(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 50

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் [illegible] - 90

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

# தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

துறை

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| அரசாணை எண். | 1536 | அச்சகம் |
| மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். | | பலவகை |

நாள் : 23 . 8 . 1992 198 .

கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

கா-1—18,000—15-6-87.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From the Inspector-General of Police, dated 14th July 1892, No. 1552.

Abstract.—Forwarding copies of the Administration Report for 1891.

Order—dated 23rd August 1892, No. 1536, Judicial.

The annual report upon the administration of Police has been submitted with the usual commendable punctuality.

2. The only improvement in the position of the force which was effected in 1891 was the concession to the City Police of the privilege of retiring on pension after 25 instead of 30 years. The scheme for bettering the prospects of superior officers remained in abeyance during the year, but has since been sanctioned in a modified form. Two other proposals made by Colonel Perceous, the one for establishing a Railway Police force, the other for increasing the rural constabulary, are still under the consideration of this Government.

3. *Strength of Force.*—Exclusive of private guards, the total strength in 1891 amounted to 22,538 against 22,516 in 1890; in both years the proportion of actual to sanctioned strength was 99·1 *per cent.* Deficiencies occurred in all districts except Kistna, but it is observed that in Bellary, where great difficulty in recruitment has been continually complained of, the force fell short of the full strength by only 5 men. Statement C shows that in the year under review the Police employed on Station duties averaged 1 man to 8·2 square miles and 8 cognizable cases. A comparison of statement D for five years shows that the death-rate is consistently lowest among the City Police and highest in the Northern Range; in 1891 the rates *per cent.* were 1·1 in the City, 2·3 in the Northern Range and 1·4 in the Southern Range, or a total average of 1·6. The mortality is not excessive when the unhealthiness of parts of the Presidency is taken into consideration. As in 1890, by far the highest death-rates were returned by Jeypore and Nilgiris. The Inspector-General's suggestion that statement C should be prepared for the calendar year appears to be correct, and it should be submitted in that form in future.

4. *Cost of Force.*—The total expenditure on account of the Police in 1891 amounted to Rs. 39,68,344 which means that each Police officer proper cost on the average Rs. 184. The average cost has been rising since 1888 when it was only Rs. 166¼. The causes of the advance in 1889 and 1890 were set out in paragraph 4 of the review upon the report for the latter year. The increase in 1891 of more than Rs. 3½ over the average cost in 1890 has never fully explained by the Inspector-General; it occurred mainly under the heads (1) clothing, arms and accoutrements, (2) miscellaneous, and (3) pay and allowances of subordinates. The increase under the first head was particularly large, amounting to Rs. 64,787; this is ascribed to periodical re-equipment of stock, to purchase of khaki in the local market in consequence of the failure of the Jail supply, to the adjustment in 1891 of charges incurred during the preceding year, and to the re-arming of a part of the force with breech-loading

fire-arms. The increase under "Miscellaneous" was also considerable (Rs. 29,391), and this was largely due to the grant of travelling allowance to Inspectors proceeding beyond the limits of their charges and of daily allowance to constables travelling by rail. These concessions came into force in 1890, and in that year an increase in expenditure of about Rs. 10,000 was ascribed to them; in the year under review a further increase of about Rs. 15,000 is attributed to the same causes, so that the amendments of the Civil Service Regulations under which these privileges are accorded to Inspectors and constables involve an outlay of at least Rs. 25,000 *per annum*. The total departmental expenditure upon hutting and building amounted to Rs. 77,129. In the Northern Range the average cost of constructing a hut was Rs. 34 and a station-house Rs. 472; the corresponding figures in the Southern Range were Rs. 167 and Rs. 687; difference in the materials used accounts for the excess in the South.

5. *Conduct of Force.*—It appears from the figures given below that there was a considerable improvement in the conduct of the Police during 1891:—

| Year. | Percentage of total Forces as given in column 1 (a) of Statement D. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dismissed. | Fined, degraded or suspended. | Punished by black mark only. | Punished judicially. | Rewarded. |
| 1887 | 1·7 | 17·0 | * | 0·7 | 1·8 |
| 1888 | 1·6 | 16·0 | 28·7 | 0·3 | 3·9 |
| 1889 | 1·3 | 18·2 | 27·5 | 0·9 | 3·4 |
| 1890 | 1·1 | 18·7 | 22·9 | 0·7 | 4·1 |
| 1891 | 1·0 | 16·2 | 18·8 | 0·9 | 3·1 |

* Not available for 1887.

There was a decline in the percentage of men rewarded, otherwise the figures for the year under review are satisfactory. On the whole, calculating upon the figures given in statement D, 37·2 *per cent.* of the force were punished in one way or another against 43·0 *per cent.* in 1890 and 48·1 *per cent.* in 1889. These proportions seem exceedingly high when compared with the figures for 1890 in other Provinces, namely, 14·4 *per cent.* in Bombay, 22·9 *per cent.* in Lower Bengal, 9·7 *per cent.* in the Punjab and 11·7 *per cent.* in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but the cause appears to be the existence of the black-mark system in this Presidency and the figures given above do not afford any real information as to the discipline of the Police in the various Provinces. Dismissals, fines, degradations and suspensions were proportionately most frequent in South Canara and least so in Kistna. The average amount of fine *per* man varied from 5 pies in Cuddapah to 4 annas 7 pies in Madras City, but the information given on this subject in paragraph 11 of the report is of no value for purposes of comparison; in future the average amount of fine should be calculated upon the number of men fined only and not upon the total force. The very large decline in the number of men punished with black marks is ascribed by the Inspector-General to the more uniform working of the rules regarding this form of punishment; this explanation, if correct, is gratifying, but the Government has noticed instances lately where black marks had been given for trifling offences and where the rule that dismissal shall follow on the accumulation of six black marks had been entirely disregarded. To be successful the system must be worked with great regularity. The figures returned by Tanjore are sufficient to show that in that district at all events the black-mark rules have been but lazily observed until the year under review. There was a large decline as compared with 1890 in the proportion of cases in which punishments inflicted by District officers were set aside on appeal by the Inspector-General; resignations also were much less numerous than in 1890 and desertions were fewer. All these are satisfactory features of the year's administration. As in 1890 the largest number of resignations occurred in Bellary and Salem.

6. *Education of Force.*—The continued extension of education among the ranks of the Police is decidedly gratifying, for the importance of education to a preventive



and detective force can hardly be over-rated. The following statement shows considerable progress in this direction during the last three years:—

| Year. | Percentage able to read and write. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Madras City. | Northern Range. | Southern Range. | Total. |
| 1887 | | | | |
| 1888 | 93·6 | 63·2 | 77·2 | 74·6 |
| 1889 | 91·3 | 59·7 | 78·1 | 73·8 |
| 1890 | 93·1 | 66·1 | 79·3 | 76·9 |
| 1891 | 93·3 | 67·7 | 81·9 | 78·6 |
| | 94·9 | 68·5 | 82·2 | 79·6 |

The number of men who have passed non-departmental examinations has also been increasing rapidly and in the year under review they numbered 490. The Middle School Examination having been abolished, it would be well to substitute for the heading to column 2 of the first statement in paragraph 15 of the report the following heading "Men who have passed University and other non-departmental examinations," details of the examinations passed being given in foot-notes as at present.

7. *Processes.*—The service and execution of processes is every year becoming a heavier burden on the Police, but the Government hopes that a considerable addition to the rural force will be made shortly. In the year under review the total number of processes was no less than 808,405 against 741,007 in 1890 and 614,296 in 1887, so that, in four years, the figure has increased by 31·6 *per cent.*, representing an advance of 24·7 *per cent.* in processes issued in grave cases and of 36·6 *per cent.* in other processes. It appears probable that the same state of things as is mentioned in the concluding portion of paragraph 4 of the remarks of the District Magistrate of Tinnevelly at page XIX, Appendix C to the Inspector-General's report, exists in other districts also, and that the Police throughout the Presidency are burdened with the service of many processes which with a little care on the part of the Magistracy would be unnecessary. Other District Magistrates should give this matter their attention.

8. *Registration of Criminals.*—It is necessary to exercise great caution in drawing conclusions from statistics relating to the registration of known and suspected criminals. An increase in the numbers borne on the Police registers may be due either to reckless registration or to more careful supervision, and a decrease may similarly be the result either of a careful revision of the registers or of laxness on the part of the Police. The probability is, however, that an increase in the numbers on the registers betokens improved surveillance, and from this point of view the figures for 1891 are not satisfactory. It is true that the number of known depredators on the registers in 1891 was larger by 1,156 than in 1890, but this improvement was apparent only; in 1890 and previous years the returns from Madras City related to those known depredators only who were under direct Police supervision, whereas in the returns for 1891 all known depredators at large during the year have been included and this more than accounts for the difference alluded to above. From Colonel Weldon's letter read in G.O., dated 19th October 1891, No. 2136, Judicial, it appears that the method of registration in vogue in the City is not the same as that adopted in the Mufassal; in Madras it is not the custom to exclude the name of a known depredator from the register under any circumstances during his life-time, but of course a register maintained on this plan will contain such a large number of names that effective supervision over all the persons registered would be impossible, and therefore surveillance is restricted to those whose relapse into crime is considered probable. In the Mufassal, on the other hand, names are from time to time removed from the register in accordance with Police Order 136 (*e*). It, then, all the names upon the City register are to be included in future annual returns, the Mufassal practice of removing names therefrom must be introduced; if, however, the Commissioner prefers the old custom of retaining the names of all known depredators upon the register until death, then the practice of returning the number under direct surveillance only which existed in 1890 and previously should be followed in future. The Inspector-General and the Commissioner should settle the matter in consultation. For the purpose of comparing the registration

of known depredators in 1891 with that in previous years it is necessary then to exclude the figures for Madras City, and, if this be done, it appears that the number declined from 16,087 in 1889 to 15,536 in 1890 and thence to 15,084 in 1891. The decrease in the year under review was particularly noticeable in Nellore and Coimbatore and no explanation of the fact has been tendered in the case of the latter district.

The number of suspected persons on the registers, though larger than in 1890, is still very small; it can hardly be believed that there are only 1,394 persons at large who are reasonably suspected of being addicted to crime.

The increase in the number of receivers of stolen property under supervision during 1891 as compared with 1890 and 1889 is satisfactory, for it seems to be the result of more careful registration in a number of districts. The knowledge of the whereabouts of all professional receivers in a district is of the utmost importance, and it is probable that the number on the registers in 1891 even, viz., 926, is susceptible of expansion. What amount of suspicion is sufficient to justify the insertion of a name in the register of receivers is a matter on which individual judgments will differ, but the decrease in the number on the Tinnevelly register is so large as to raise a suspicion of over-cautiousness on the part of the Superintendent.

The number of persons registered as belonging to wandering gangs again exhibited a great decline, being 7,464 only, a figure which compares remarkably with that for 1886, viz., 67,964. Colonel Porteous, it is observed, regards the figure for 1891 as probably representing with approximate correctness the strength of the really criminal gangs. Whether this be so or not, registration of gangs is much more likely to be effective under the present system than under that in force in 1886.

9. *Gambling-houses.*—The large decrease in the number of gambling-houses may be the result, as the Inspector-General suggests, of the introduction of the Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, from the 1st July 1891, into a number of towns and villages; in any case it is a very favourable sign.

10. *Conviction of Old Offenders, &c.*—In the report for 1890 it was remarked that 1,727 known depredators were convicted during that year; it now appears that the correct figure was only 1,517, and consequently the number of such convictions in 1891 (1,524) was slightly higher than in the preceding year. In both years only 128 suspected persons were convicted. The figures are very unsatisfactory, but having been dealt with in connection with the Jail report for 1891 they call for few remarks here. It is observed that in Police Order 185(*a*) a "Known Depredator" is defined as "a person who has been previously convicted"; this definition is misleading; as a fact the term, it is understood, covers only the classes specified in the first three clauses of Police Order 136, and it would be well in order to avoid confusion to make this clear in the Police Manual. It is observed further that in the statement contained in paragraph 16 of the Jail report for 1891, the term "habitual offender" is used loosely to denote a person who has been previously convicted of any offence; the term is defined in Home Department Resolution, dated 14th December 1886, No. 27—1804-14, and it should be used in its proper sense only in future. The figures in the Police and Jail reports relating to reconviction are irreconcilable; this may be due in part to the omission from the statement in paragraph 16 of the latter report of statistics relating to convicts in subsidiary jails; the two Inspectors-General should endeavour to ascertain the cause of the discrepancies in order that the figures in the reports for 1892 may tally.

11. *Crime generally.*—It is to be regretted that for the cause stated in paragraph 24 of the report it is not possible to compare with exactness the results obtained in respect of crime generally during 1891 with the figures for previous years. This cause is not explained very clearly in the paragraph in question, but it is understood that in previous years it was the custom in certain districts when a preliminary report under section 157, Code of Criminal Procedure, had been sent in and the case subsequently proved impossible of detection to remove it from the Police registers without submitting any final report under section 170, Code of Criminal Procedure, and without obtaining a Magistrate's order on the subject. If this is what the Inspector-General means, he did right to stop the practice, but the result has been that in the year under review a number of cases were submitted for the orders of the Magistracy which would



otherwise have been simply removed from the registers at the close of 1890; in consequence of this change the statistics in statement A will show results less satisfactory in appearance than in reality. A rough comparison between the crime statistics for several years can, however, be made by taking the figures in column 4 of statement A, part I, and these show the following results:—

| Classes of cognizable crimes reported to have been committed during the year. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Class I—<br>Offences against the State, &c. | 2,875 | 2,479 | 2,694 |
| Class II—<br>Serious offences against the person | 4,494 | 4,443 | 4,543 |
| Class III—<br>Serious offences against person and property or against property only. | 17,642 | 17,010 | 17,557 |
| Class IV—<br>Minor offences against the person | 2,159 | 2,023 | 2,107 |
| Class V—<br>Minor offences against property | 36,866 | 35,787 | 35,641 |
| Class VI—<br>Other cognizable offences not specified in classes I—V | 69,595 | 67,033 | 76,071 |

In the first four classes given in the above statement the increase in the number of cases reported in 1891 as compared with 1890 was very small; in class V there was a slight decline; class VI contains such offences as nuisances in which growth is to be expected; on the whole, considering the nature of the season, the figures are fairly satisfactory. The success of the Police in dealing with the graver forms of crime will be considered under each head below. The percentage of reported cases detected under special and local laws was 92·8; the figure has been rising steadily since 1887; under nuisance clauses the percentage was 93·8, also the highest figure since 1887; these figures are gratifying.

12. *Murder.*—The number of murders (378) was remarkably large, but detection was slightly better than in 1890. As usual, the largest number of cases occurred in Cuddapah, Madura, Tinnevelly, Salem and Coimbatore. In the following table statistics regarding these districts for the last three years are given; in calculating the rates of detection allowance has been made for cases wherein the murderer committed suicide:—

| District. | Number of cases. | | | Percentage of detection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| Cuddapah | 39 | 26 | 29 | 20·6 | 32·0 | 24·1 |
| Madura | 32 | 30 | 42 | 14·3 | 47·5 | 61·9 |
| Tinnevelly | 27 | 24 | 37 | 0·0 | 21 | 34·4 |
| Salem | 22 | 37 | 28 | 13·6 | 38·1 | 44·4 |
| Coimbatore | 31 | 33 | 30 | 37·6 | 54·5 | 56·0 |
| Average for all districts | 16 | 14 | 16 | 33·6 | 37·2 | 37·0 |

Detection has thus been poor in Cuddapah and Tinnevelly during the last three years, while Salem and Madura have shown good results. From all points of view, Coimbatore did badly in 1891 and Kistna even worse; the Government concurs with the Inspector-General in regarding the explanation of the Superintendent of the latter district for the discreditable results of the year's work as altogether insufficient.

13. *Dacoity.*—The large increase in the number of dacoities which occurred in 1891 was perhaps to be anticipated, but it is observed with regret that the efforts of the Police to deal with this form of crime were much less successful than in 1890; the following statement contains particulars.

| | 1888. | 1890. | 1891. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of cases | 199 | 173 | 292 |
| Percentage of cases detected | 21·6 | 37·6 | 33·9 |
| Do. of persons convicted | 27·6 | 44·6 | 35·6 |
| Do. of property recovered | 6·1 | 25·6 | 11·6 |

The largest number of cases were returned by Madura, Coimbatore and Cuddapah, and the percentage of convictions obtained in the last-named district was poor. In Kurnool out of 23 cases committed, only 1 ended in conviction, and out of 58 persons produced before the Courts, only 2 were found guilty; these results are most discreditable to the local officers. In Nellore 102 persons were produced before the Courts, an average of over 14 in each case, and of these only 6 were convicted; the figures indicate great want of judgment in the preparation of cases. In five districts (Vizagapatam, Malabar, Madura, Tanjore and Kurnool) the value of the property lost by dacoity exceeded Rs. 10,000 and recovery was exceedingly poor except in Tanjore. On the whole the work done by the Police in dealing with dacoity was worst in Kurnool and best in Madura. The success achieved in the last district must, however, be mainly ascribed, as the following figures show, to the appointment of a Special Dacoity Inspector in the middle of 1889:—

| Madura district. | 1886. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of cases | 16 | 29 | 21 | 24 | 61 | 28 |
| Percentage of cases detected | 12·5 | 13·8 | 38·1 | 4·2 | 58·3 | 50·0 |
| Do. of persons convicted | 17·2 | 24·6 | 29·6 | 2·5 | 62·5 | 54·8 |
| Do. of property recovered | 1·3 | 26·4 | 14·1 | 1·3 | 18·1 | 10·7 |

14. *Robbery.*—This form of crime has been steadily increasing since 1886; in that year 220 cases occurred, while in 1891 the number was 400. At the same time the percentage of cases detected has been rising for several years; it was 36·3 in 1887, 38·2 in 1888, 39·8 in 1889, 42·2 in 1890 and 44·5 in 1891. In the presence of this steady improvement in detection it is difficult to suggest a reason for the growth in the number of robberies committed. In the year under review Tinnevelly, as usual, reported the largest number of cases. The very large increase in the case of Coimbatore was perhaps connected with the state of the season, but, if so, it is remarkable that robberies should have declined in number in 1891 in Cuddapah, Salem and Nellore. In the percentages of detection and conviction alike North Arcot showed excellent results.

15. *Lurking House-trespass and House-breaking.*—It is gratifying to observe distinct indications of improved Police work in the statistics under this most important head. Particulars for the last five years appear below:—

| | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of cases | 6,390 | 6,334 | 7,092 | 7,960 | 7,951 |
| Percentage of cases detected | 36·6 | 41·3 | 39·6 | 34·8 | 37·4 |
| Do. of persons convicted | 60·8 | 61·2 | 61·8 | 71·5 | 71·8 |
| Do. of property recovered | 13·2 | 14·8 | 15·6 | 15·0 | 16·3 |

These figures evidence that, although the number of cases of lurking house-trespass and house-breaking was remarkably large in 1891, the rates of conviction, detection and recovery were the highest in the quinquennium. It would appear that the detection of this form of crime is generally easier in the Northern than in the Southern Range.



In each of the last three years Jeypore, North Arcot and South Arcot, and in 1890 and 1891 Madras City also, have obtained a rate of detections of over 50 *per cent.*, and in each of the last three years the same four districts have shown a rate of convictions exceeding 80 *per cent.* The statement of detective results in all grave crimes against property appearing in paragraph 37 of the report points to the same conclusion; Jeypore, North Arcot, South Arcot and Madras City are conspicuously the best. The circumstances of Jeypore are peculiar and the results obtained in this district hardly admit of comparison with those achieved elsewhere. The excellent work done in the other three districts reflects much credit upon the administration of Colonels Weldon and Whitlock and Mr. Agar. In strong contrast to North and South Arcot in 1891 are the adjacent districts of Cuddapah (with a detection rate in cases of lurking house-trespass and house-breaking of 23·3 *per cent.*), Tanjore (22·5 *per cent.*) and Trichinopoly (18·0 *per cent.*). Detection is always poor in the Ceded Districts, and the fact is no doubt attributable in part to the inferior quality of the Police force in these districts, but the same remark does not hold good in the case of Trichinopoly where the percentage of detection has declined almost continuously since 1885 when it was 37·2 until in the year under review it reached the discreditably low figure of 18·6.

The value of the property recovered was less than 10 *per cent.* of that lost by house-breaking in 1891 in five districts, namely, Vizagapatam (8·8), Kistna (9·5), Kurnool (4·3), Trichinopoly (5·3) and Malabar (6·7); these figures are very unsatisfactory.

The figures recorded in paragraph 37 of the report are far from creditable to Messrs. Boyd and Stoddard who have been in charge of Trichinopoly and Kurnool for some years and who must therefore be held to be mainly responsible for the very unsatisfactory state of things in their districts.

16. *Theft.*—Ordinary cases of theft increased slightly and the percentage of detection declined somewhat in 1891 as compared with 1890, but the year under review compared favorably in both respects with the four years preceding 1890. Detection was best in Madras City, Jeypore and North and South Arcot. Cattle-thefts increased largely in numbers, but the percentage of detection was high and was especially good in the four districts mentioned above.

17. *Offences against Revenue Laws.*—The ratio of persons convicted to those tried is always very high in respect of offences against Revenue laws; particulars of such offences during the last four years appear below:—

| Year. | Number of cases sent for trial. | | Number of persons sent for trial. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Salt. | Abkari. | Salt. | Abkari. |
| 1888 | 12,359 | 7,575 | 12,423 | 8,271 |
| 1889 | 12,256 | 9,919 | 12,317 | 10,639 |
| 1890 | 10,185 | 11,669 | (Not reported.) | (Not reported.) |
| 1891 | 12,069 | 17,310 | 12,372 | 18,209 |

[NOTE.—The figures for 1888 and 1889 were supplied by the Board of Revenue.]

It is to be regretted that the Board of Revenue has found it impossible even yet to supply any trustworthy statistics on this subject for 1890 and 1891, but in its Resolution, dated 12th February 1892, No. 93, the Board has made arrangements for a detailed comparison of the departmental and magisterial returns. Until this scrutiny has been carried out and the cause of the discrepancies between the two sets of figures has been ascertained, it would be useless to comment upon the statistics appearing in the statement given above. All that can be said is that offences against the Salt law seem to be nearly stationary, while those against the Abkari Act are increasing very rapidly. The latter fact is probably due to the continued extension of the tree-tapping system, but when reporting upon the result of the scrutiny of the

departmental and magisterial returns the Board should explain in some detail the cause of the great advance in the number of prosecutions by the Abkári Department that has been noticeable of late.

18. *Reference.*—The following table contains particulars regarding the reference of cases by Magistrates to the Police and by the Police to Magistrates and the extent to which the Police was concerned in the prosecution of false cases:—

| Year. | Cases referred | | Percentage of cases | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | By Magistrates to the Police. | By the Police to Magistrates for orders. | In column 2 struck off as false by order of the Magistrate. | Prosecuted by the Police and declared upon trial to be false. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1887 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 4,955 | 14,686 | 94·7 | 5·3 |
| 1888 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5,054 | 14,234 | 94·2 | 5·8 |
| 1889 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 4,521 | 15,250 | 92·6 | 5·4 |
| 1890 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3,705 | 14,041 | 93·8 | 4·9 |
| 1891 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3,645 | 14,505 | 92·7 | 5·3 |

It may generally be assumed with fairness that a very large number of references by and to the Police indicates a tendency on the part of the Police and Magistracy respectively to endeavour to avoid the labour of investigation and from this point of view the figures contained in column 2 of the above statement are decidedly satisfactory. The figures in column 4 also seem to denote somewhat greater care on the part of the Magistracy in striking off cases reported as false by the Police. The percentage of Police cases found upon trial to be false also shows a tendency to decrease. On the other hand the number of cases referred by the Police for orders was higher in 1891 than in 1887, 1888 or 1890. In the statement on pages lxvi and lxvii of appendix A, 29 cases appear as having been referred to the Police under sections 155 and 202 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by Magistrates of the third class, and of these cases 18 appear against Vizagapatam. As Magistrates of this class are not empowered to act under the sections in question, these figures must represent illegal references, and the attention of the six District Magistrates concerned will be drawn to the matter. References to the Police were particularly numerous in Ganjam and Godávari. In Madras City, Kistna, Cuddapah, North and South Arcot, Coimbatore and Nilgiris the percentage of cases struck off as false upon Police reference was very high. On the other hand in Ganjam only 75·5 *per cent.* of the cases referred by the Police for orders were struck off as false. As in 1890, the proportion of Police cases declared upon trial to be false was discreditably large in Ganjam (24·8 *per cent.*), Kurnool (13·1) and Salem (18·3), and this must be taken as evidence of a grave defect in the working of the Police in those districts; at the other end of the scale stands Madras City with a percentage of only 2·6 cases prosecuted by the Police which were held to be false.

19. *Investigation of Cases, &c.*—The number of grave cases personally inquired into by superior officers of Police was considerably larger in 1891 than in 1890, although the percentage to the total number of cases fell off in consequence of the increase of the latter. Among Superintendents, Mr. Agar investigated the largest number of cases with the most satisfactory results; in other cases where a considerable number of investigations were carried out by Superintendents, the results were not successful. North Arcot showed the best results in respect of Assistant Superintendents also, eleven cases inquired into by Messrs. Mullaly and Bidie having ended in conviction. A considerable portion of the year was spent in camp by the Inspector-General and the Deputy Inspector-General of the Northern Range; the figures for the Southern Range are less satisfactory, even allowing for the fact that the Deputy Inspector-General was in charge of Coimbatore district for two months in addition to his own duties. The inspection of stations by Superintendents and their Assistants was sufficient though less complete than in 1890. It is observed that the Inspector-General considers that the duty of attendance at Sessions was generally neglected; the



Government has already stated, in paragraph 17 of the review upon the Police report for 1887, its opinion that such attendance is a useful training for Assistant Superintendents, and it is unsatisfactory to observe that these officers were in attendance at the Court on only 16 occasions altogether. The Inspector-General's statement that this duty was entirely neglected by the Assistant Superintendent in Tanjore only is not borne out by the figures on page lxix of Appendix A.

20. *General.*—It is observed that in the report from every Province but Madras the return of cognizable crime under "other special and local laws" (pages xxii to xxv of Appendix A) forms a sub-head of class VI in Part I of statement A and enters into the grand total of this Part; the same classification should be adopted in future in Madras also. In the absence of information as to the circumstances attending Police work elsewhere a comparison between the results obtained in Madras and other Provinces is likely to be misleading, and this is particularly the case in the year under review in consequence of the change in the method of compiling the statistics referred to in paragraph 24 of the report. The following figures taken from column 16 of statement A, Part I, are, however, not without interest:—

| Classes of offences. | Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Madras, 1892. | North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1890. | Punjab, 1890. | Bombay, 1890. | Lower Bengal, 1890. |
| Class I— Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice .. .. .. .. .. | 30·7 | 59·0 | 65·0 | 59·3 | 69·5 |
| Class II— Serious offences against the person .. .. | 31·1 | 69·0 | 47·0 | 41·7 | 41·3 |
| Class III— Serious offences against person and property or against property only .. .. .. .. | 9·1 | 12·0 | 18·0 | 26·1 | 9·1 |

By far the most important test of Police work being the success achieved in dealing with offences under the third of the above classes these figures are by no means unsatisfactory. If, however, the figures in column 33 of statement A, Part I, for the various Provinces be compared, it will be found that the percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrest[illegible] the Police in this Presidency in 1891 was only 54·6, while in 1890 the correspon[illegible]ure for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was 70·0. Thus if column 16 be taken as a test of Police work, the results obtained in Madras were far superior to those in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, whereas, if column 33 be taken, the reverse is the case. This fact shows the necessity for great caution in comparing the figures of two Provinces. On the whole and having regard to the state of the season[illegible] the Government considers that the work of the Police may be said to have been [illegible]atisfactory in 1891 and that it shows a tendency to improve.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
*Chief Secretary.*

To the Inspector-General of Police.
" the Commissioner of Police, Madras.
" the Inspector-General of Jails.
" the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).
" the Chief Presidency Magistrate.
" the Revenue Department.
" all District Magistrates.
" the Honorable the Chief Justice with C.L.

R. J. Moses.

Govt. of {1892} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Issued

Read. Encl.

G.O., 23rd August 1892, No. 1536.

AUGUST.

Police Administration Report.

Reviewing the — for the year 1891.

23rd August 1892, No. 1536, Judicial.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Inspector-General of Police, dated 15th July 1892. No. 2552
Forwarding report of the administration for 1891.

ORDER—dated 23rd August 1892, No. 1536, Judicial.

The annual report upon the administration of Police has been submitted with the usual commendable punctuality.

2. The only improvement in the position of the force which was effected in 1891 was the concession to the City Police of the privilege of retiring on pension after 25 instead of 30 years. The scheme for bettering the prospects of superior officers remained in abeyance during the year, but has since been sanctioned in a modified form. Two other proposals made by Colonel Porteous, the one for establishing a Railway Police force, the other for increasing the rural constabulary, are still under the consideration of this Government.

3. *Strength of Force.*—Exclusive of private guards, the total strength in 1891 amounted to 22,538 against 22,510 in 1890; in both years the proportion of actual to sanctioned strength was 99·1 *per cent.* Deficiencies occurred in all districts except Kistna, but it is observed that in Bellary, where great difficulty in recruitment has been continually complained of, the force fell short of the full strength by only 5 men. Statement C shows that in the year under review the Police employed on Station duties averaged 1 man to 8·2 square miles and 8 cognizable cases. A comparison of statement D for five years shows that the death-rate is consistently lowest among the City Police and highest in the Northern Range; in 1891 the rates *per cent.* were 1·1 in the City, 2·3 in the Northern Range and 1·4 in the Southern Range, or a total average of 1·6. The mortality is not excessive when the unhealthiness of parts of the Presidency is taken into consideration. As in 1890, by far the highest death-rates were returned by Jeypore and Nilgiris. The Inspector-General's suggestion that statement C should be prepared for the calendar year appears to be correct, and it should be submitted in that form in future.

4. *Cost of Force.*—The total expenditure on account of the Police in 1891 amounted to Rs. 39,08,544 which means that each Police officer proper cost on the average Rs. 1854. The average cost has been rising since 1888 when it was only Rs. 166¼. The causes of the advance in 1889 and 1890 were set out in paragraph 4 of the review upon the report for the latter year. The increase in 1891 of more than Rs. 3½ over the average cost in 1890 has been fully explained by the Inspector-General; it occurred mainly under the heads (1) clothing, arms and accoutrements, (2) miscellaneous, and (3) pay and allowances of subordinates. The increase under the first head was particularly large, amounting to Rs. 64,787; this is ascribed to periodical recoupment of stock, to purchase of khaki in the local market in consequence of the failure of the Jail supply, to the adjustment in 1891 of charges incurred during the preceding year, and to the re-arming of a part of the force with breech-loading

fire-arms. The increase under "Miscellaneous" was also considerable (Rs. 29,304), and this was largely due to the grant of travelling allowance to Inspectors proceeding beyond the limits of their charges and of daily allowance to constables travelling by rail. These concessions came into force in 1890, and in that year an increase in expenditure of about Rs. 10,000 was ascribed to them; in the year under review a further increase of about Rs. 15,000 is attributed to the same causes, so that the amendments of the Civil Service Regulations under which these privileges are accorded to Inspectors and constables involve an outlay of at least Rs. 25,000 *per annum*. The total departmental expenditure upon hutting and building amounted to Rs. 77,129. In the Northern Range the average cost of constructing a hut was Rs. 34 and a station-house Rs. 472; the corresponding figures in the Southern Range were Rs. 16[illegible] and Rs. 687; difference in the materials used accounts for the excess in the South.

5. *Conduct of Force.*—It appears from the figures given below that there was a considerable improvement in the conduct of the Police during 1891:—

| Years. | Percentage of total Force as given in column 1 (c) of Statement D. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dismissed. | Fined, degraded or suspended. | Punished by black mark only. | Punished judicially. | Rewarded. |
| 1887 .. .. .. .. .. | 1·1 | 17·6 | * | 0·7 | 4·8 |
| 1888 .. .. .. .. .. | 1·0 | 16·9 | 23·7 | 0·9 | 3·9 |
| 1889 .. .. .. .. .. | 1·3 | 18·4 | 27·5 | 0·9 | 3·4 |
| 1890 .. .. .. .. .. | 1·1 | 16·3 | 23·9 | 0·7 | 4·3 |
| 1891 .. .. .. .. .. | 1·1 | 16·4 | 13·3 | 0·9 | 3·1 |

* Not available for 1887.

There was a decline in the percentage of men rewarded, otherwise the figures for the year under review are satisfactory. On the whole, calculating upon the figures given in statement D, 37·2 *per cent.* of the force were punished in one way or another against 43·0 *per cent.* in 1890 and 48·1 *per cent.* in 1889. These proportions seem exceedingly high when compared with the figures for 1890 in other Provinces, namely, 14·3 *per cent.* in Bombay, 22·9 *per cent.* in Lower Bengal, 9·7 *per cent.* in the Punjab and 10·9 *per cent.* in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but the cause appears to be the existence of the black-mark system in this Presidency and the figures given above do not afford any real information as to the discipline of the Police in the various Provinces. Dismissals, fines, degradations and suspensions were proportionately most frequent in South Canara and least so in Kistna. The average amount of fine *per* man varied from 8 pies in Cuddapah to 4 annas 7 pies in Madras City, but the information given on this subject in paragraph 11 of the report is of no value for purposes of comparison; in future the average amount of fine should be calculated upon the number of men fined only and not upon the total force. The very large decline in the number of men punished with black marks is ascribed by the Inspector-General to the more uniform working of the rules regarding this form of punishment; this explanation, if correct, is gratifying, but the Government has noticed instances lately where black marks had been given for trifling offences and where the rule that dismissal shall follow on the accumulation of six black marks had been entirely disregarded. To be successful the system must be worked with great regularity. The figures returned by Tanjore are sufficient to show that in that district at all events the black-mark rules have been but lazily observed until the year under review. There was a large decline as compared with 1890 in the proportion of cases in which punishments inflicted by District officers were set aside on appeal by the Inspector-General; resignations also were much less numerous than in 1890 and desertions were fewer. All these are satisfactory features of the year's administration. As in 1890 the largest number of resignations occurred in Bellary and Salem.

6. *Education of Force.*—The continued extension of education among the ranks of the Police is decidedly gratifying, for the importance of education to a preventive

and detective force can hardly be over-rated. The following statement shows considerable progress in this direction during the last three years :—

| Year. | Percentage able to read and write. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Madras City. | Northern Range. | Southern Range. | Total. |
| 1887 .. .. .. .. .. | 93·2 | 63·2 | 77·2 | 74·6 |
| 1888 .. .. .. .. .. | 91·8 | 59·7 | 79·1 | 74·3 |
| 1889 .. .. .. .. .. | 93·1 | 66·1 | 79·3 | 76·9 |
| 1890 .. .. .. .. .. | 93·8 | 67·7 | 81·2 | 78·6 |
| 1891 .. .. .. .. .. | 94·0 | 68·6 | 82·2 | 79·6 |

The number of men who have passed non-departmental examinations has also been increasing rapidly and in the year under review they numbered 490. The Middle School Examination having been abolished, it would be well to substitute for the heading to column 2 of the first statement in paragraph 15 of the report the following heading "Men who have passed University and other non-departmental examinations," details of the examinations passed being given in foot-notes as at present.

7. *Processes.*—The service and execution of processes is every year becoming a heavier burden on the Police, but the Government hopes that a considerable addition to the rural force will be made shortly. In the year under review the total number of processes was no less than 808,405 against 741,007 in 1890 and 614,296 in 1887, so that, in four years, the figure has increased by 31·6 *per cent.*, representing an advance of 24·7 *per cent.* in processes issued in grave cases and of 36·6 *per cent.* in other processes. It appears probable that the same state of things as is mentioned in the concluding portion of paragraph 4 of the remarks of the District Magistrate of Tinnevelly at page XIX, Appendix C to the Inspector-General's report, exists in other districts also, and that the Police throughout the Presidency are burdened with the service of many processes which with a little care on the part of the Magistracy would be unnecessary. Other District Magistrates should give the matter their attention.

8. *Registration of Criminals.*—It is necessary to exercise great caution in drawing conclusions from statistics relating to the registration of known and suspected criminals. An increase in the numbers borne on the Police registers may be due either to reckless registration or to more careful supervision, and a decrease may similarly be the result either of a careful revision of the registers or of laxness on the part of the Police. The probability is, however, that an increase in the numbers on the registers betokens improved surveillance, and from this point of view the figures for 1891 are not satisfactory. It is true that the number of known depredators on the registers in 1891 was larger by 1,156 than in 1890, but this improvement was apparent only; in 1890 and previous years the returns from Madras City related to those known depredators only who were under direct Police supervision, whereas in the returns for 1891 all known depredators at large during the year have been included and this more than accounts for the difference alluded to above. From Colonel Walsh's letter read in G.O., dated 19th October 1891, No. 2186, Judicial, it appears that the method of registration in vogue in the City *is not* the same as that adopted in the Mufassal; in Madras it is not the custom to exclude the name of a known depredator from the register under any circumstances during his life-time, but of course a register maintained on this plan will contain such a large number of names that effective supervision over all the persons registered would be impossible, and therefore surveillance is restricted to those whose relapse into crime is considered probable. In the Mufassal, on the other hand, names are from time to time removed from the register in accordance with Police Order 156 (c). If, then, all the names upon the City register are to be included in future annual returns, the Mufassal practice of removing names therefrom must be introduced; if, however, the Commissioner prefers the old custom of retaining the names of all known depredators upon the register until death, then the practice of returning the number under direct surveillance only which existed in 1890 and previously should be followed in future. The Inspector-General and the Commissioner should settle the matter in consultation. For the purpose of comparing the registration

of known depredators in 1891 with that in previous years it is necessary then to exclude the figures for Madras City, and, if this be done, it appears that the number declined from 16,067 in 1889 to 15,536 in 1890 and thence to 15,084 in 1891. The decrease in the year under review was particularly noticeable in Nellore and Coimbatore and no explanation of the fact has been tendered in the case of the latter district.

The number of suspected persons on the registers, though larger than in 1890, is still very small; it can hardly be believed that there are only 1,394 persons at large who are reasonably suspected of being addicted to crime.

The increase in the number of receivers of stolen property under supervision during 1891 as compared with 1890 and 1889 is satisfactory, for it seems to be the result of more careful registration in a number of districts. The knowledge of the whereabouts of all professional receivers in a district is of the utmost importance, and it is probable that the number on the registers in 1891 even, viz., 926, is susceptible of expansion. What amount of suspicion is sufficient to justify the insertion of a name in the register of receivers is a matter on which individual judgments will differ, but the decrease in the number on the Tinnevelly register in 1891 is so large as to raise a suspicion of over-cautiousness on the part of the Superintendent.

The number of persons registered as belonging to wandering gangs again exhibited a great decline, being 7,464 only, a figure which compares remarkably with that for 1886, viz., 57,964. Colonel Porteous, it is observed, regards the figure for 1891 as probably representing with approximate correctness the strength of the really criminal gangs. Whether this be so or not, registration of gangs is much more likely to be effective under the present system than under that in force in 1886.

9. *Gambling-houses.*—The large decrease in the number of gambling-houses may be the result, as the Inspector-General suggests, of the introduction of the Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, from the 1st July 1891, into a number of towns and villages; in any case it is a very favorable sign.

10. *Conviction of Old Offenders, &c.*—In the report for 1890 it was remarked that 1,727 known depredators were convicted during that year; it now appears that the correct figure was only 1,517, and consequently the number of such convictions in 1892 (1,524) was slightly higher than in the preceding year. In both years only 128 suspected persons were convicted. The figures are very unsatisfactory, but having been dealt with in connection with the Jail report for 1891 they call for few remarks here. It is observed that in Police Order 135 (*a*) a "Known Depredator" is defined as "a person who has been previously convicted"; this definition is misleading; as a fact the term, it is understood, covers only the classes specified in the first three clauses of Police Order 136, and it would be well in order to avoid confusion to make this clear in the Police Manual. It is observed further that in the statement contained in paragraph 16 of the Jail report for 1891, the term "habitual offender" is loosely to denote a person who has been previously convicted of any offence; the term is defined in Home Department Resolution, dated 14th December 1886, No. 27—1804–14, and it should be used in its proper sense only in future. The figures in the Police and Jail reports relating to reconviction are irreconcileable; this may be due in part to the omission from the statement in paragraph 16 of the latter report of statistics relating to convicts in subsidiary jails; the two Inspectors-General should endeavour to ascertain the cause of the discrepancies in order that the figures in the reports for 1892 may tally.

11. *Crime generally.*—It is to be regretted that for the cause stated in paragraph 24 of the report it is not possible to compare with exactness the results obtained in respect of crime generally during 1891 with the figures for previous years. This cause is not explained very clearly in the paragraph in question, but it is understood that in previous years it was the custom in certain districts when a preliminary report under section 157, Code of Criminal Procedure, had been sent in and the case subsequently proved impossible of detection to remove it from the Police registers without submitting any final report under section 173, Code of Criminal Procedure, and without obtaining a Magistrate's order on the subject. If this is what the Inspector-General means, he did right to stop the practice, but the result has been that in the year under review a number of cases were submitted for the orders of the Magistracy which would

otherwise have been simply removed from the registers at the close of 1890; in consequence of this change the statistics in statement A will show results less satisfactory in appearance than in reality. A rough comparison between the crime statistics for several years can, however, be made by taking the figures in column 4 of statement A., part I, and these show the following results :—

| Classes of cognizable crimes reported to have been committed during the year. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Class I— Offences against the State, &c. | 2,876 | 2,479 | 2,694 |
| Class II— Serious offences against the person | 4,404 | 4,343 | 4,643 |
| Class III— Serious offences against person and property or against property only. | 17,542 | 17,010 | 17,557 |
| Class IV— Minor offences against the person | 2,159 | 2,023 | 2,107 |
| Class V— Minor offences against property | 36,966 | 35,787 | 35,641 |
| Class VI— Other cognizable offences not specified in classes I—V | 69,595 | 67,698 | 76,974 |

In the first four classes given in the above statement the increase in the number of cases reported in 1891 as compared with 1890 was very small; in class V there was a slight decline; class VI contains such offences as nuisances in which growth is to be expected; on the whole, considering the nature of the season, the figures are fairly satisfactory. The success of the Police in dealing with the graver forms of crime will be considered under each head below. The percentage of reported cases detected under special and local laws was 92·8; the figure has been rising steadily since 1887; under nuisance clauses the percentage was 93·8, also the highest figure since 1887; these figures are gratifying.

12. *Murder.*—The number of murders (378) was remarkably large, but detection was slightly better than in 1890. As usual, the largest number of cases occurred in Cuddapah, Madura, Tinnevelly, Salem and Coimbatore. In the following table statistics regarding these districts for the last three years are given; in calculating the rates of detection allowance has been made for cases wherein the murderer committed suicide :—

| District. | Number of cases. | | | Percentage of detection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| Cuddapah | 51 | 73 | 69 | 23·6 | 32·0 | 14·1 |
| Madura | 33 | 39 | 43 | 54·6 | 45·5 | 51·9 |
| Tinnevelly | 37 | 53 | 57 | 24·0 | 7·1 | 34·4 |
| Salem | 32 | 57 | 28 | 53·0 | 38·1 | 14·4 |
| Coimbatore | 31 | 33 | 60 | 87·5 | 54·5 | 36·0 |
| Average for all districts | 15 | 14 | 16 | 33·6 | 37·2 | 37·9 |

Detection has thus been poor in Cuddapah and Tinnevelly during the last three years, while Salem and Madura have shown good results. From all points of view, Coimbatore did badly in 1891 and Kistna even worse; the Government concurs with the Inspector-General in regarding the explanation of the Superintendent of the latter district for the discreditable results of the year's work as altogether insufficient.

13. *Dacoity.*—The large increase in the number of dacoities which occurred in 1891 was perhaps to be anticipated, but it is observed with regret that the efforts of

the Police to deal with this form of crime were much less successful than in 1890; the following statement contains particulars:—

| —— | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of cases .. .. .. .. | 193 | 173 | 232 |
| Percentage of cases detected .. .. .. | 21·6 | 37·0 | 33·2 |
| Do. of persons convicted .. .. .. | 27·5 | 44·3 | 35·5 |
| Do. of property recovered .. .. .. | 5·1 | 23·3 | 11·4 |

The largest number of cases were returned by Madura, Coimbatore and Cuddapah, and the percentage of convictions obtained in the last-named district was poor. In Kurnool out of 23 cases committed, only 1 ended in conviction, and out of 58 persons produced before the Courts, only 2 were found guilty; these results are most discreditable to the local officers. In Nellore 102 persons were produced before the Courts, an average of over 1½ in each case, and of these only 6 were convicted; the figures indicate great want of judgment in the preparation of cases. In five districts (Vizagapatam, Malabar, Madura, Tanjore and Kurnool) the value of the property lost by dacoity exceeded Rs. 10,000 and recovery was exceedingly poor except in Tanjore. On the whole the work done by the Police in dealing with dacoity was worst in Kurnool and best in Madura. The success achieved in the last district must, however, be mainly ascribed, as the following figures show, to the appointment of a Special Dacoity Inspector in the middle of 1889:—

| Madura district. | 1886. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of cases .. .. .. .. .. | 16 | 22 | 21 | 24 | 24 | 28 |
| Percentage of cases detected .. .. .. | 12·5 | 13·6 | 33·3 | 4·2 | 38·5 | 50·0 |
| Do. of persons convicted .. .. .. | 17·2 | 24·3 | 20·0 | 2·6 | 64·5 | 54·8 |
| Do. of property recovered .. .. .. | 7·3 | 25·4 | 14·1 | 15·6 | 61·6 | 10·7 |

14. *Robbery.*—This form of crime has been steadily increasing since 1886; in that year 220 cases occurred, while in 1891 the number was 400. At the same time the percentage of cases detected has been rising for several years; it was 36·3 in 1887, 38·2 in 1888, 39·8 in 1889, 42·3 in 1890 and 44·5 in 1891. In the presence of this steady improvement in detection it is difficult to suggest a reason for the growth in the number of robberies committed. In the year under review Tinnevelly, as usual, reported the largest number of cases. The very large increase in the case of Coimbatore was perhaps connected with the state of the season, but, if so, it is remarkable that robberies should have declined in number in 1891 in Cuddapah, Salem and Nellore. In the percentages of detection and conviction alike North Arcot showed excellent results.

15. *Lurking House-trespass and House-breaking.*—It is gratifying to observe distinct indications of improved Police work in the statistics under this most important head. Particulars for the last five years appear below:—

| —— | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of cases .. .. .. .. | 6,360 | 6,511 | 7,296 | 7,000 | 7,401 |
| Percentage of cases detected .. .. .. | 35·6 | 31·2 | 30·0 | 34·4 | 37·2 |
| Do. of persons convicted .. .. .. | 63·5 | 61·2 | 61·8 | 71·5 | 71·6 |
| Do. of property recovered .. .. .. | 15·2 | 14·3 | 15·6 | 15·6 | 16·3 |

These figures evidence that, although the number of cases of lurking house-trespass and house-breaking was remarkably large in 1891, the rates of conviction, detection and recovery were the highest in the quinquennium. It would appear that the detection of this form of crime is generally easier in the Northern than in the Southern Range.

In each of the last three years Jeypore, North Arcot and South Arcot, and in 1890 and 1891 Madras City also, have obtained a rate of detections of over 50 *per cent.*, and in each of the last three years the same four districts have shown a rate of convictions exceeding 80 *per cent.* The statement of detective results in all grave crimes against property appearing in paragraph 37 of the report points to the same conclusion; Jeypore, North Arcot, South Arcot and Madras City are conspicuously the best. The circumstances of Jeypore are peculiar and the results obtained in this district hardly admit of comparison with those achieved elsewhere. The excellent work done in the other three districts reflects much credit upon the administration of Colonels Weldon and Whitlock and Mr. Agar. In strong contrast to North and South Arcot in 1891 are the adjacent districts of Cuddapah (with a detection rate in cases of lurking house-trespass and house-breaking of 28·3 *per cent.*), Tanjore (22·5 *per cent.*) and Trichinopoly (18·0 *per cent.*). Detection is always poor in the Ceded Districts, and the fact is no doubt attributable in part to the inferior quality of the Police force in these districts, but the same remark does not hold good in the case of Trichinopoly where the percentage of detection has declined almost continuously since 1835 when it was 37·2 until in the year under review it reached the discreditably low figure of 18·0.

The value of the property recovered was less than 10 *per cent.* of that lost by house-breaking in 1891 in five districts, namely, Vizagapatam (8·8), Kistna (9·5), Kurnool (4·3), Trichinopoly (5·3) and Malabar (6·7); these figures are very unsatisfactory.

The figures recorded in paragraph 37 of the report are far from creditable to Messrs. Boyd and Stoddard who have been in charge of Trichinopoly and Kurnool for some years and who must therefore be held to be mainly responsible for the very unsatisfactory state of things in their districts.

16. *Theft.*—Ordinary cases of theft increased slightly and the percentage of detection declined somewhat in 1891 as compared with 1890, but the year under review compared favorably in both respects with the four years preceding 1890. Detection was best in Madras City, Jeypore and North and South Arcot. Cattle-thefts increased largely in numbers, but the percentage of detection was high and was especially good in the four districts mentioned above.

17. *Offences against Revenue Laws.*—The ratio of persons convicted to those tried is always very high in respect of offences against Revenue laws; particulars of such offences during the last four years appear below:—

| Year. | Number of cases sent for trial. | | Number of persons sent for trial. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Salt. | Abkári. | Salt. | Abkári. |
| 1888 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 12,389 | 7,575 | 12,422 | 9,271 |
| 1889 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 12,256 | 9,919 | 12,317 | 12,632 |
| 1890 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 10,152 | 11,669 | (Not reported.) | (Not reported.) |
| 1891 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 12,006 | 17,310 | 12,372 | 18,269 |

[NOTE.—The figures for 1888 and 1889 were supplied by the Board of Revenue.]

It is to be regretted that the Board of Revenue has found it impossible even yet to supply any trustworthy statistics on this subject for 1890 and 1891, but in its Resolution, dated 12th February 1892, No. 93, the Board has made arrangements for a detailed comparison of the departmental and magisterial returns. Until this scrutiny has been carried out and the cause of the discrepancies between the two sets of figures has been ascertained, it would be useless to comment upon the statistics appearing in the statement given above. All that can be said is that offences against the Salt law seem to be nearly stationary, while those against the Abkári Act are increasing very rapidly. The latter fact is probably due to the continued extension

~~[NOTE.—*Vide* G. O., dated 23rd March 1892, No. 401, Judicial.]~~

of the tree-tapping system, but when reporting upon the result of the scrutiny of the departmental and magisterial returns the Board should explain in some detail the cause of the great advance in the number of prosecutions by the Abkári Department that has been noticeable of late.

18. *Reference.*—The following table contains particulars regarding the reference of cases by Magistrates to the Police and by the Police to Magistrates and the extent to which the Police was concerned in the prosecution of false cases:—

| Year. | Cases referred | | Percentage of cases | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | By Magistrates to the Police. | By the Police to Magistrates for orders. | In column 3 struck off as false by order of the Magistrates. | Prosecuted by the Police and declared upon trial to be false. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1887 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 4,955 | 13,086 | 94·7 | 5·3 |
| 1888 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5,044 | 14,234 | 93·2 | 5·5 |
| 1889 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 4,631 | 15,260 | 92·9 | 5·4 |
| 1890 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3,795 | 14,041 | 93·3 | 4·9 |
| 1891 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3,645 | 14,505 | 92·7 | 5·0 |

It may generally be assumed with fairness that a very large number of references by and to the Police indicates a tendency on the part of the Police and Magistracy respectively to endeavour to avoid the labour of investigation and from this point of view the figures contained in column 2 of the above statement are decidedly satisfactory. The figures in column 4 also seem to denote somewhat greater care on the part of the Magistracy in striking off cases reported as false by the Police. The percentage of Police cases found upon trial to be false also shows a tendency to decrease. On the other hand the number of cases referred by the Police for orders was higher in 1891 than in 1887, 1888 or 1890. In the statement on pages lxvi and lxvii of appendix A, 29 cases appear as having been referred to the Police under sections 155 and 202 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by Magistrates of the third class, and of these cases 18 appear against Vizagapatam. As Magistrates of this class are not empowered to act under the sections in question, these figures must represent illegal references, and the attention of the six District Magistrates concerned will be drawn to the matter. References to the Police were particularly numerous in Ganjam and Gódávari. In Madras City, Kistna, Cuddapah, South Arcot, Coimbatore and Nilgiris the percentage of cases struck off as false upon Police reference was very high. On the other hand in Ganjam only 75·5 *per cent.* of the cases referred by the Police for orders were struck off as false. As in 1890, the proportion of Police cases declared upon trial to be false was discreditably large in Ganjam (21·8 *per cent.*), Kurnool (19·1) and Salem (15·3), and this must be taken as evidence of a grave defect in the working of the Police in those districts; at the other end of the scale stands Madras City with a percentage of only 0·1 cases prosecuted by the Police which were held to be false.

19. *Investigation of Cases, &c.*—The number of grave cases personally inquired into by superior officers of Police was considerably larger in 1891 than in 1890, although the percentage to the total number of cases fell off in consequence of the increase of the latter. Among Superintendents, Mr. Agar investigated the largest number of cases with the most satisfactory results; in other cases where a considerable number of investigations were carried out by Superintendents, the results were not successful. North Arcot showed the best results in respect of Assistant Superintendents also, eleven cases inquired into by Messrs. Mullaly and Bidie having ended in conviction. A considerable portion of the year was spent in camp by the Inspector-General and the Deputy Inspector-General of the Northern Range; the figures for the Southern Range are less satisfactory, even allowing for the fact that the Deputy Inspector-General was in charge of Coimbatore district for two months in addition to his own duties. The inspection of stations by Superintendents and their Assistants was sufficient though less complete than in 1890. It is observed that the Inspector-General considers that the duty of attendance at Sessions was generally neglected; the

Government has already stated, in paragraph 17 of the review upon the Police report for 1887, its opinion that such attendance is a useful training for Assistant Superintendents, and it is unsatisfactory to observe that these officers were in attendance at the Court on only 16 occasions altogether. The Inspector-General's statement that this duty was entirely neglected by the Assistant Superintendent in Tanjore only is not borne out by the figures on page lxix of Appendix A.

20. *General.*—It is observed that in the report from every Province but Madras the return of cognizable crime under "other special and local laws" (pages xxiv and xxv of Appendix A) forms a sub-head of class VI in Part I of statement A and enters into the grand total of this Part; the same classification should be adopted in future in Madras also. In the absence of information as to the circumstances attending Police work elsewhere a comparison between the results obtained in Madras and other Provinces is likely to be misleading, and this is particularly the case in the year under review in consequence of the change in the method of compiling the statistics referred to in paragraph 24 of the report. The following figures taken from column 16 of statement A, Part I, are, however, not without interest:—

| Classes of offences. | Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Madras, 1891. | North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1890. | Punjab, 1890. | Bombay, 1890. | Lower Bengal, 1890. |
| Class I— | | | | | |
| Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice .. .. .. .. .. | 30·7 | 69·0 | 65·6 | 50·3 | 59·5 |
| Class II— | | | | | |
| Serious offences against the person .. .. | 31·1 | 69·0 | 47·0 | 41·7 | 41·3 |
| Class III— | | | | | |
| Serious offences against person and property or against property only .. .. .. .. | 22·73 | 12·0 | 18·0 | 26·1 | 8·3 |

By far the most important test of Police work being the success achieved in dealing with offences under the third of the above classes these figures are by no means unsatisfactory. If, however, the figures in column 33 of statement A, Part I, for the various Provinces be compared, it will be found that the percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by the Police in this Presidency in 1891 was only 54·6, while in 1890 the corresponding figure for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was 70·0. Thus if column 16 be taken as a test of Police work, the results obtained in Madras were far superior to those in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, whereas, if column 33 be taken, the reverse is the case. This fact shows the necessity for great caution in comparing the figures of two Provinces. On the whole and having regard to the state of the season, the Government considers that the work of the Police may be said to have been fairly satisfactory in 1891 and that it shows a tendency to improve.

(True Extract.)

*Chief Secretary.*

To the Inspector-General of Police.
„ the Commissioner of Police, Madras.
„ the Inspector-General of Jails.
„ the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).
„ the Chief Presidency Magistrate.
„ the Revenue Department.
„ all District Magistrates.
„ the Honorable the Chief Justice with C. L.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

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Read—the following paper :—

From the Inspector-General of Police, dated 15th July 1892.

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Order—dated August 1892, No. , Judicial.

The annual report upon the administration of Police has been submitted with the usual commendable punctuality.

2. The only improvement in the position of the force which was effected in 1891 was the concession to the City Police of the privilege of retiring on pension after 25 instead of 30 years. The scheme for bettering the prospects of superior officers remained in abeyance during the year, but has since been sanctioned in a modified form. Two other proposals made by Colonel Porteous, the one for establishing a Railway Police force, the other for increasing the rural constabulary, are still under the consideration of this Government.

3. *Strength of Force.*—Exclusive of private guards, the total strength in 1891 amounted to 22,638 against 22,510 in 1890; in both years the proportion of actual to sanctioned strength was 99·1 *per cent.* Deficiencies occurred in all districts except Kistna, but it is observed that in Bellary, where great difficulty in recruitment is usually experienced, the force fell short of the full strength by only 5 men. Statement C shows that in the year under review the Police employed on Station duties averaged 1 man to 3·2 square miles and 3 cognizable cases. A comparison of statement D for five years shows that the death-rate is consistently lowest among the City Police and highest in the Northern Range; in 1891 the rates *per cent.* were 1·1 in the City, 2·3 in the Northern Range and 1·4 in the Southern Range, or a total average of 1·6. The mortality is not excessive when the unhealthiness of parts of the Presidency is taken into consideration, ~~but the above facts lead to the conclusion that the composition of short-service recruits is more necessary in the case of the Mofussil than of the City Police.~~ As in 1890, by far the highest death-rates were returned by Jeypore and Nilgiris. The Inspector-General's suggestion that statement C should be prepared for the calendar year appears to be correct, and it should be submitted in that form in future.

4. *Cost of Force.*—The total expenditure on account of the Police in 1891 amounted to Rs. 39,08,344 which means that each Police officer proper cost on the average Rs. 183¼. The average cost has been rising since 1888 when it was only Rs. 166½. The causes of the advance in 1889 and 1890 were set out in paragraph 4 of the review upon the report for the latter year. The increase in 1891 of more than Rs. 3½ over the average cost in 1890 has been fully explained by the Inspector-General; it occurred mainly under the heads (1) clothing, arms and accoutrements, (2) miscellaneous, and (3) pay and allowances of subordinates. The increase under the first head was particularly large, amounting to Rs. 64,787; this is ascribed to periodical recoupment of stock, to purchase of khaki in the local market in consequence of the failure of the Jail supply, to the adjustment in 1891 of charges incurred during the preceding year, and to the re-arming of a part of the force with breech-loading

fire-arms. The increase under "Miscellaneous" was also considerable (Rs. 29,304), and this was largely due to the grant of travelling allowance to Inspectors proceeding beyond the limits of their charges and of daily allowance to constables travelling by rail. These concessions came into force in 1890, and in that year an increase in expenditure of about Rs. 10,000 was ascribed to them; in the year under review a further increase of about Rs. 15,000 is attributed to the same causes, so that the amendments of the Civil Service Regulations under which these privileges are accorded to Inspectors and constables involve an outlay of about Rs. 25,000 *per annum*. The total departmental expenditure upon hutting and building amounted to Rs. 77,129.

4. In the Northern Range the average cost of constructing a hut was Rs. 34 and a station-house Rs. 472; the corresponding figures in the Southern Range were Rs. 166 and Rs. 687; difference in the materials used accounts for the excess in the south.

5. *Conduct of Force.*—It appears from the figures given below that there was a considerable improvement in the conduct of the Police during 1891:—

| Year. | Percentage of total force as given in column 1 (a) of Statement D. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dismissed. | Fined, degraded or suspended. | Punished by black mark only. | Punished judicially. | Rewarded. |
| 1887 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1·1 | 17·3 | * | 0·7 | 4·8 |
| 1888 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1·0 | 16·3 | 23·7 | 0·9 | 3·9 |
| 1889 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1·3 | 18·4 | 27·5 | 0·9 | 3·4 |
| 1890 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1·1 | 18·3 | 22·9 | 0·7 | 4·1 |
| 1891 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1·1 | 16·4 | 18·8 | 0·9 | 3·1 |

* Not available for 1887.

There was a decline in the percentage of men rewarded, otherwise the figures for the year under review are satisfactory. On the whole, calculating upon the figures given in statement D, 37·2 *per cent.* of the force were punished in one way or another against 43·0 *per cent.* in 1890 and 48·1 *per cent.* in 1889. These proportions seem exceedingly high when compared with the figures for 1890 in other Provinces, namely, 14·3 *per cent.* in Bombay, 22·9 *per cent.* in Lower Bengal, 9·7 *per cent.* in the Punjab and 10·8 *per cent.* in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but the cause appears to be the existence of the black-mark system in this Presidency and the figures given above do not afford any real information as to the discipline of the Police in the various Provinces. Dismissals, fines, degradations and suspensions were proportionately most frequent in South Canara and least so in Kistna. The average amount of fine *per* man varied from 8 pies in Cuddapah to 4 annas 2 pies in Madras City, but the information given on this subject in paragraph 11 of the report is of no value for purposes of comparison; in future the average amount of fine should be calculated upon the number of men fined only and not upon the total force. The very large decline in the number of men punished with black marks is ascribed by the Inspector-General to the more uniform working of the rules regarding this form of punishment; this explanation, if correct, is gratifying, but the Government has noticed ~~several~~ instances lately where black marks had been given for trifling offences and where the rule that dismissal shall follow on the accumulation of six black marks had been entirely disregarded. To be successful the system must be worked with great ~~strictness and~~ regularity. The figures returned by Tanjore are sufficient to show that in that district at all events the black-mark rules have been but laxly observed until the year under review. There was a large decline as compared with 1890 in the proportion of cases in which punishments inflicted by District officers were set aside on appeal by the Inspector-General; resignations also were much less numerous than in 1890 and desertions were fewer. All these are satisfactory features of the year's administration. As in 1890 the largest number of resignations occurred in Bellary and Salem.

6. *Education of Force.*—The continuous extension of education among the ranks of the Police is decidedly gratifying, for the importance of education to a preventive force can hardly be over-rated. The following statement shows considerable progress in this direction during the last three years :—

| Year. | Percentage able to read and write. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Madras City. | Northern Range. | Southern Range. | Total. |
| 1887 .. .. .. .. .. | 53·2 | 63·2 | 77·2 | 74·5 |
| 1888 .. .. .. .. .. | 91·6 | 59·7 | 78·1 | 74·3 |
| 1889 .. .. .. .. .. | 93·1 | 66·1 | 79·3 | 76·9 |
| 1890 .. .. .. .. .. | 88·3 | 67·7 | 81·2 | 78·8 |
| 1891 .. .. .. .. .. | 94·0 | 68·5 | 82·2 | 79·6 |

The number of men who have passed non-departmental examinations has also been increasing rapidly and in the year under review they numbered 490. The Middle School Examination having been abolished, it would be well to substitute for the heading to column 2 of the first statement in paragraph 15 of the report the following heading "Men who have passed University and other non-departmental examinations," details of the examinations passed being given in foot-notes as at present.

7. *Processes.*—The service and execution of processes is every year becoming a heavier burden on the Police, but the Government hopes that a considerable addition to the rural force will be made shortly. In the year under review the total number of processes was no less than 808,405 against 741,907 in 1890 and 614,296 in 1887, so that, in four years, the figure has increased by 31·6 *per cent.*, representing an advance of 24·7 *per cent.* in processes issued in grave cases and of 36·6 *per cent.* in other processes.

8. *Registration of Criminals.*—It is necessary to exercise great caution in drawing conclusions from statistics relating to the registration of known and suspected criminals. An increase in the numbers borne on the Police registers may be due either to reckless registration or to more careful supervision and a decrease may similarly be the result of either a careful revision of the registers or of laxness on the part of the Police. The probability is, however, that an increase in the numbers on the registers betokens improved surveillance, and from this point of view the figures for 1891 are not altogether satisfactory. It is true that the number of known depredators on the registers in 1891 was larger by 1,156 than in 1890, but this improvement was apparent only; in 1890 and previous years the returns from Madras City related to those known depredators only who were under direct Police supervision, whereas in the returns for 1891 all known depredators at large during the year have been included and this more than accounts for the above difference. From Colonel Welden's letter read in G.O., dated 19th October 1891, No. 2156, Judicial, it appears that the method of registration in vogue in the City is not the same as that adopted in the Mufassal; in the City it is not the custom to exclude the name of a known depredator from the register under any circumstances during his life-time, but of course a register maintained on this plan will contain such a large number of names that effective supervision over all the persons registered would be impossible, and therefore surveillance is restricted to those whose relapse into crime is considered probable. In the Mufassal, on the other hand, names are from time to time removed from the register in accordance with Police Order 136 (*e*). If then all the names upon the City register are to be included in future annual returns, the Mufassal practice of removing names therefrom must be introduced; if, however, the Commissioner prefers the old custom of retaining the names of all known depredators upon the register until death, then the practice of returning the number under direct surveillance only which existed in 1890 and previously should be followed in future. The Inspector-General and the Commissioner should settle the matter in consultation. For the purpose of comparing the registration of known depredators in 1891 with that in previous years it is necessary then to exclude the figures for Madras City, and if this be done, it appears that the number

declined from 16,067 in 1889 to 15,536 in 1890 and thence to 15,084 in 1891. The decrease in the year under review was particularly noticeable in Nellore and Coimbatore and no explanation of the fact has been tendered in the case of the latter district.

The number of suspected persons on the registers, though larger than in 1890, is still very small; it can hardly be believed that there are only 1,394 persons at large who are reasonably suspected of being addicted to crime.

The increase in the number of receivers of stolen property under supervision during 1891 as compared with 1890 and 1889 is satisfactory, for it seems to be the result of more careful registration in a number of districts. The knowledge of the whereabouts of all professional receivers in a district is of the utmost importance, and it is probable that the number on the registers in 1891 even, viz., 926, is susceptible of ~~much~~ expansion. What amount of suspicion is sufficient to justify the insertion of a name in the register of receivers is a matter on which individual judgments will differ, but the decrease in the number on the Tinnevelly register in 1891 is so large as to raise a suspicion of over-cautiousness on the part of the Superintendent.

The number of persons registered as belonging to wandering gangs again exhibited a great decline, being 7,464 only, a figure which compares remarkably with that for 1886, viz., 57,964. Colonel Porteous, it is observed, regards the figure for 1891 as probably representing with approximate correctness the strength of the really criminal gangs.

Whether this be so or not, registration is much more likely to be effective under the present system than under that in ~~force~~ in 1886.

9. *Gambling-houses.*—The large decrease in the number of gambling-houses may be the result, as the Inspector-General suggests, of the introduction of the Towns Nuisances Act, 1889, from the 1st July 1891, into a number of towns and villages; in any case it is a very favorable sign.

10. *Conviction of Old Offenders, &c.*—In the report for 1890 it was remarked that 1,727 known depredators were convicted during that year; it now appears that the correct figure was only 1,517, and consequently the number of such convictions in 1892 (1,524) was slightly higher than in the preceding year. In both years only 128 suspected persons were convicted. The figures are very unsatisfactory, but having been dealt with in connection with the Jail report for 1891 they call for few remarks here. It is observed that in Police Order 136 (*a*) a "Known Depredator" is defined as "a person who has been previously convicted"; this definition is misleading; as a fact, the term, it is understood, covers only the classes specified in the first three clauses of Police Order 136, and it would be well to make this clear in the Police Manual ~~to avoid confusion~~. It is observed further that in the statement contained in paragraph 16 of the Jail report for 1891, the term "habitual offender" is used loosely to denote a person who has been previously convicted of any offence; the term is defined in Home Department Resolution, dated 11th December 1886, No. 27—1804-14, and it should be used in its proper sense only in future. The figures in the Police and Jail reports relating to reconviction are irreconcileable; this may be due in part to the omission from the statement in paragraph 16 of the latter report of statistics relating to convicts in subsidiary jails; the two Inspectors-General should endeavour to ascertain the cause of the discrepancies in order that the figures may tally in the reports for 1892.

11. *Crime generally.*—It is to be regretted that for the cause stated in paragraph 24 of the report it is not possible to compare with exactness the results obtained in respect of crime generally during 1891 with the figures for previous years. This cause is not explained very clearly in the paragraph in question, but it is understood that in previous years it was the custom in certain districts when a preliminary report under section 157, Code of Criminal Procedure, had been sent in and the case subsequently proved impossible of detection to remove it from the Police registers without submitting any final report under section 173, Code of Criminal Procedure, and without obtaining a Magistrate's order on the subject. If this is what the Inspector-General means, he did right to stop the practice, but the result has been that in the year under review a number of cases were submitted for the orders of the Magistracy which would

otherwise have been simply removed from the registers at the close of 1890; in consequence of this change the statistics in statement A will show results less satisfactory in appearance than in reality. A rough comparison between the crime statistics for several years can, however, be made by taking the figures in column 4 of statement A, part I, and these show the following results :—

| Classes of cognizable crimes reported to have been committed during the year. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Class I— | | | |
| Offences against the State, &c. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3,875 | 3,479 | 3,691 |
| Class II— | | | |
| Serious offences against the person .. .. .. .. .. | 4,494 | 4,543 | 4,545 |
| Class III— | | | |
| Serious offences against person and property or against property only. | 17,542 | 17,010 | 17,557 |
| Class IV— | | | |
| Minor offences against the person .. .. .. .. .. | 2,169 | 2,023 | 2,107 |
| Class V— | | | |
| Minor offences against property .. .. .. .. .. .. | 36,666 | 35,787 | 35,641 |
| Class VI— | | | |
| Other cognizable offences not specified in classes I—V .. .. .. | 69,595 | 67,889 | 70,974 |

In the first four classes given in the above statement the increase in the number of cases reported in 1891 as compared with 1890 was very small; in class V there was a slight decline; class VI contains such offences as nuisances in which growth is to be expected; on the whole, considering the nature of the season, the figures are fairly satisfactory. The success of the Police in dealing with the graver forms of crime will be considered under each head below. The percentage of reported cases detected under special and local laws was 92·8; the figure has been rising steadily since 1887; under nuisance clauses the percentage was 93·8, also the highest figure since 1887; these figures are gratifying.

12. *Murder.*—The number of murders (378) was remarkably large, but detection was slightly better than in 1890. As usual, the largest number of cases occurred in Cuddapah, Madura, Tinnevelly, Salem and Coimbatore. In the following table statistics regarding these districts for the last three years are given; in calculating the rates of detection allowance has been made for cases wherein the murderer committed suicide :—

| Districts. | Number of cases. | | | Percentage of detection. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| Cuddapah .. .. .. .. .. .. | 35 | 28 | 29 | 20·6 | 32·0 | 24·1 |
| Madura .. .. .. .. .. .. | 28 | 30 | 42 | 14·3 | 46·5 | 61·9 |
| Tinnevelly .. .. .. .. .. .. | 27 | 24 | 37 | 24·0 | 7·1 | 54·4 |
| Salem .. .. .. .. .. .. | 32 | .. | 32 | .. .. | 38·1 | 34·8 |
| Coimbatore .. .. .. .. .. .. | 33 | 33 | 30 | 37·5 | 54·5 | 30·0 |
| Average for all districts .. | 15 | 14 | 16 | 33·6 | 37·2 | 37·9 |

Detection has thus been poor in Cuddapah and Tinnevelly during the last three years, while Salem has shown good results. From all points of view, Coimbatore did badly in 1891 and Kistna even worse; the Government concurs with the Inspector-General in regarding the explanation of the Superintendent of the latter district for the discreditable results of the year's work as altogether insufficient.

13. *Dacoity.*—The large increase in the number of dacoities which occurred in 1891 was perhaps to be anticipated, but it is observed with regret that the efforts of

the Police to deal with this form of crime were much less successful than in 1890; the following statement contains particulars:—

| — | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of cases .. .. .. .. | 199 | 173 | 202 |
| Percentage of cases detected .. .. .. | 21·6 | 17·9 | 33·2 |
| Do. of persons convicted .. .. .. | 27·5 | 14·6 | 25·3 |
| Do. of property recovered .. .. .. | 6·1 | 25·6 | 11·6 |

The largest number of cases were returned by Madura, Coimbatore and Cuddapah, and the percentage of convictions obtained in the last-named district was poor. In Kurnool out of 23 cases committed, only 1 ended in conviction, and out of 58 persons produced before the Court, only 2 were ~~sentenced~~; these results are most discreditable to the local officers. In Nellore 102 persons were produced before the Courts, an average of over 14 in each case, and of these only 6 were convicted; the figures indicate great want of judgment in the preparation of cases. In five districts (Vizagapatam, Malabar, Madura, Tanjore and Kurnool) the value of the property lost by dacoity exceeded Rs. 10,000 and recovery was exceedingly poor except in Tanjore. On the whole the work done by the Police in dealing with dacoity was worst in Kurnool and best in Madura. The success achieved in the last district must, however, be mainly ascribed, as the following figures show, to the appointment of a Special Dacoity Inspector in the middle of 1889:—

| Madura district. | 1886. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of cases .. .. .. .. | 15 | 22 | 21 | 24 | 24 | 26 |
| Percentage of cases detected .. .. .. | 12·5 | 13·6 | 33·3 | 4·2 | 58·3 | 50·0 |
| Do. of persons convicted .. .. .. | 17·2 | 24·1 | 20·0 | 2·0 | 64·5 | 54·8 |
| Do. of property recovered .. .. .. | 7·3 | 25·4 | 14·1 | 15·3 | 61·4 | 19·7 |

14. *Robbery.*—This form of crime has been steadily increasing since 1886; in that year 220 cases occurred, while in 1891 the number was 400. At the same time the percentage of cases detected has been rising for several years; it was 36·3 in 1887, 38·2 in 1888, 39·8 in 1889, 42·3 in 1890 and 44·5 in 1891. In the presence of this steady improvement in detection it is difficult to suggest a reason for the growth in the number of robberies committed. In the year under review Tinnevelly, as usual, reported the largest number of cases. The very large increase in the case of Coimbatore was perhaps connected with the state of the season, but, if so, it is remarkable that robberies should have declined in number in 1891 in Cuddapah, Salem and Nellore. In the percentages of detection and conviction alike North Arcot showed excellent results.

15. *Lurking House-trespass and House-breaking.*—It is gratifying to observe distinct indications of improved Police work in the statistics under this most important head. Particulars for the last five years appear below:—

| — | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of cases .. .. .. .. .. | 6,300 | 6,534 | 7,239 | 7,000 | 7,361 |
| Percentage of cases detected .. .. .. .. | 35·0 | 31·2 | 33·9 | 34·8 | 37·4 |
| Do. of persons convicted .. .. .. .. | 63·8 | 61·2 | 64·3 | 71·5 | 73·8 |
| Do. of property recovered .. .. .. .. | 13·2 | 14·3 | 15·6 | 18·6 | 16·3 |

These figures show that, although the number of cases of lurking house-trespass and house-breaking was remarkably large in 1891, the rates of conviction, detection and recovery were the highest in the quinquennium. It would appear that the detection of this form of crime is generally easier in the Northern than in the Southern Range.

Over 50 *per cent.* of detections—

1888—Jeypore, North Arcot, South Arcot.
1890—Madras City, Jeypore, Godavari, North Arcot, South Arcot.
1891—Madras City, Jeypore, North Arcot, South Arcot.

In each of the last three years Jeypore, North Arcot and South Arcot, and in 1890 and 1891 Madras City also, have obtained a rate of detections of over 50 *per cent.*, and in each of the last three years the same four districts have shown a rate of convictions exceeding 80 *per cent.* The statement of detective results in all grave crimes against property appearing in paragraph 37 of the report points to the same conclusion; Jeypore, North Arcot, South Arcot and Madras City are conspicuously the best. The circumstances of Jeypore are peculiar and the results obtained in this district hardly admit of comparison with those achieved elsewhere. The excellent work done in the other three districts reflects the highest credit upon the administration of Colonels Weldon and Whitlock and Mr. Agur. In strong contrast to North and South Arcot in 1891 are the adjacent districts of Cuddapah (with a detection ratio of 23·5 *per cent.*), Tanjore (22·5 *per cent.*) and Trichinopoly (18·0 *per cent.*). Detection is always poor in the Ceded Districts, and the fact is no doubt attributable in parts to the inferior quality of the Police force in these districts, but the same remark does not hold good in the case of Trichinopoly where the percentage of detection has declined almost continuously since 1885 when it was 37·2 until in the year under review it reached the discreditably low figure of 18·0.

The value of the property recovered was less than 10 *per cent.* of that lost by house-breaking in 1891 in five districts, namely, Vizagapatam (8·8), Kistna (9·5), Kurnool (4·3), Trichinopoly (5·3) and Malabar (6·7); these figures are very unsatisfactory.

The figures recorded in paragraph 37 of the report are far from creditable to Messrs. Boyd and Stoddard who have been in charge of Trichinopoly and Kurnool for several years and who must therefore be held to be mainly responsible for the state of things in their districts.

16. *Theft.*—Ordinary cases of theft increased slightly and the percentage of detection declined somewhat in 1891 as compared with 1890, but the year under review compared favorably in both respects with the four years preceding 1890. Detection was best in Madras City, Jeypore and North and South Arcot. Cattle-thefts increased largely in numbers, but the percentage of detection was high and was especially good in the four districts mentioned above.

17. *Offences against Revenue Laws.*—The ratio of persons convicted to those tried is always very high in respect of offences against Revenue laws; particulars of such offences during the last four years appear below:—

| Year. | Number of cases sent for trial. | | Number of persons sent for trial. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Salt. | Abkari. | Salt. | Abkari. |
| 1888 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 12,339 | 7,675 | 12,492 | 8,271 |
| 1889 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 12,255 | 9,919 | 12,317 | 10,653 |
| 1890 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 10,182 | 11,099 | (Not reported.) | (Not reported.) |
| 1891 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 12,009 | 17,310 | 12,273 | 18,209 |

[NOTE.—The figures for 1888 and 1889 were supplied by the Board of Revenue.]

It is to be regretted that the Board of Revenue has found it impossible even yet to supply any trustworthy statistics on this subject for 1890 and 1891, but in its Resolution, dated 12th February * 1892, No. 93, the Board has made arrangements for a detailed comparison of the departmental and magisterial returns. Until this scrutiny has been carried out and the cause of the discrepancies between the two sets of figures has been ascertained, it would be useless to comment upon the statistics appearing in the above statement. All that can be said is that offences against the Salt law seem to be nearly stationary, while those against the Abkári Act are increasing very rapidly. The latter fact is probably due to the continued extension of the tree-tapping system, but when reporting upon the result of the scrutiny of the departmental and magisterial returns the Board should explain in some detail the cause of the great advance in the number of prosecutions that has been noticeable of late.

* [NOTE.—*Vide* G.O., dated 22nd March 1892, No. 501, Judicial.]

18. *Reference.*—The following table contains particulars regarding the reference of cases by Magistrates to the Police and by the Police to Magistrates and the extent to which the Police was concerned in the prosecution of false cases :—

| Year. | Cases referred | | Percentage of cases | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | By Magistrates to the Police. | By the Police to Magistrates for orders. | In column 1 struck off as false by order of the Magistrates. | Prosecuted by the Police and declared upon trial to be false. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1887 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 4,955 | 13,693 | 96·7 | 6·5 |
| 1888 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5,044 | 14,244 | 93·2 | 5·6 |
| 1889 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 4,521 | 15,365 | 92·3 | 5·2 |
| 1890 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 4,795 | 14,941 | 93·8 | 6·0 |
| 1891 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3,045 | 14,505 | 92·7 | 6·0 |

It may generally be assumed with fairness that a very large number of references by and to the Police indicates a tendency on the part of the Police and Magistracy respectively to endeavour to avoid the labour of investigation and from this point of view the figures contained in column 2 of the above statement are decidedly satisfactory. The figures in column 4 also seem to denote greater care on the part of the Magistracy in striking off cases reported as false by the Police. The percentage of Police cases found upon trial to be false also shows a tendency to decrease. On the other hand the number of cases referred by the Police for orders was higher in 1891 than in 1887, 1888 or 1890. In the statement on pages lxvi and lxvii of appendix A, 29 cases appear as having been referred to the Police under sections 155 and 202 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by Magistrates of the third-class, and of these cases 18 appear against Vizagapatam. As Magistrates of this class are not empowered to act under the said sections, these figures must represent illegal references, and the attention of the six District Magistrates concerned will be drawn to the matter. References to the Police were particularly numerous in Ganjam and Godávari. In Madras City, Kistna, Cuddapah, South Arcot, Coimbatore and Nilgiris the percentage of cases struck off as false upon Police reference was very high; this may denote great care on the part of the Police, but is perhaps more likely in the Mufassal to denote reverse on the part of the Magistracy. On the other hand in Ganjam only 76·5 *per cent.* of the cases referred by the Police for orders were struck off as false, and this low rate probably indicates inadequate investigation by the Police. As in 1890, the proportion of Police cases declared upon trial to be false was discreditably large in Ganjam (21·8 *per cent.*), Kurnool (10·1) and Salem (18·3), and this must be taken as evidence of a grave defect in the working of the Police in these districts; at the other end of the scale was Madras City with a percentage of only 0·1 false cases in which the Police [illegible]

19. *Investigation of Cases, &c.*—The number of grave cases investigated by superior officers of Police was considerably larger in 1891 than in 1890, although the percentage to the total number of cases fell off in consequence of the increase of the latter. Among Superintendents, Mr. Agar investigated the largest number of cases and with the most satisfactory results; in other cases where a considerable number of investigations were carried out by Superintendents, the results were not successful. North Arcot showed the best results in respect of Assistant Superintendents also, eleven cases investigated by Messrs. Mallaly and Bidie having ended in conviction. A considerable portion of the year was spent in camp by the Inspector-General and the Deputy Inspector-General of the Northern Range; the figures for the Southern Range are less satisfactory, even allowing for the fact that the Deputy Inspector-General was in charge of Coimbatore district for two months in addition to his own duties. The inspection of stations by Superintendents and their Assistants was satisfactory though less complete than in 1890. It is observed that the Inspector-General considers that the duty of attendance at Sessions was generally neglected; the Government has already stated, in paragraph 17 of the review upon the Police report for 1887, its opinion that such attendance is a useful training for Assistant Superintendents, and it is unsatisfactory to observe that these officers were in attendance at the Court on only 16 occasions altogether. The Inspector-General's statement that this duty was entirely neglected by the Assistant Superintendent in Tanjore only is not borne out by the figures on page lxix of appendix A.

20. *General.*—It is observed that in the report from every Province but Madras the return of cognizable crime under "other special and local laws" (pages xxiv and xxv of appendix A) forms a sub-head of class VI in part I of statement A and enters into the grand total of part I; this classification should be adopted in future in Madras also. In the absence of information as to the circumstances attending Police work elsewhere a comparison between the results obtained in Madras and other Provinces is likely to be misleading, and this is particularly the case in the year under review in consequence of the change in the method of compiling the statistics referred to in paragraph 24 of the report. The following figures taken from column 16 of statement A, part I, are, however, not without interest:—

Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.

| Classes of offences. | Madras, 1891. | North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1890. | Punjab, 1890. | Bombay, 1890. | Lower Bengal, 1890. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Class I— | | | | | |
| Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice .. .. .. .. .. | 60·2 | 59·0 | 65·0 | 56·3 | 59·5 |
| Class II— | | | | | |
| Serious offences against the person .. .. | 61·1 | 59·0 | 42·0 | 41·7 | 11·4 |
| Class III— | | | | | |
| Serious offences against person and property or against property only .. .. .. .. | 22·7 | 14·0 | 18·0 | 26·1 | 8·3 |

By far the most important test of Police work being the success achieved in dealing with offences under the third of the above classes, these figures are by no means unsatisfactory. If, however, the figures in column 33 of statement A, part I, for the various Provinces be compared, it will be found that the percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by the Police in this Presidency in 1891 was only 54·6, while in 1890 the corresponding figure for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was 70·0. Thus if column 16 be taken as a test of Police work, the results obtained in Madras were far superior to those in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, whereas, if column 33 be taken, the reverse is the case. This fact shows the necessity for great caution in comparing the figures of two Provinces. On the whole, and having regard to the state of the season, the Government considers that the work of the Police may be said to have been fairly satisfactory in 1891 and that it shows a tendency to improve.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
*Chief Secretary.*

1536

Last Co. No 1536

7/20-8-36

The Collectors of

The District Magistrates of

Arantapur. 1536

North Arcot, Chittoor.

South Arcot, Cuddalore.

Belary.

South Canara, Mangalore.

Chingleput, Saidapet.

Coimbatore.

Cudcapah.

Ganjam, Chatrapur.

Godavari, Cocanada.

Kistna, Masulipatam.

Kurnool.

~~Madras (when necessary).~~

Madura.

Malabar, Calicut.

Nilgiris, Ootacamund.

Nellore.

Salem.

Tanjore.

Timevelly.

Trichinopoly.

Vizagapatam.

NOTE FOR THE UNDER SECRETARY.

NOTE FOR THE ~~UNDER~~ SECRETARY.

NOTE FOR THE ~~CHIEF SECRETARY~~.

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Office for Wks.

The Draft to be circulated with yesterday's letters would be, the Copy-hand being of some 3. Volumes C in an Imperial Statement that it is prepared for the Columbia Press in Every Province Except Quebec. Also one enclosed before the Council this day for Entries in Ledgers. Copy Plate Number 1 under the Indemnities Act 1936. Plate C is marked No 2 in the Schedule for Provinces & Also Plate No 3 for Territories Comprise all the Land of Canada. If the Draft Plates Also Others in the Each Entries of this Form. Is Given by Certificate Only.

Mr. Wade.
(Ott)

Mr. Wade.
Ottawa
13 Aug.

Sept 12 1936

Judicial Department.

2985

No. 1552

CHIEF OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,

*Madras,* 15th July 1892.

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FROM

Colonel C. A. Portlock

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,

To

THE Chief Secretary

to Government

Fort St. George.

SIR,

*Enclosures.* I have the honor to forward fifteen copies of the Police Administration Report for the year 1891, including five copies for despatch to the Government of India, in accordance with G.O. dated 29th June 1883, No. 1729, — Judicial Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Chas. Portlock

Colonel

Inspector General of Police.

1576
5

Law 1892 Number 2985

From

Col. C.F. Smith

Inspector General

of Police

No. 4536

Dated

Received 23 AUG 92

Ends 2 with Memo.

No. 1

Subject.

Memorandum pointing out the
defects in the Police Act

in recruitment is annually experienced
the force fell short of the full
strength by only 5 men. The com-
parison of Lieutenant Dixon
5 years shows that the death rate
is consistently lowest among the
unmarried & highest in the
Line Range; in 1871 the
death rate per cent was 1.1 in the
Lily, 2.3 in the Eastern Range &
1.9 in the Southern Range, a
total average of 1.6. The mortality
is not excessive when the un-
healthiness of parts of
the Province is taken into consider-
ation and the above facts lead to the
conclusion that the occasional
epidemics of cholera, primary fevers
& dysentery which in some years
in the case of the Regiment
especially Police, such as 1870,
by far the highest death
rate recorded, are to be regarded
as accidental visitations which
cannot fairly be charged
against the climate.

Cattle Disease

The total mortality among cattle
in the Province is reported to
be 1,000, but which amount
does not include Police
returns. The average loss
per annum cannot be taken at
more than 1,000 £.
The average can be taken at
since 1870 when the mortality
was 1,000 £, the average loss
does not exceed 500 £ per annum
& probably is not over 400 £.

Mr. Colonial Secretary Cobbold moved that in
under Section 6, Police A
the Estimates the average sick
of 5 days instead of 7 days

upon the year for the latter
year. The [illegible] of more than
£3½ over the average cost in
1870 was fully explained
by the Surgeon Gen.; it occurred
entirely under the heads (1) Clothing
Arms & Accoutrements (2) Incidentals
& (3) Pay & Allowances, & chiefly
The increase under Clothing
the first head was shortened
Cargo, amounting to £.6,487;
this is accounted for principally
Accompaniments, by purchase
of Khaki in the local market in
Consequence of the failure of
the Tail supply to the advertised
date of delivery, & the additional
Clothing, incurred
during the preceding year & to
the increasing use of the
force with Khaki. Under the
Arms & Accoutrements increase under
Accoutrements was also caused
(Rep. 305) & by which was largely
due to the practice of carrying Arms
& Ammunition proceeding beyond the
limits of their Stations, by most
Detachments & Escorts
Travelling by rail, & the
Carriage of Ammunition
Clothing by rail, which
Carriage was also increased
Clothing, in the first case under
a further increase of about £500,
is attributed to the Police Convoy
to the Interior of the
Civil Service Expedition, and by
which the Troopers are accounted
for inspection & Ammunition
the outlay of about £ 2,000
The total Expenditure
under the Contingencies shows
an increase of £2,000 £

Public Health the causes affecting
& the the excellence of the Black
Death system in this Presidency
of the figures given above cannot
be regarded as affording any real
information as to the Sanitation
of the Police in the various
Districts Divisions Towns
Municipalities Towns
in Madras City but the information
given in this Report is sufficient
to show that the Black Death
& other Epidemic diseases
prevail in the City of Madras
& the Report is sufficient
for purposes of comparison; in
future the average number of
persons to be calculated upon
the number of persons found only
to show the total figures
for any large district in the
Presidency of which Black Death
or cholera is recorded as
the immediate cause of death
& the

Resolution having been adopted
to amend the Will & substitute
for the heading & Column 2 of
the Statement in para. 15 of
the Report the following heading
"No. have passed successfully the
"Matriculation Examination"
Details of the Examinations passed
being given in footnotes as at
present.

7. Provided
that Candidates
who have passed the Examination
in any Year
shall be exempted from
further Examination
in those Subjects in which they
shall then have obtained
the Standard required
by the Regulations for the
Degree of Bachelor of Arts
in force at the time when
they passed the Examination
in question.

8. Upon the Question of the Standard
of Proficiency to be required
from Candidates for Degrees
in Engineering & Applied Science
it was resolved that the Regulations
for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering
be altered & that the Regulations
for the Degree of Bachelor of Applied Science
be altered & that new Regulations
for both Degrees be framed
by a Committee consisting of

8.

(Editor)
the result of a former careful
revision of the register or of
persons on the parliamentary
Public. The probability is towards
that an increase in the number
on the register, between informed
surveillance thereafter found
of view the figures for 1891 are
not altogether satisfactory.
It is true that the number of
persons disqualified on the register
in 1891 was larger by 1,166 than
in 1890 but this disqualification
was explained only by 1890 a
previous year the letters from
Leaders City ~~included~~ related to
disqualified persons only who were under
Special Police supervision therefore
returns for 1891
in the aforementioned revision all
known disqualified at large
during the year have been included
so that the figures disqualified
from Col. Jackson's letter read as
follows 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894
It appears that the number
of disqualified persons on the City
in the Burgh and in the City
of Edinburgh in the Burgh
from the register under any
circumstances during the year
included in this return will
continue much as large number
It should also be borne
in mind that effective supervision
was in all the places
specified under the regulations
of Police Superintendence
in the Burgh and in the City

[illegible]

Land, Names are from time
to time removed from the register
in accordance with Police Order
36 (c). If then all the names
upon the City register are to
be included in future annual
returns ~~of~~ the Superintendent proposes
if removing names should be introduced, if however
the Commissioners prefer ~~to~~
~~to~~ ~~to~~ ~~to~~ 

It can hardly be believed that the actually 1892 persons of college character reasonably expected of being arrested & tried

the Table ~~in 1892~~ ~~1893~~ increase in the number of persons proceeded against being 1892 in 1893 as compared with 1891 and 1892 in manufacturing ~~towns~~ for all towns & the result of more careful operations on the part of the police. The number of persons bailed or committed for trial in 1893 was 1892 as compared with 1891 and 1892 in manufacturing towns

Confirmation of Ordinances

for a part the Counties adjacent

Exclusively the Judge Clauses specified

in the first three Clauses of this Ordinance

Clause 16 of the Report for 1872

Schedule Bill of the Penal Code

the term "Habitual offender"

as used by the Police will always

fall within the meaning of

the term "habitual offender" as

defined in Some Befst. Regulations

Dated 1st Dec 1886 No 27 —

1809-14 & it should be

used in all Jurisdictions only in future.

The figures in the Police Returns

are irreconcilable; this may

be due in part to the omission

of the Lieutenant mentioned in Para

16 of the Report for 1872.

11. Crime generally

Save as regarded that for

the causes stated in Para. 24

of the Report it is not possible

to compare with accuracy the

results obtained in Crime during

1891 with the figures for

previous years. Theft cases may

be Explained more clearly

in the paragraph on Juvenile Offenders

It is under Consideration whether

Steps should be taken to revise

the Customs in certain Districts with a view

to Summary Report under each

head. Cases had been used

in the case subsequently

proved in breach of detection



& it could be well made this clear in the Police Manual, to avoid confusion.

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1538
1553

the term
habitual offender
is defined in Some Befst. Rules
& Dec 1886 No 27 —
1809-14 & it should be
used in all Jurisdictions
only in future.

& the Report for 1892 Inclained.

Attention should be drawn to
Clause 16 of the Report for 1892
in the term "habitual offender"
is used loosely to denote a
person who has been previously
convicted of any offence, whether
of a serious nature or not, who
shows no having been admitted
during the year
needing in the Jurisdictions
only in future. The figures in the Police
Returns relating to Prosecutions
are irreconcilable; this may
be due in part to the omission
of the Lieutenant in Para
16 of the Report for 1892
relating to Convictions
in Subsidiary Courts; the
Inspectors should endeavour
to ascertain the cause of the
discrepancies in order that
the figures may tally in the
Returns required for 1892.

11. Crime generally

Save as regarded that for
the causes stated in Para. 24
of the Report it is not possible
to compare with accuracy the
results obtained in Crime during
1891 with the figures for
previous years. Theft cases may
be not explained more clearly
in the paragraph on Juvenile Offenders
It is under Consideration whether
Steps should be taken to revise
the Customs in certain Districts with a view
to Summary Report under each
head. Cases had been used
in the case subsequently
proved in breach of detection

[illegible] remove it from the Police register without submitting any final report under Sec. 17 Cap 9 or without obtaining a Magistrate's order on Subject of this is what the Supt. meant he did right to stop the practice but the result has been in the year under review a number of cases sent Subs for the orders of the Magistrate which would otherwise have been simply removed from the register at the close of 1903 in consequence of this change the details in Statement A will show would be undoubtedly in abeyance [illegible] though [illegible] comparison between the [illegible] for several years can however be made by taking the figures in Col 2 Statement A of the Statement by the Police above

| | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | 2875 | 2879 | 2694 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

As the Most serious Classes given in the above Statement the increase in the number appears on reference to 1897 the comparative figures being very small, it does not appear that a slight decrease in these classes is of any importance

Considering the nature of the crimes, the statistics of these figures are fairly satisfactory. The success of the Police in dealing with the more serious forms of crime will be considered under each head below. The detection of offences under Special & Local Laws & Nuisance Clauses [illegible] the percentage of convictions detected under Special & Local Laws was 92.8. The figures have been coming steadily since 1897, under Nuisance Clauses the percentage was 93.8, also the highest figure since 1897, these figures are gratifying

12. Burdwan.

The number of dacoities (5) are remarkably large but details are slightly better than in 1898. The usual Congested number of cases occurred in Cuddapah, Kadiri, Cuddapah, Salem & Coimbatore, in the following table statistics appear, three districts for the last 3 years are given, in calculating the rate of variation adopted in last year's Annual Report Sessions Cases

| District | Persons Charged | | | Convictions Percentage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 |
| Cuddapah | 35 | 25 | 29 | 20.6 | 32.0 | 24.1 |
| Kadiri | 26 | 20 | 42 | 19.2 | 45.5 | 57.1 |
| Salem | 27 | 21 | 34 | 29.6 | 47.1 | 38.2 |
| Coimbatore | 22 | 27 | 23 | 59.1 | 33.3 | 34.8 |
| Cuddapah | 32 | 33 | 30 | 34.4 | 45.5 | 30.0 |
| Average of 3 Districts | 15 | 12 | 16 | 38.0 | 39.2 | 37.9 |

Statistics for these three years in Cuddapah & Coimbatore during the last three years [illegible]

has shown good results, from all points of view. Considering the Lady in her position as a Lunatic, the first assessment is very favourable. Generally speaking the Lady is regarding the explanation of the Legal system, the latter Section on the Lunatic results of the year 1896 as altogether unsatisfactory.

13. Dacoities.

The large increase in the number of dacoities which occurred in 1871 was perhaps to be anticipated but the fact is observed with regret that the efforts of the Police to deal with this form of crime were much less successful than in 1870. The following statement contains particulars:—

| | 1869 | 1870 | 1871 |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. of cases. | 189 | 128 | 292 |
| Percentage of cases traced | 21.6 | 37.0 | 33.9 |
| " " persons arrested | 27.57 | 95.6 | 85.57 |
| " " property recovered | 6.1 | 29.6 | 11.6 |

The largest number of cases were reported by Madura, Tinnevelly & Chingleput & the largest [illegible] of convictions obtained in the last named District was remarkable since the Returns show a decrease of 23 cases compared with 1870, whereas Tinnevelly & Madura, where returns were much the same as in 1870, show increases of 12 cases & 11 cases respectively. The Collector of Chingleput attributes the decrease of cases in his District to the more vigorous measures adopted by the Police for the detection of crime.



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for the case only 6 were omitted, the figures indicate great want of judgment in the preparation of cases. In Tinnevelly five districts (Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tanjore & Coimbatore) the value of the property lost by dacoity exceeded Rs. 10,000 & recovery was exceedingly poor except in Tanjore & in the whole the work done by the Police in dealing with dacoity was least satisfactory in Madura. The success achieved in the Tanjore District seems to be mainly ascribed, under the following figures show, to the appointment of a special Deputy Inspector in the month of 1870:—

| Number Dacoities | 1866 | 1867 | 1868 | 1869 | 1870 | 1871 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of cases. | 16 | 22 | 21 | 24 | 25 | 28 |
| Percentage of cases traced | 12.5 | 13.6 | 33.3 | 4.2 | 56.3 | 50.0 |
| " " persons arrested | 17.2 | 24.8 | 29.9 | 3.6 | 64.5 | 54.5 |
| " " property recovered | 7.3 | 25.4 | 14.1 | 13.3 | 61.4 | 18.7 |

14. Robberies.

The total number of cases of robbery reported during the year 1871 was 1,006 as against 1,020 cases reported during 1870 & 1,019 in 1869. The number of persons [illegible] in the same cases [illegible] 1,006 cases in 1871 as against 1,020 in 1870 & 1,019 in 1869. The percentage of cases traced [illegible] 36.3 in 1871, 38.2 in 1870, 38.8 in 1869, property recovered [illegible] 36.3 in 1869 & 40.2 in 1870. The [illegible] of persons arrested [illegible] 1871 [illegible] 1870 & 1869 [illegible] 1870 & 1869 [illegible] 1871 [illegible] 1870 & 1869 [illegible] 1871 [illegible] 1870 & 1869 [illegible] 1871

Division Tinnevelly, Madras, shows the largest number of cases.

[illegible] Tinnevelly [illegible] of cases.

In Coimbatore the decline [illegible] The very large increase in the case of Coimbatore was perhaps [illegible] connected with the state of the crops, but it is remarkable that robberies should have declined in number in 1876-77.

Cuddapah, Salem & Bellary, exhibit the percentages of detection & conviction above Trent Arcot, showed Excellent results.

10. Working Stock - Implements & Cart-Bullocks

It is gratifying to observe that cattle contagious & epizootic diseases in the districts under review were [illegible] The very large increase in the case of Coimbatore was perhaps [illegible] connected with the state of the crops, but it is remarkable that robberies should have declined in number in 1876-77. Cuddapah, Salem & Bellary, exhibit the percentages of detection & conviction above Trent Arcot, showed Excellent results.

| | 1877 | 1878 | 1879 | 1880 | 1881 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Cattle | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Number of Ploughs | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Number of Carts | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

These figures show that during the [illegible] years, the number of cattle, ploughs & carts [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

is always given in the Coded Districts of the fault to doubt attributable in part to the higher liability of the forces and the same remark does not hold good in the case of Robberies where the percentage of detection has declined almost continuously since 1880 when it was 37.2 until in the year under review it reached the remarkably low figure of 28.0.

The value of the property recovered has been 60 per cent. of that lost by thefts taking place in the Coded Districts, namely, Bingapatam (P.S.), Kinda (P.S.), Sherwood (P.S.), Kachinghy (P.S.) & Sudama (P.S.), these figures are very unsatisfactory.

The figures recorded in paragraph 87 of the Report are far from creditable & have been kept down by withdrawals who have been in charge of Police Stations & Thanas for long periods & the remedy for this unsatisfactory state of affairs is to be found in the appointment to the charge of Police Stations of Officers

No Change

Sufficient care & vigilance appeared to be exercised in the prevention of thefts, but the detection could be improved by greater activity & more intelligence on the part of the Police Officers.



Generally over High Class Officers good in the four Districts mentioned above.

17. Offences against Revenue Laws.

The number of persons convicted of these and in contemporary High in respect of offences against Revenue Laws, particulars of each offence during the last four years appear below:—

| Year | No. of cases detected | No. of persons convicted | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Coast Districts | Hills | Plains | |
| 1889 | 12,599 | 5,973 | 12,722 | 8,271 |
| 1890 | 12,256 | 9,910 | 12,[illegible] | 8,635 |
| 1891 | 13,852 | 11,699 | 12,372 | (Corrected) |
| 1892 | 12,209 | 12,320 | [illegible] | 10,209 |

Late figures for 1890 & 1891 are included by Retrenchment Circular

It is to be regretted that the Board of Revenue considered there [illegible] to suspend any Patwari by reason of his conviction for [illegible] in the Resolution dated 12 February 1892, No. [illegible] Board's arrangements for a Detailed Annual Report of the Administration of Police, [illegible] Inspection Reports have been done away with, the Annual Returns of the Superintendents of Police still [illegible] and particulars of the Criminal Classes are [illegible] the Criminal Tribes Act [illegible] Police Officers [illegible] Criminal Classes [illegible] Act [illegible] Police [illegible]

Hon'ble
Chief Magistrate,
Calcutta.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith a report upon the results of the working of the Departmental & Magisterial Enquiries by Police Officers in cases of serious offences during the year 1907, and to offer a few remarks on the measures which have been adopted to carry out the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 1015 J. dated the 15th February 1907.

2. The following table gives particulars regarding the number of cases referred by Magistrates to the Police for Departmental enquiry and the number of cases in which the Police submitted Charge-sheets, the number in which they submitted Final Reports, and the number in which they failed to trace the offenders:—

| Year. | Cases referred | | Percentage of cases | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | by Magistrates to Police. | by the Police to Magistrates for orders. | in col. 3 struck off as false by order of the Magistrate. | pronounced by the Police, in which charge-sheets were submitted. |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1907 | 1,958 | 1,880 | 7·88 | 92·12 |
| 1906 | 2,121 | 2,027 | 7·88 | 92·12 |
| 1905 | 3,044 | 2,892 | 7·22 | 92·78 |
| 1904 | 3,161 | 2,987 | 7·48 | 92·52 |
| 1903 | 3,264 | 3,044 | 7·25 | 92·75 |

3. The number of cases referred to the Police for Departmental enquiry in 1907 was 1,958 as against 2,121 in 1906, a decrease of 163 cases or 7·68 per cent. The number of cases struck off as false by Magistrates was 148 as against 167 in 1906, a decrease of 19 cases or 11·38 per cent. The percentage of cases struck off as false by Magistrates was 7·56 as against 7·88 in 1906. The percentage of cases in which charge-sheets were submitted by the Police was 92·44 as against 92·12 in 1906. The number of cases in which Final Reports were submitted by the Police was 30 as against 62 in 1906, a decrease of 32 cases or 51·61 per cent. The percentage of cases in which Final Reports were submitted by the Police was 1·53 as against 2·92 in 1906. The number of cases in which the Police failed to trace the offenders was 80 as against 72 in 1906, an increase of 8 cases or 11·11 per cent. The percentage of cases in which the Police failed to trace the offenders was 4·08 as against 3·39 in 1906.

4. The number of cases referred by Magistrates to the Police for orders was higher in 1907 than in 1906, 1905 or 1904. In the Resolution on pages 7 xvi & 7 xvii of the Report for 1906 it was suggested that the increase in the number of cases referred by Magistrates to the Police under Sec. 157 (1) (a) of the Code of Criminal Procedure might be due to the fact that Magistrates were sending to the Police cases which they should try themselves. The figures now available do not support this suggestion. Illegal references, as the Resolution points out, are chiefly due to Magistrates sending cases to the Police for enquiry when they should issue summonses or warrants. The number of cases referred by Magistrates to the Police for orders during the last four years is not large enough to show any definite tendency. The number of cases struck off as false by Magistrates is also small, and does not show any definite tendency. The percentage of cases in which charge-sheets were submitted by the Police is high, and shows a slight increase on the figures for 1906. The number of cases in which Final Reports were submitted by the Police is small, and shows a decrease on the figures for 1906. The number of cases in which the Police failed to trace the offenders is small, and shows an increase on the figures for 1906. The percentage of cases in which the Police failed to trace the offenders is small, and shows an increase on the figures for 1906.

[illegible] to be read in connection with [illegible]

Attached (1 O), dated

Again (1 O), dated

Outturn No. of 15 , dated

Outturn No. of 15 , dated

[illegible] (D.S.) [illegible] to take
a decrease of a grave degree
in the working of the Police in
the districts, of the total cost
of the Local Government bodies
fully with a percentage of
only of [illegible] cases in which
the Police proceeded.

Investigation of cases.

In twelve of these cases convic-
tion followed, or [illegible]
[illegible] in the Courts, in
[illegible] cases the
percentage of the total number
of cases fell off in comparison
with a record of the Police
[illegible] Superintendents have
[illegible] carefully the Reports
[illegible] of cases [illegible] the Police
[illegible] by Courts, in order
to [illegible] Cases [illegible] Police
[illegible] of the Police
[illegible] Superintendents [illegible]
[illegible] by [illegible] Police
[illegible] by [illegible]
[illegible] Police [illegible]
[illegible] Police [illegible]
[illegible] Police

Classes of Offences.

Percentage according to Police Cases Sent in conviction to Police Courts in each year.

| Classes of Offences. | Madras 1879 | Bombay Presidency 1879 | Punjab 1879 | Bombay 1880 | Punjab 1880 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Class I** | | | | | |
| Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, Safety of Traffic. | 30.7 | 37.0 | 65.0 | 58.3 | 69.0 |
| **Class II** | | | | | |
| Serious offences against the person. | 31.1 | 69.0 | 47.0 | 71.7 | 41.3 |
| **Class III** | | | | | |
| Serious offences against person & property or against property only. | 22.7 | 12.0 | 10.0 | 28.1 | 8.3 |

It will be seen that the number of Police cases sent in conviction to Police Courts in each year.

Madras 1879 — 30.7
Bombay Presidency 1879 — 37.0
Punjab 1879 — 65.0
Bombay 1880 — 58.3
Punjab 1880 — 69.0

Class II
Madras 1879 — 31.1
Bombay Presidency 1879 — 69.0
Punjab 1879 — 47.0
Bombay 1880 — 71.7
Punjab 1880 — 41.3

Class III
Madras 1879 — 22.7
Bombay Presidency 1879 — 12.0
Punjab 1879 — 10.0
Bombay 1880 — 28.1
Punjab 1880 — 8.3

It will be seen that the number of Police cases sent in conviction to Police Courts in each year.

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Madras 1879 — 22.7
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Punjab 1879 — 10.0
Bombay 1880 — 28.1
Punjab 1880 — 8.3