laws. | 82.3            | 86.2              | 88.1                | 86.9            | 90.9              | 58.4                |
| Native.            | 94.1            | 92.2              | —                   | 93.4            | 91.7              | —                   |
| Total              | 68.4            | 59.1              | 23.1                | 69.2            | 58.6              | 20.9                |

13. The general results of detection <sup>of cognizable crime</sup> were somewhat less favourable than in the preceding year. 69.2 percent of the cases reported were detected against 68.4 in 1885, but the increase occurs wholly under Spl. & local laws. The percentage under the Penal Code showing a falling off, while 58.6 percent <sup>only</sup> of the persons arrested were convicted against 59.1 in 1885, and the recovery of property fell from 23.1 to 20.9 percent. The introductory remarks of the Jy. on this subject are noted by Govt. with approval, and his suggestions will be again impressed on Superintendents. Among districts, putting aside Mysore and the Nilgiris, the best results are shown by Chingleput, North Arcot & Tanjore, where <sup>certainly</sup> they are creditable to the district officers. On the other hand, in Kistna, Ganjam and Salem the results are bad. The recovery of stolen property is also especially unsatisfactory in Anantapur, Trinnevelly, & Godavari. The great differences in detection results between neighbouring districts speaks to the varying

14. The figures relating to murders followed closely those of 1885, and do not call for remark, except that <sup>was</sup> detection being 6 percent worse than in that year. The number of dacoities in the last 5 years is shown in the margin, and the large decrease below the figure of 1885 is very satisfactory. It is to be hoped that this

bacillaries

|      |     |
|------|-----|
| 1882 | 152 |
| 1883 | 154 |
| 1884 | 130 |
| 1885 | 158 |
| 1886 | 128 |

decrease will be maintained. Four districts only show double figures as compared with 9 in the previous year. The most marked improvement in recent years in the matter of dacoity has been in Cuddapah & Kurnool, which have a joint average in the years 1855 and 1856 of 8 as compared with  $22\frac{2}{3}$  in the three years preceding. ~~On the other hand~~ There has also been a decided decrease in North Arcot. Those districts ~~which have stood highest in the list of dacoities in late years at the top of the list of dacoities~~ which have stood highest in the list of dacoities, — Tanjore, Tinnevely, & Madurai, — though showing a slight improvement on the figures of 1855, are still far from a satisfactory condition.

|      | Druggists | Robberies | Housebreaks | Thefts | Total |
|------|-----------|-----------|-------------|--------|-------|
| 1878 | 6         | 21        | 465         |        | 492   |
| 1879 | 2         | 25        | 371         |        | 398   |
| 1880 | 5         | 8         | 265         |        | 278   |
| 1881 | 4         | 17        | 275         |        | 296   |
| 1882 | 3         | 12        | 341         |        | 356   |
| 1883 | 2         | 15        | 279         |        | 296   |
| 1884 | 4         | 14        | 342         | 951    | 360   |
| 1885 | 1         | 15        | 334         | 1665   | 350   |
| 1886 | 5         | 7         | 373         | 1168   | 385   |

under the head of housebreaking  
1. The big game for 1885, given by  
the Dist. Mngt. appears to be  
in correct.

13. a. The D<sup>r</sup> Magt<sup>r</sup> of Malabar in his Note on the Police District Administration Report has drawn attention to what he considers "the steady increase" of crimes against property other than dacoity & has laid special stress on the increase in 1886 in the number of housebreakings. The D<sup>r</sup> Magt<sup>r</sup> adds that this steady increase has been continuous for ~~the~~ a period of 20 years & more, & he attributes it to agrarian misery. An examination of the facts on which these sensational statements are founded happily fails to bear out the D<sup>r</sup> Magt<sup>r</sup>'s <sup>opinion</sup>. In a statement in the margin are given the figures of dacoities, robberies, & housebreakings for the past 9 years, & it will be seen that the D<sup>r</sup> Magt<sup>r</sup>'s assertion regarding a "continuous" increase is ~~though there was a slight increase in 1886~~ entirely contradicted by the statistics. The figures relating to other offences against property are not available for a series of years, but there is no reason whatever to suppose that there has been an increase, nor does it seem in any way probable that

an increasing degree of "agrarian misery" would be accompanied by the "practical" disappearance of dacoity from the District, which is admitted by the S<sup>t</sup> Magt. to have occurred. It may be noted that the number of known depredators & suspected persons in Malabar has decreased in the last year, and is only 5½ percent. greater than it was in 1882, & that the variations entirely contradict any theory of continually increasing crime.

1882. 1432  
1883. 1130  
1884. 1535  
1885. 1551  
1886. 1513

condition as regards this crime. The most important increase during the year occurred in Coimbatore, which heads the list with <sup>(and Rs. 16364 worth of property lost)</sup> 22 cases reported, this was more than double the average of the last 5 years, & demands the serious attention of the District Officers.

15. The decrease in the total number of dacoities is found in all three classes, whether committed in houses, fields, or highways. The percentage of detection fell from 27.2 to 24.2 of the cases committed, and was especially low in Madurai, Anantapur, Trichinopoly and Salem. Although the proportion of property recovered increased to 11 percent. from 9.6, and is the highest since 1881, it is still very low in most districts, S. Arcot in this as in detection. Showing good results, and the recovery of property in <sup>Trichinopoly and</sup> Coimbatore <sup>coming out</sup> was better than the average. The total amount of <sup>of the value of</sup> property lost was Rs. 52026, of which property of the value of Rs. 5733 was

recovered. The Sg. observes that "except in North and South Arcot detection under the head dacoity is decidedly poor this year."

16. Under the head of robberies the results shown are better. The number of cases decreased by 26, the figure recorded being the lowest in the last five years, over 50 per cent. of the cases were detected and 57.8 per cent. of the persons arrested were convicted, as compared with 41.9 and 45 in 1885; & the proportion of property recovered ~~from~~ rose from 12.1 to 21.5 per cent. Among districts, there was a further ~~rise~~ in Tirunelveli, where this crime has been on the increase during the last 3 years, and considerable increases also in Madura, Trichingopoly & S. Canara. It is not satisfactory to note that the worst results in detection were shown in the districts showing an increased number of robberies, namely Coimbatore, Tirunelveli & S. Canara. The best detection occurred in Jaypore, Gangain, Madras City & Chingleput. The total loss

12 P. 25  
loss of property by robbery was only Rs. 9584 against Rs. 25945 in 1885, and <sup>property worth</sup> Rs. 1957 ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> recovered against Rs. 3140. A much more considerable loss of property occurs ~~than~~ the offences classed as larceny, housebreaking & house-breaking. Here the value of property lost was Rs. 509,744, also lower than the figure (Rs. 595,398) of the preceding year, and the value of the recoveries was only Rs. 75,764 or 14.9 per cent., as compared with Rs. 123,070 or 20.7 per cent. in 1885. The Sg. rightly remarks that the ratio of property recovered to that lost was exceedingly poor. Detection was a fraction better & convictions a fraction worse than in the year previous, the best result in detection being shown by Chingleput & the Nilgiris & in conviction by Vizagapatam. The worst detection & recovery were shown in Madura & the lowest percentage of conviction to arrests in Salem.

17. The following table exhibits the number of all grave offences against property reported & detected in each of the five

years ending with 1886: -

|                 | 1882 | 1883 | 1884 | 1885 | 1886 |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Number reported | 6216 | 6013 | 6394 | 6749 | 6279 |
| Do detected     | 2186 | 2016 | 2155 | 2504 | 2371 |
| Percentage      | 35.2 | 33.5 | 33.7 | 37.1 | 37.8 |

The average number of cases reported is 6320, ~~and~~ the average n<sup>o</sup> detected detected 2246, and the average percentage of detection 35.4. Thus ~~in~~ In each respect, the year 1886 shows favourable. The general results of detection are good in Chingleput, Nilgiris, S. Arcot, Cuddalore, Tanjore & N. Arcot, and bad in Trinnevelly, Coimbatore, Madurai, and Salem, especially the last named district. In Trinnevelly & Madurai, especially, the

for some, the Police have great difficulties, owing to the traditional system of the Maravars & Kalla population. The strength of the latter will report as to the ability of non-residence of a number of village headmen.

18. The number of cases of ordinary theft reported was 13747 ~~being~~ being 800 or 5.2 percent less than in 1885, 5928 or 7.6 percent less than in the preceding year were detected, and the loss of property amounted to Rs. 4,11,290 against Rs. 36,815, and the recovery to Rs. 1,10,906 against Rs. 1,04,038 in 1885. The percentage of recovery to loss thus fell from 28.8 percent to 27 percent in the year under report. Cattle thefts numbered 2273 against 2430 in 1885

and the percentage detected improved from 45 to 46.6, while on the other hand, though the number of cattle poisoning cases showed a decrease, the detection was much worse, being only 34.7 percent, as compared with 48.8 in the previous year. ~~Under these~~

Verify  
These figures do not agree with what I find at page XXXIX if 800 = 5.2% less it is difficult to understand how 5928 can be more than 7.6% less.

Write: The percentages are right; the 5.2% seems not to have quite understood the sentence, it was not perhaps quite clear. 5928 the n<sup>o</sup> of detections is compared with 6420 in 1885, i.e. 7.6% less. The discrepancy here, the figures on page 56 & those on pp. XXXVI & XXXIX is obvious & a sentence has been added following for explanation.

Alp  
23/9

\* It is observed that the figures given in para. 43 of the Report do not accord with those of ordinary Theft on pages XXXVI - IX of appendix A. The S.G. will explain the difference apparent.

20. The return of <sup>non-</sup>cognizable crime under certain other Special laws shows some noticeable features. tho' the figures are not available for more than the two preceding years. Under the Forest Act, the offences charged are much the same as in 1885, 1341 against 1319, tho' ~~the~~ the average of 1884 & 1885 was only 726, a great increase having occurred in the Act came into force 1<sup>st</sup> July 1883, the last named year. Prosecutions under the Cattle Trespass act are increasing, the numbers being 2471 in 1886, 2291 in 1885, & 1738 the average of 1884 & 1885. The propriety of the amendment of this Act has been suggested to the Govt of India. The figures relating to charges under the District Municipalities Act 1884 do not appear clearly in the report of 1885, where there is an entry of 861 cases under Act III of 1871, which ceased to be in force early in 1885. It is not, therefore, possible to ascertain whether prosecutions under <sup>Act</sup> Act IV of 1884 have decreased or increased. In the present report, there is no entry in the

return of cases under Madras act i of 1854,  
 which accounted for 3042 cases in 1855.  
 This omission should be explained. Prosecu-  
 tions under the Criminal Breach of Contract  
 Act 1859 showed a decrease of 261, namely  
 from 2539 to 2278, and Petty assaults  
 triable by Heads of Villages under Regn.  
 II of 1816 fell from 2913 to 2669, the  
 average of the preceding 2 years having  
 been 3024. This decrease is of some  
 importance, as bearing on the confidence  
 reposed by the people in the operations of  
 village tribunals. The statement A in  
 appendix only shows 22 cases instituted  
 under the Arms Act 1878 in the year under  
 report, while the statement at para. 47  
 of the Report shows 482. ~~the difference~~  
 The difference should be explained.

|      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1882 | 6422  |
| 1883 | 6440  |
| 1884 | 16833 |
| 1885 | 18609 |
| 1886 | 15568 |

|      |      |
|------|------|
| 1883 | 2314 |
| 1884 | 2458 |
| 1885 | 4513 |
| 1886 | 5834 |

Here insert  
 attached sheet

Will be checked in the office

14 P 25

these heads as under those already noticed the  
 results shown by the Salem and Coimbatore  
 districts are especially discreditable.

19. Referring to Offences against  
 Revenue laws, the great increase in cases  
 punishable under the Salt Act, which had  
 occurred during the two preceding years, was  
 followed in 1886 by a fall. The figures  
 are shown in the margin. Offences punish-  
 able under the Abkari laws continued to  
 increase, and have more than doubled in  
 two years. The marginal statement gives the  
 figures for 4 years. The question of the  
 deposit in Police Stations of property seized  
 under the Salt & Abkari Acts, which is referred  
 to in the 3rd report of S. Canara, has already  
 been dealt with by post.

The Sd. draws attention to the discrepancy  
 between the figures furnished by Districts  
 relating to prosecutions under the Indian  
 Arms Act 1878 and those included in the  
 Police Report. In a statement appended  
 to the Police Report, the discrepancy is given a  
 statement of the figures compared for each

district. The Govt desire to receive a report on the result of the Dy's enquiries into this matter.

21. In the statistics of referred & false cases the Godavari district, as usual, ~~occupies~~ has the invariable distinction of occupying the first place. ~~10000 cases referred to the Magistrate by the Police~~ ~~the Magistrate~~ ~~the Government~~ have in previous years remarked on the large number of cases referred by the magistracy in this district to the Police, and they are compelled to observe that the number referred in 1886, though showing a decrease, was still excessive. It is significant that while 87 per cent. of the cases referred by the magistracy were reported by the Godavari police to be false, and were struck off accordingly, and while 93 per cent. of the cases referred as false by the Police to the magistracy were struck off accordingly, the Police themselves prosecuted 582 cases, involving 1387 persons, which were thrown

Cases prosecuted by Police & found to be false.

|       | cases. | persons. |
|-------|--------|----------|
| 1883. | 2550   | 6027     |
| 1884. | 2892   | 6853     |
| 1885. | 3722   | 8738     |
| 1886. | 3992   | 9382.    |

15 P 35  
thrown out as false, being the highest number in the Presidency. In other D's also, the returns afford abundant evidence that cases referred by the Police as false are struck off by the magistracy without sufficient <sup>consideration</sup> ~~consideration~~. This, in Coimbatore, <sup>where</sup> the working of the Police has been very far from satisfactory during the year, the whole n<sup>o</sup>. (1145) of cases referred to the magistracy were struck off as false. The same occurs in the districts of Nellore, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly and Madras Town, while in the whole Presidency 96 per cent. of the cases referred by the Police were struck off. These figures suggest the necessity for <sup>the exercise of</sup> greater caution on the part of the magistracy. The Govt also regret to observe a considerable increase <sup>during the last 4 years</sup> in the n<sup>o</sup>. of false cases prosecuted by the Police, as shown in the margin. Godavari, Madras, and Vizagm show unfavourably in this respect. Unfortunately it is not possible to ascertain what proportion these figures bear to the total n<sup>o</sup>. of prosecutions undertaken by the Police in each D<sup>t</sup> or in the Presy.

22. It is observed that Part 2 of Statement C in Appendix A is blank. The D.G. will state why the Primitive Police referred to in para. 11 of the Rept. are not entered here.

The A.P. Police in Nellore and Kurnool were kindly permitted to be omitted from the present report.

23. The inspection done during the year was generally satisfactory. The worst result is presented in Trichinopoly, where only 34 stations out of 61 remained unvisited. The reason assigned is the frequent change of officers, but it is observed that Col. Court was in charge for 6 months consecutively. The failure to inspect Assistant Superintendents' stations in Nellore & Kurnool was due to there having been no assistant during certain portions of the year. The inspection done by the D.G. was not very considerable.

24. In conclusion, the Govt. are under the necessity of referring again to the size & contents of the Report. The remarks made in the review of the previous year's report have had the result of reducing the space devoted to district summaries from 41 pages

16 P 25  
22. or nearly by one half, but the instructions contained in G.O. 20 April 87. No. 850 do not appear to have been understood. In future Administration Reports, district summaries will altogether be omitted from the body of the report, and will be printed, so far as the D.G. may consider necessary, as appendices in small type, <sup>together with</sup> the remarks of District Magistrates which form Appendix C to the present report.

SEP.  
9/9. Wey

District

Cases reported

Persons arrested

Persons convicted

|                  |                                             |            |           |              |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. Madras City   | { Police Rept.<br>Return in S.O. 8-July 87. | 23.<br>23. | 23<br>23  | 22<br>22     |
| 2. Ganjam        | { Police Rept.<br>S.O.                      | 24.<br>28. | 29<br>30  | 16<br>17     |
| 3. Vizagapatam   | { Police Rept.<br>S.O.                      | 25.<br>21  | 21<br>19  | 17<br>16     |
| 4. Teypore       | { Police Rept.<br>S.O.                      | —<br>—     | —<br>—    | —<br>—       |
| 5. Godavari      | { Police Rept.<br>S.O.                      | 22.<br>25  | 20<br>28  | 15<br>21     |
| 6. Kistna        | { Police Report<br>S.O.                     | 1<br>?     | —<br>9    | —<br>2       |
| 7. Nellore       | { Police Rept.<br>S.O.                      | 41.<br>73  | 44<br>?   | 21<br>25     |
| 8. Kurnool       | { Police Report<br>S.O.                     | 84<br>104  | 99<br>104 | 71<br>93     |
| 9. Bellary       | { Police Report<br>S.O.                     | 15<br>?    | 16<br>23  | 13<br>18     |
| 10. Anantapur    | { Police Report<br>S.O.                     | 1<br>3     | 1<br>3    | 1<br>2       |
| 11. Cuddapah     | { Police Rept.<br>S.O.                      | 34<br>44   | 54<br>55  | 49<br>51     |
| 12. N. Arcot     | { Police Rept.<br>S.O.                      | 9<br>?     | 14<br>16  | 10<br>14     |
| 13. Chingleput   | { Police Rept.<br>S.O.                      | 35<br>1    | 48<br>54  | 39<br>42     |
| 14. S. Arcot     | { Police Rept.<br>S.O.                      | 8<br>6     | 10<br>6   | 9<br>6       |
| 15. Tanjore      | { Police Report<br>S.O.                     | 64<br>?    | 42<br>70  | 35<br>57     |
| 16. Trichinopoly | { Police Report<br>S.O.                     | 6<br>9     | 6<br>?    | 6<br>8 cases |
| 17. Madura       | { Police Report<br>S.O.                     | 15<br>12   | 15<br>13  | 15<br>13     |

|                 |               | Cases | Persons | Persons convicted |
|-----------------|---------------|-------|---------|-------------------|
| 18. Tirunelveli | Police Report | 5     | 3       | 2                 |
|                 | G.O.          | 4     | ?       | 3 cases           |
| 19. Salem       | Police Report | 15    | 17      | 13                |
|                 | G.O.          | 20    | 20      | 17                |
| 20. Coimbatore  | Police Report | .     | .       | .                 |
|                 | G.O.          | 6     | 54      | 18                |
| 21. Nilgiris    | Police Report | 5     | 8       | 8                 |
|                 | G.O.          | 6     | ?       | 5 cases           |
| 22. Malabar     | Police Report | 37    | 40      | 24                |
|                 | G.O.          | 47    | 55      | ?                 |
| 23. S. Canara   | Police Report | 10    | 11      | 7                 |
|                 | G.O.          | 7     | 7       | 7                 |

36/9  
Judecia  
Review of the Police Administration Report for 1885

Ind for 2198  
of 26 Sep 1885  
Desp 22/10

The Collectors of  
The District Magistrates of

28  
Anantapur.  
North Arcot, Chittoor.  
South Arcot, Cuddalore.  
Bellary.  
South Canara, Mangalore.  
Chingleput, Saidápet.  
Coimbatore.  
Cuddapah.  
Ganjam, Chatrapur.  
Godávári, Cocanada.  
Kistna, Masulipatam.  
Kurnool.  
Madras (when necessary).  
Madura.  
Malabar, Calicut.  
Nilgiris, Ootacamund.  
Nellore.  
Salem.  
Tanjore.  
Tinnevelly.  
Trichinopoly.  
Vizagapatam.

Desp  
23/9

22/9  
23/9

## GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—letters from the Acting Inspector-General of Police, dated 12th August 1887, No. 4002, and 10th September 1887, No. 4479, forwarding the Police Administration Report for 1886.

ORDER—dated 26th September 1887, No. 2198, Judicial.

With the first of the foregoing letters the Acting Inspector-General of Police submits the administration report of his department for the year 1886. The Government are glad to observe that the report was submitted with greater punctuality than in the preceding year, being received within three days of the due date.

2. The sanctioned strength of the Police establishments of all kinds for the year 1886 was 23,553, and the actual strength 23,349 or 204 below that sanctioned. The sanctioned strength of the force, excluding office establishments and paid village police, was 21,575, and the actual strength on the 31st December 1886, 21,426 or 149 below that sanctioned. In 1885 the force was 245 below sanctioned strength, so that the present report shows some improvement. The sanctioned strength of the force itself has decreased from 22,122 for 1885 to 21,575 in 1886, while the actual strength has fallen from 21,877 to 21,426. The cause of this decrease was the reduction of Jail guards, but small decreases also occurred through the final disappearance from the returns of Salt guards and in the number of non-effectives. On the other hand Land Customs guards rose from 219 to 230, and the number of constabulary employed on general duties was 20,117 on the 31st December 1886 against 20,043 on the same date of the previous year. From these figures, it is clear that little change occurred in the general body of the force, the variations being mostly confined to those bodies of constabulary detached on special duties. The grade of Sub-Inspectors numbered only 13 at the close of the year, and will soon be completely absorbed.

3. The foregoing figures are taken from paragraphs 3 and 4 of the report itself. An examination of statistical returns E and F in the appendix appears to show that the figures there given do not agree with those in the report. In statement E, the total sanctioned strength is entered as 21,680, and the total actual strength on the 31st December 1886 as 21,398; while in statement F, column 37, the grand total of officers and men is shown as 21,442. The Government wish to be informed of the reasons for these differences. It is noticed that statement E does not include Assistant Superintendents or officers of higher rank, but after allowing for this, the Government are unable to reconcile the figures.

4. The cost of the Police establishments during the year 1886 amounted to Rs. 37,69,860, an increase of Rs. 17,617 on the expenditure (Rs. 37,32,243) of the year preceding. Consequent on the decrease in strength the head "Pay and Allowances" showed a saving of Rs. 20,296, but this was more than counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 66,669 under the head of "Clothing and Accoutrements," owing to a large purchase of drill cloth from the Carnatic Mills Company, the Jail department having failed to supply the quantity promised, and to the provision of the long Snider rifle for the reserves of the Northern Range. With regard to the excess expenditure on drill cloth, it is observed that the Inspector-General proposed in October last to form a reserve of 75,000 yards, and

G.O., 25th October 1886, No. 2871.

the Government presume that it is to this, rather than to any higher price being paid,

that the increased outlay is due. But they desire to be informed further on this point. Deducting the cost of the Police employed as Land Customs guards and charged to Imperial (Rs. 28,363), that incurred for the service of processes (Rs. 40,195), and that of the Punitive Police in Malabar, defrayed from Special funds (Rs. 17,453), the total cost of the Police to Provincial Revenues was Rs. 36,85,849, of which Rs. 159 were debited to the Salt Department and Rs. 61,592 to Jails, leaving Rs. 36,21,098 as the net charge of the Police proper. Some explanation of the large decrease of Rs. 28,787 under Miscellaneous should have been given in the report. The average cost of a Policeman rose to Rs. 174 $\frac{1}{2}$ , the highest point touched in the last five years, or Annas 1-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , per head of population: the figures are compared below:—

|      |    | Average cost of a Policeman. | Average cost per head of population. |
|------|----|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|      |    | RS.                          | A. P.                                |
| 1882 | .. | 168 $\frac{1}{2}$            | 2 0                                  |
| 1883 | .. | 167 $\frac{1}{2}$            | 1 11                                 |
| 1884 | .. | 173 $\frac{1}{2}$            | 2 0                                  |
| 1885 | .. | 170 $\frac{1}{2}$            | 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$                   |
| 1886 | .. | 174 $\frac{1}{2}$            | 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$                   |

5. The conduct of the force as evidenced by the number of departmental punishments was less satisfactory in 1886 than in several preceding years. From the marginally-given statement it will be seen that there has been an increase both in the number and percentage of the force dismissed, fined, and degraded from 1883 onwards, and also an increase in the number of resignations during the last two years. The attention of the Inspector-General was drawn in the review

|                                            | 1883.     | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Number dismissed and fined, &c.            | 4,126     | 4,211 | 4,323 | 4,421 |
| Percentage of strength dismissed and fined | 18.5      | 19.3  | 19.8  | 20.7  |
| Total amount of fines                      | Rs. 2,217 | 2,514 | 2,360 | 2,403 |
| Number of resignations.                    | 460       | 431   | 484   | 491   |

of the last report to the excessive number of punishments in the Bellary district; the figures for the year under report show a considerable diminution, but this district still heads the list. As in several years past, the number of dismissals and resignations in North Arcot is very high, and the number of appeals against dismissal to the Inspector-General from this district form 17 per cent. of the total received from the Presidency. Seven appeals against dismissal were received from Tinnevely, the number of dismissals in the year being 6; in 1885 and 1886, 16 men appealed out of 18 dismissed. There are great differences in the districts in regard to the infliction of punishments, and the Inspector-General should examine carefully any apparent tendency to multiply punishments. It would improve the arrangement of the report, if, in future, the statement given in paragraph 16 followed that in paragraph 12. The number of Police criminally convicted was 183 against 175 in 1885, a trifling increase, but there was a markedly larger proportion of cases where the crime was committed in the execution of official duty. Eleven Policemen were convicted of causing hurt in order to extort confession, the largest number for many years past, and there were 6 cases of false evidence or of screening an offender. It is also noticed that the desertions were nearly 50 per cent. higher than in 1885 or 1884, and the highest in the last five years. On the whole, the behaviour of the force in 1886 appears to have been hardly so good as usual.

6. Enlistments were fewer than for many years, as shown in the margin, and the Inspector-General reports that in Kurnool and Kistna there is considerable difficulty in obtaining efficient recruits. This is ascribed to the higher wages obtainable on the Railway works, and if the cause is correctly stated, the difficulty will soon disappear.

7. The statistics of education are satisfactory so far that they show an increasing percentage of the whole force able to read and write. In the Northern range, however,

the proportion of illiterate Police increased, and there was no member of the force who passed the General Test. By the General Test, the Government understand that the Middle School examination is intended. It should in future be shown under that name.

8. The figures relating to escapes from custody show little divergence from those of the preceding year. The Government notice with satisfaction that an attempt has been made to produce a correspondence between the figures here given and those in the Jail report. In line 4 of page 37, "14 and 13" should apparently be read for "16 and 14."

9. The subject of the village police, to which the Inspector-General refers in the introductory remarks of the report, is one deserving the attention of all District Magistrates. The statement of the Acting District Magistrate of Nellore that in the Venkatagiri Zemindari the village police have virtually been dispensed with by a sweeping order of the Raja requires explanation, and the District Magistrate will submit a report.

10. For some years past the number of violent and unnatural deaths has shown a remarkable uniformity, but this has been interrupted in 1886 by an increase of 13.4 per cent. No explanation of this fact is forthcoming, but it is stated that the increase appears in nearly every district. More than two-thirds occur under the heading "Accidental deaths," and most of the remainder under that of "Other causes;" while murders, homicides and suicides all show a smaller or larger decrease. The statistics of death "from other causes" call for more detailed notice than they appear to have received. The fluctuations under this heading are compared in the margin, and are probably due to imperfect classification. In the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, Madura, Trichinopoly, and Malabar, which had not a single entry in 1885, there were in 1886, respectively, 93, 24, 143, 77 and 47 such deaths. The matter requires inquiry. Under the head "Accidental deaths," a large portion of the increase of 1,072 (12 per cent.) occurs in deaths from drowning. The increase is distributed among all the districts of the Presidency except four,\* and is most marked in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, and Combatore. The attention of the District Magistrates concerned will be drawn to the fact. Deaths from snake-bite, from Railway accidents, and from "Other causes" also show an increase. So little is known of the causes of this increased mortality, that explanation is hardly possible, but the disastrous loss of life from fire at Tinnevely accounts for 189 out of the 241 "Accidental deaths from other causes" in that district, and the still greater mortality from the fire at the People's Park at Madras must also have swelled the returns. It is not quite clear where the entry of the deaths from the last-mentioned cause is made, except on page xxii of Appendix A; it should also appear on pages xv and xvi. The Inspector-General will explain.

11. The Inspector-General, in some of his introductory remarks, draws attention to the subject of the registration of wandering and other gangs, which, he says, continues to receive close attention. The statistics relating to these gangs and to known depredators and suspects are given on page xxiii of the Appendix A. A comparison of these figures with those of detection, to be further noticed below, presents little evidence as to the effects of the system in vogue. It appears, however, that detection is best maintained in those districts, where the registers of wandering gangs, suspects and K.D.s are small, raising a presumption that in other districts names are indiscriminately entered, with the effect only of confusing and misleading the force. Thus in the Northern range, the Kistna district has an enormous number of names on its registers (12,927), and much the worst detective results in the division; in the Central range, Chingleput, and North Arcot, with the best results in the Presidency in detection, everything considered, have far smaller numbers of registered

4 suspects and offenders than any other district in the range except Bellary; and exactly the same results appear in the Southern range, Tanjore, with better detection having a smaller register than Trichinopoly, South Canara than Malabar, Tinnevely than Madura. These figures are suggestive, and the deductions which seem justified by them should be considered by the Inspector-General.

12. The improvement in the recognition of previously-convicted offenders, which was shown in 1885, was not sustained in the year under report. The number of persons sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, was 1,677 against 1,764. The best results are shown in Vizagapatam, Madras City, and Malabar. The subject is an important one, and with that noticed in the last paragraph, merits the special attention of the Inspector-General and his officers. It is most desirable that when an old offender commits crime, the fact of his previous conviction should be brought to the notice of the court. On the other hand, it is necessary to keep a strict control over the treatment of previously-convicted persons by the Police, lest unremitting Police surveillance and interference should render it impossible for a released prisoner to shake off the stigma of being a criminal.

13. The state of cognizable crime under the Penal Code during the last three years is shown in the following statement, separate figures for earlier years not being available:—

Cognizable crime under Indian Penal Code.

|      | Cases. | Persons arrested. | Property lost. |
|------|--------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1884 | 39,865 | 80,578            | 12,24,271      |
| 1885 | 41,767 | 84,970            | 11,99,636      |
| 1886 | 39,788 | 82,077            | 11,61,729      |

It will be seen that there has been a small decrease in the amount of crime, and a more steady decrease in the value of property lost. But an examination of the figures in statement A, part I, shows that the decrease was found more in minor offences than in serious ones, though serious offences against property have diminished. An abstract of the figures is given in the following statement:—

|      | Class I, Offences against State. | Class II, Serious offences against the person. | Class III, Serious offences against property. | Classes IV and V, Minor offences. | Class VI, Other offences. |
|------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1885 | 2,265                            | 3,872                                          | 14,189                                        | 40,000                            | 41,406                    |
| 1886 | 2,465                            | 4,085                                          | 13,361                                        | 38,343                            | 39,418                    |

14. The general results of detection of cognizable crime were somewhat less

favorable than in the preceding year. 69.2 per cent. of the cases reported were detected against 68.4 in 1885, but the increase occurs wholly under Special and Local Laws, the percentage under the Penal Code showing a falling off, while 58.6 per cent. only of the persons arrested were convicted against 59.1 in 1885, and the recovery of property fell from 23.1

|                        | 1885.           |                    |                     | 1886.           |                    |                     |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
|                        | Cases detected. | Persons convicted. | Property recovered. | Cases detected. | Persons convicted. | Property recovered. |
| Indian Penal Code.     | 36.2            | 31.8               | 23.1                | 35.3            | 29.3               | 20.9                |
| Special and Local Laws | 82.3            | 86.2               | 68.1                | 86.9            | 90.9               | 58.4                |
| Nuisances              | 94.1            | 92.2               | ..                  | 93.4            | 91.7               | ..                  |
| Total                  | 68.4            | 59.1               | 23.1                | 69.2            | 58.6               | 20.9                |

to 20.9 per cent. The introductory remarks of the Inspector-General on this subject are noted by Government with approval, and his suggestions will be again impressed on Superintendents. Among districts, putting aside Jeypore and the Nilgiris, the best results are shown by Chingleput, North Arcot, and Tanjore, where they are certainly creditable to the District officers. On the other hand, in Kistna, Ganjam, and Salem the results are bad, and the recovery of stolen property is also especially unsatisfactory in Anantapur, Tinnevely, and Godavari. The great differences in detective results between neighbouring districts speaks to the varying systems and degrees of efficiency at work.

15. The District Magistrate of Malabar, in his note on the Police District Administration Report, has drawn attention to what he considers "the steady increase" of crimes against property other than dacoity, and has laid special stress on the increase in 1886 in the number of house-breakings. The District Magistrate adds that this steady increase has been continuous for a period of 20 years and more, and he attributes it to agrarian misery. An examination of the facts on which these sensational statements are founded happily fails to bear out the District Magistrate's opinion. In a statement in the margin are given the figures of dacoities, robberies, and house-breakings for the past 9 years, and it will be seen that the District Magistrate's assertion, regarding a "continuous" increase, is entirely contradicted by the statistics under the head of House-breakings, though there was a slight rise in 1886. The figures for 1885, given by the District Magistrate, appear to be incorrect. The figures relating to other offences against property are not

available for a series of years, but there is no reason whatever to suppose that there has been an increase, nor does it seem in any way probable that an increasing degree of "agrarian misery" would be accompanied by the "practical" disappearance of dacoity from the district, which is admitted by the District Magistrate to have occurred.

It may be noted that the number of known depredators and suspected persons in Malabar has decreased in the last year, and is only 5½ per cent. greater than it was in 1882, and that the variations entirely contradict any theory of continually-increasing crime.

16. The figures relating to murders followed closely those of 1885 and do not call for remark, except that detection was 6 per cent. worse than in that year. The number of dacoities in the last five years is shown in the margin, and the large decrease below the figure of 1886 is very satisfactory. It is to be hoped that this decrease will be maintained.

Four districts only show double figures, as compared with nine in the previous year. The most marked improvement in recent years in the matter of dacoity has been in Cuddapah and Kurnool, which have a joint average in the years 1885 and 1886 of 8, as compared with 22½ in the three years preceding. There has also been a decided decrease in North Arcot. Those districts which have stood oftenest in late years at the top of the lists of dacoities—Tanjore, Tinnevely and Madura—though showing a slight improvement on the figures of 1885, are still far from a satisfactory condition as regards this crime. The most important increase during the year occurred in Coimbatore, which heads the list with 22 cases reported and Rs. 16,361 worth of property lost; this was more than double the average of the last 5 years, and demands the serious attention of the district officers.

|      | Dacoities. |
|------|------------|
| 1882 | 152        |
| 1883 | 154        |
| 1884 | 130        |
| 1885 | 158        |
| 1886 | 128        |

15. The decrease in the total number of dacoities is found in all three classes, whether committed in houses, fields, or highways. The percentage of detection fell from 27.2 to 24.2 of the cases committed, and was especially low in Madura, Anantapur, Trichinopoly, and Salem. Although the proportion of property recovered increased to 11 per cent. from 9.6, and is the highest since 1881, it is still very low in most districts,—South Arcot in this, as in detection, showing good results, and Trichinopoly and Coimbatore coming out better than the average. The total amount of property lost was of the value of Rs. 52,026, of which property of the value of Rs. 5,733 was recovered. The Inspector-General observes that "except in North and South Arcot, detection under the head Dacoity is decidedly poor this year."

16. Under the head of Robberies, the results shown are better. The number of cases decreased by 26, the figure recorded being the lowest in the last five years; over 50 per cent. of the cases were detected, and 57.8 per cent. of the persons arrested were convicted, as compared with 41.9 and 45 in 1885; and the proportion of property recovered rose from 12.1 to 21.5 per cent. Among districts, there was a further rise in Tinnevely, where this crime has been on the increase during the last 3 years, and considerable increases also in Madura, Trichinopoly, and South Canara. It is not satisfactory to note that the worst results in detection were shown in the districts showing an increased number of robberies, namely, Coimbatore, Tinnevely, and South Canara. The best detection occurred in Jeypore, Ganjam, Madras City, and Chingleput. The total loss by robbery was only Rs. 9,564 against Rs. 25,945 in 1885, and property worth Rs. 1,957 was recovered against Rs. 3,140. A much more considerable loss of property occurred through the offences classed as lurking house-trespass and house-breaking. Here the value of property lost was Rs. 5,09,744—also lower than the figure (Rs. 5,95,398) of the preceding year—and the value of the recoveries was only Rs. 75,764, or 14.9 per cent., as compared with Rs. 1,23,010, or 20.7 per cent., in 1885. The Inspector-General rightly remarks that the ratio of property recovered to that lost was exceedingly poor. Detection was a fraction better, and convictions a fraction worse, than in the year previous; the best result in detection and recovery being shown by Chingleput and the Nilgiris, and in conviction by Vizagapatam. The worst detection and recovery were shown in Madura, and the lowest percentage of convictions to arrests in Salem.

17. The following table exhibits the number of all grave offences against property reported and detected in each of the five years ending with 1886:—

|                 | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Number reported | 6,216 | 6,013 | 6,394 | 6,740 | 6,279 |
| Do. detected    | 2,180 | 2,016 | 2,155 | 2,504 | 2,371 |
| Percentage      | 35.2  | 33.5  | 33.7  | 37.1  | 37.8  |

The average number of cases reported is 6,330, the average number detected 2,246, and the average percentage of detection 35.4. In each respect, the year 1886 shows favorably. The general results of detection are good in Chingleput, Nilgiris, South Arcot, Cuddapah, Jeypore, and North Arcot, and bad in Tinnevely, Coimbatore, Madura, and Salem, especially the last-named district. In Tinnevely and Madura, especially the former, the police have great difficulties to contend with owing to the Kudikaval system and the Marava and Kulla population. The District Magistrate of Tinnevely will report as to the alleged non-residence of a number of village headmen.

18. The number of cases of ordinary theft reported was 13,747, being 800 or 5½ per cent. less than in 1885; 5,928 cases, being 492 or 7.6 per cent. less than in the preceding year, were detected, and the loss of property amounted to Rs. 4,11,290 against Rs. 3,60,815, and the recovery to Rs. 1,16,906 against Rs. 1,01,038 in 1885. The percentage of recovery to loss thus fell from 28.8 per cent. to 27 per cent. in the year under report. It is observed that the figures given in paragraph 43 of the report do not accord with those of ordinary theft on pages XXXVI—IX of Appendix A. The Inspector-General will explain the differences apparent. Cattle thefts numbered 2,273 against 2,430 in 1885, and the percentage detected improved from 45

to 46.6; while, on the other hand, though the number of cattle-poisoning cases showed a decrease, the detection was much worse, being only 34.7 per cent., as compared with 48.8 in the previous year. Under these heads, as under those already noticed, the results shown by the Salem and Coimbatore districts are especially discreditable.

19. Referring to offences against Revenue Laws, the great increase in cases punishable under the Salt Act, which had occurred during the two preceding years was followed in 1886 by a fall. The figures are shown in the margin.\* Cases reported under the Abkari Laws continued to increase, and have more than doubled in two years. The marginal statement† gives the figures for four years. The question of the deposit in police stations of property seized under the Salt and Abkari

Acts, which is referred to in the district report of South Canara, has already been dealt with by Government.

20. The return of non-cognizable crime under certain other Special laws shows some noticeable features, though the figures are not available for more than the two preceding years. Under the Forest Act, the offences charged are much the same as in 1885, 1,341 against 1,319, though the average of 1884 and 1885 was only 726, a great increase having occurred in the last-named year; the Act came into force 1st January 1883. Prosecutions under the Cattle Trespass Act are increasing, the numbers being 2,471 in 1886, 2,291 in 1885, and 1,738 the average of 1884 and 1885. The propriety of the amendment of this Act has been suggested to the Government of India. The figures relating to charges under the District Municipalities Act, 1884, do not appear clearly in the report of 1885, where there is an entry of 861 cases under Act III of 1871, which ceased to be in force early in 1885. It is not, therefore, possible to ascertain whether prosecutions under Madras Act IV of 1884 have decreased or increased. In the present report, there is no entry in the return of cases under Madras Act I of 1884, which accounted for 3,042 cases in 1885. This omission should be explained. Prosecutions under the Criminal Breach of Contract Act, 1859, showed a decrease of 261, namely, from 2,539 to 2,278, and petty assaults triable by heads of villages under Regulation XI of 1816 fell from 2,913 to 2,669, the average of the preceding two years having been 3,024. The Statement A in appendix only shows 22 cases instituted under the Arms Act, 1878, in the year under report, while the statement at paragraph 47 of the report shows 482. The difference should be explained. The Inspector-General draws attention to the discrepancy between the figures furnished by District Magistrates relating to prosecutions under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and those included in the Police Report. In a statement appended is given a statement of the figures compared for each district. The Government desire to receive a report on the result of the Inspector-General's inquiries into this matter.

21. In the statistics of referred and false cases, the Godavari district, as usual, has the unenviable distinction of occupying the first place. The Government have in previous years remarked on the large number of cases referred by the magistracy in this district to the police, and they are compelled to observe that the number referred in 1886, though showing a decrease, was still excessive. It is significant that, while 87 per cent. of the cases referred by the magistracy were reported by the Godavari police to be false and were struck off accordingly, and while 93 per cent. of the cases referred as false by the police to the magistracy were struck off accordingly, the police themselves prosecuted 582 cases, involving 1,387 persons, which were thrown out as false, being the highest number in the Presidency. In other districts, also, the returns afford abundant evidence that cases referred by the police as false are struck off by the magistracy without sufficient consideration. Thus, in Coimbatore, where the working of the police has been very far from satisfactory during the year, the whole number (1,145) of cases referred to the magistracy was struck off as false. The same occurs in the districts of Nellore, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, and in Madras town, while in the whole Presidency, 96 per cent. of the cases referred by the police were

*The figures for each district are compared in a statement appended to these Prose*

struck off. These figures suggest the necessity for the exercise of greater caution on the part of the magistracy. The Government also regret to observe a considerable increase during the last 4 years in the number of false cases prosecuted by the police, as shown in the margin. Godavari, Madura, and Vizagapatam show unfavorably in this respect. Unfortunately, it is not possible to ascertain what proportion these figures bear to the total number of prosecutions undertaken by the police in each district or in the Presidency.

Cases prosecuted by Police and found to be false.

|              | Cases. | Persons. |
|--------------|--------|----------|
| 1883 .. .. . | 2,550  | 6,047    |
| 1884 .. .. . | 2,892  | 6,853    |
| 1885 .. .. . | 3,722  | 8,739    |
| 1886 .. .. . | 3,992  | 9,381    |

22. The inspection done during the year was generally satisfactory. The worst result is presented in Trichinopoly, where 34 stations out of 61 remained unvisited. The reason assigned is the frequent change of officers, but it is observed that Colonel Court was in charge for 6 months consecutively. The failure to inspect Assistant Superintendents' stations in Nellore and Kurnool was due to there having been no Assistant during certain portions of the year. The inspection done by the Inspector-General was not very considerable.

23. In conclusion, the Government are under the necessity of referring again to the size and contents of the report. The remarks made in the review of the previous year's report have had the result of reducing the space devoted to district summaries from 41 pages to 22, or nearly by one-half, but the instructions contained in G.O., 20th April 1887, No. 850, do not appear to have been understood. In future administration reports, district summaries will altogether be omitted from the body of the report, and will be printed, so far as the Inspector-General may consider necessary, as appendices in small type, together with the remarks of District Magistrates, which form Appendix C to the present report.

(True Extract.)

Ag. Chief Secretary.

to the Dy. Police 6  
 - Dy. Police 11  
 - Dy. Police 7  
 - all Dist. Mag. 165  
 - the Dy. Mag. 22/10  
 - the Dy. Mag. 22/10  
 - the Dy. Mag. 22/10

# APPENDIX.

| District.                | Cases reported.                                            | Persons arrested. | Persons convicted. |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Madras City .. .. .   | Police report .. 23<br>Return in G.O., 8th July 1887 .. 23 | 23<br>23          | 22<br>22           |
| 2. Ganjam .. .. .        | Police report .. 24<br>G.O. .. 28                          | 29<br>30          | 16<br>17           |
| 3. Vizagapatam .. .. .   | Police report .. 25<br>G.O. .. 25                          | 21<br>21          | 17<br>16           |
| 4. Godavari .. .. .      | Police report .. 22<br>G.O. .. 25                          | 20<br>28          | 15<br>21           |
| 5. Kistna .. .. .        | Police report .. 1<br>G.O. .. 4                            | 9<br>44           | 2<br>21            |
| 6. Nellore .. .. .       | Police report .. 73<br>G.O. .. 84                          | 89<br>104         | 25<br>93           |
| 7. Kurnool .. .. .       | Police report .. 15<br>G.O. .. 104                         | 16<br>104         | 13<br>93           |
| 8. Bellary .. .. .       | Police report .. 11<br>G.O. .. 3                           | 23<br>3           | 18<br>2            |
| 9. Anantapur .. .. .     | Police report .. 34<br>G.O. .. 44                          | 54<br>55          | 49<br>61           |
| 10. Cuddapah .. .. .     | Police report .. 9<br>G.O. .. 35                           | 14<br>48          | 10<br>39           |
| 11. North Arcot .. .. .  | Police report .. 8<br>G.O. .. 6                            | 10<br>6           | 9<br>6             |
| 12. Chingleput .. .. .   | Police report .. 64<br>G.O. .. 64                          | 42<br>42          | 35<br>35           |
| 13. South Arcot .. .. .  | Police report .. 16<br>G.O. .. 9                           | 6<br>13           | 6<br>13            |
| 14. Tanjore .. .. .      | Police report .. 18<br>G.O. .. 13                          | 70<br>13          | 57<br>13           |
| 15. Trichinopoly .. .. . | Police report .. 13<br>G.O. .. 13                          | 3<br>3            | 2<br>2             |
| 16. Madura .. .. .       | Police report .. 13<br>G.O. .. 13                          | 17<br>17          | 13<br>13           |
| 17. Tanjavely .. .. .    | Police report .. 4<br>G.O. .. 13                           | 4<br>17           | 3 cases<br>13      |
| 18. Salem .. .. .        | Police report .. 20<br>G.O. .. 20                          | 20<br>20          | 17<br>17           |
| 19. Coimbatore .. .. .   | Police report .. 6<br>G.O. .. 6                            | 54<br>8           | 18<br>8            |
| 20. Nilgiris .. .. .     | Police report .. 6<br>G.O. .. 6                            | 40<br>40          | 24<br>24           |
| 21. Malabar .. .. .      | Police report .. 47<br>G.O. .. 10                          | 55<br>11          | 17<br>7            |
| 22. South Canara .. .. . | Police report .. 7<br>G.O. .. 7                            | 7<br>7            | 7<br>7             |

Exd. A. Raiff.

Govt. of (1887) Madras.

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*Encl.*

G.O., 26th Sept. 1887, No. 2198.

SEPTEMBER.

*14/10*

Reports.

Reviewing the Administration Report of the  
Police Department for the year 1886.

3-10-11

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