

In Honour of India

Public

1246

2. 11.

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FOR ORDERS.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR

THE HON'BLE MR. H. W. BLISS, C.I.E.

2 THE HON'BLE MR. J. GROSE.

Public Dept
Govt. of {1895} Madras
JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd.

30/9/95

Encl.

G.O., &c., 2nd September 1895,
Nos. 1827, 1828.

SEPTEMBER.

Police Administration Report.

Reviewing the — for 1894 and forwarding a
copy of the Proceedings to the Government of
India.

WITH ORDER
WV

1. Hon Mr Bliss C28
2. Hon Mr. Grose

CS.

R.

Order of 2.11.95, Rno. 1246
mno Recorded

CS.
6.11.95

10/10/95

Note. It is understood that
Mr. Hammett is not to
be moved at present.

CS.
He, when on Saturday last considering
the question of coming after: decided
that Mr. Hammett should not
be moved for C. S. Registrar be moved
somewhere else, considering
the terms of H.R. note herein.

8/10/95

Submitted to H.R. this Govt. for perusal
of the note of the Hon Mr. Bliss.
I did not consider myself at
liberty to say more than I did

11/10

Since I wrote my note on the Police Admin.
Report, I have seen Mr. Hammett on
the subject - and he assures me that Mr.
Hammett has turned over quite a new leaf - so
that he considers that he has dealt with
the various cases wh. have come before him
lately in Madras in a thoroughly judicial &
impartial manner. He also said that Mr.
Hammett has been very well there, & that he was
quite satisfied with him as Police Magistrate
& Mr. Hammett as Judge in the Madras district.

Y

EXTRACT from the Hon. Mr. Bliss's
note on the Police Administration Report
for 1894.

In para 52, page 36, Mr.
Hammick points out the necessity of
selecting one of his best Supts. and
putting him into Kistna to see if an
improvement cannot be effected there.
But what is the use of doing this if
Mr. Hamnett is left there as Judge? See
para 40, page 27, for the results of
Mr. Hamnett's judicial labours. - Anyway,
this officer ought to be moved out of
Kistna, if the new Supt. of Police is
to have a chance, and it is most ques-
tionable whether he should be retained
as a Judge at all. This is peculiarly
a matter for His Excellency to decide.

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EXTRACT from His Excellency
the Governor's note on the Police
Administration Report for 1894.

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I fully agree with all that
my honorable colleague says about Mr.
Hamnett especially as the figures now
put forward fully justify his remarks.
His presence in any district as Judge
must make it impossible for a conscientious
police officer to do himself
justice. He should not remain in the
judicial line.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From the Inspector-General of Police, dated 14th July 1895, No. 4229.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding copies of the Police administration report for the year 1894.

From the Inspector-General of Police, dated 29th July 1895, No. 4423.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding the Revenue Board returns of Salt and Abkari cases with two statements prepared from the Police returns of these offences during 1894.

ORDER—dated 2nd September 1895, No. 1827, Judicial.

The Police Administration Report for 1894 shows that the year was remarkable for a striking decrease in the total amount of grave crime reported. The one event of particular importance was the Mappilla outbreak in Malabar during the months of March and April, but the reports relating to this have already been fully dealt with by Government and the subject calls therefore for no further remarks. From an administrative point of view, the year was marked by a considerable addition to the strength of the force in consequence of the scheme sanctioned by the Secretary of State in August 1893, but in respect of the results obtained there is nothing particularly striking, the record being very similar to that of the two preceding years.

2. *Strength and cost of the Force.*—In consequence of the introduction of the scheme just referred to, the sanctioned strength of the force received an addition of 897, raising the total number to 22,195 exclusive of private guards, office establishments and village police. The actual strength at the close of the year was 21,902, showing a deficiency of 1.3 per cent. against 1.7 per cent. in 1898 and 1.1 per cent. in 1892. Recruitment was accompanied with difficulty only in the Ceded districts and Chingleput in the latter of which this is attributed to the demand for labour in Madras City, but may possibly be due in part to the special attention which appears to be paid to educational attainments in this district, the force employed there containing, it would seem, not a single illiterate man. In Cuddapah and Bellary the Superintendents account for the difficulty of recruitment by referring to the "higher rates of wages" which prevail in those districts. In Bellary, however, this explanation is apparently not the correct one as the returns of the Board of Revenue show that the rate of wages in that district during the year 1894 was considerably below the average. The Government notes that the Inspector-General is devoting special attention to this matter and trusts that he will be able to effect an improvement.

The total cost of the force rose from Rs. 39,83,702 in 1893 to Rs. 41,49,812, or by about 4 per cent. The increase occurs chiefly under "pay and allowances" and "clothing, arms and accoutrements," and is mainly due to the increase in the actual strength of the force, a rise in the rate of exchange compensation allowance and the fact that a large portion of the supplies of English cloth for the year 1893 was not received until 1894. Under the heading "Miscellaneous," there was a considerable

increase in expenditure, chiefly caused by the issue of a larger number of railway credit notes in consequence partly of the extension of the East Coast Railway. The outlay upon petty construction includes a sum of Rs. 8,536 spent upon building huts, the average cost per hut being Rs. 138 in the Southern and Central ranges taken together against Rs. 33 in the Northern range, a difference which is attributed mainly to the low rate charged in Jeypore. The table which appears in paragraph 11 of the report constitutes a useful addition, but the headings require revision in order to make their meaning distinct; thatched station houses and buildings belonging to other departments are not necessarily excluded from the second column, in the heading of which the words "or otherwise" introduce an unnecessary element of vagueness. The Inspector-General will be requested to explain precisely what classes of station houses are intended to be shown in each column, and to submit, for the information of Government, revised headings which will serve to make matters more clear.

The health of the force was fair, the mortality being 1.3 per mille against 1.2 in 1893 and 1.7 in 1892. The percentage of admissions to hospital in Malabar, the Nilgiris and all the Northern districts except Kistna was, as usual, exceedingly high, a circumstance which is no doubt due to the prevalence of malarial fever in the Wynaad and the Agency tracts.

3. *Conduct and Education of the Force.*—It is satisfactory to observe that there has been a continuous decline in the proportion of men punished for absence without leave during the last four years; the percentage of 1894, 8.7, is in striking contrast with that for 1890, 17.4. Though the actual strength of the force as shown in statement D increased from 21,053 to 22,036, the total number of punishments decreased from 7,925 to 6,923; the fall was particularly noticeable in the case of men punished by black marks, the number being 3,964 in 1893 against 3,115 in 1894. Turning to individual districts it is worthy of note that the marked fall in the proportion of dismissals, reductions, suspensions and fines in the Trichinopoly district, viz., from 31.7 per cent. to 18.2, has been accompanied by a general improvement in results, a circumstance which appears to show that the rigorous discipline of the last few years has not been without effect. On the other hand, the case of the Kistna district appears to be a striking example of the bad results of undue leniency; for during the last five years in this district the percentage of men punished by dismissal, suspension, reduction or fine has been 8.7 against an average of 18.2, the lowest level being reached in 1894 with a percentage of 5.2; during the same period the administration of the district has, so far as statistics show, steadily deteriorated.

Punishments appear generally to have been inflicted with more discretion than in 1893, the proportion of successful appeals having fallen from 30.8 to 22.9. A satisfactory feature of the year is the absence of convictions for causing hurt or wrongful confinement in order to extort confessions. It is observed that the table given in paragraph 18 of the report does not distinguish, as was directed in paragraph 2 of G.O., dated 13th February 1895, No. 323, between offences committed by police officers in their official and private capacities. Desertions were especially numerous in Kurnool, a district in which it is noticeable that the proportion of resignations and dismissals was much above the average and that of rewards very much below it. The education of the force continued to improve, the percentage of men able to read and write increasing from 82.7 to 83.8; two districts—Tanjore and Chingleput—contained not a single illiterate constable. There was also a considerable advance in the number of men who had passed the Station House Officers' and Inspectors' tests.

4. *Escapes.*—In accordance with paragraph 4 (1) of G.O., dated 13th February 1895, No. 323, the Inspector-General only gives the figures relating to escapes of under-trial prisoners in sub-jails, or escapes from police custody. On reconsideration the Government is of opinion that the statistics of escapes of convicts from sub-jails should be included in the return. As remarked in paragraph 20 of the Jail report for 1894 "the guarding of subsidiary jails is entirely conducted by the Police," and they are no less responsible for the escape therefrom of convicts than of under-trial prisoners. Including therefore sub-jail convicts there were in all 64 escapes from sub-jails and 166 from other police custody as against 55 and 143 in the previous

year; of the total number, 183 were recaptured during the year. Escapes were particularly numerous in Salem and Anantapur, but in the former district it is explained that the majority of these were from the custody of the village police.

5. *Processes.*—The total number of processes served by the police decreased from 909,007 to 879,732. The number of warrants issued on neglect of summons was again excessively high in particular districts, notably Tanjore, Madura, Gódvary, Tinnevely, Kistna and Ganjam, though there was a distinct improvement in all these districts except Tanjore and Madura. The attention of the District Magistrates concerned will again be drawn to the matter particularly to the remarks of the Inspector-General in paragraph 22 of the report with which Government entirely concurs; the necessity for stringent measures is even more marked than in the previous year in the two last-mentioned districts. The number of prosecutions for disobedience to summons is not shown separately in statement A, forming a portion of the total of non-cognizable offences against public justice (3,515), but this figure is in sufficiently striking contrast to the total number of warrants issued for neglect of summons (35,618) to make it obvious that sufficient resort is not had to prosecution. In the report for the current year, the Inspector-General should exhibit separately for each district the number of prosecutions for this offence.

6. *Violent and unnatural deaths.*—The total number of deaths from violent and unnatural causes was 13,397 against 12,292 in 1893. The greater part of the increase took place under the head of deaths by drowning, a particularly large increase being noticeable in the district of North Arcot; the District Magistrate should take steps to provide dangerous wells with proper floats, but it is to be remarked that their absence does not adequately account for an increase in the number of deaths by drowning in the year under report.

7. *Registration of Criminals.*—The following table contains particulars of the known depredators, suspected persons and members of criminal gangs borne on the police registers during the last decade:—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Known depredators	17,978	17,626	18,015	17,765	17,810	16,808	17,964	15,331	15,809	15,217
Suspects	2,724	2,516	1,777	1,575	1,408	1,371	1,394	1,292	1,242	1,205
Receivers	603	504	506	486	368	770	926	831	775	680
Wandering gangs	50,253	57,964	45,365	27,360	23,684	20,357	7,464	7,160	8,696	7,005

In paragraph 27 of the report the Inspector-General states that he is about to issue new rules on the subject of the registration of these classes of criminals and for this reason he does not enter into detailed comment upon the statistics of 1894. The most noticeable feature is the decrease under each head as compared with the three previous years, but in the absence of more detailed information, it is difficult to draw inferences from the figures except in a few instances here and there. The meaning of the term "known depredators" was for the first time clearly defined in the review of the last report, and any comparison between the figures of the two years under this head would therefore be unsafe. Under "receivers of stolen goods," however, there are some startling variations which can only be accounted for by careless registration. In his letter read in G.O., dated 24th April 1895, No. 845, the Inspector-General explained that only convicted receivers at large on the last day of the year are shown under this head. On this hypothesis it seems incredible that the figures shown below can be correct:—

	1893.	1894.
Ganjam	5	34
Gódvary	80	15
Kistna	39	91
North Arcot	93	40
Coimbatore	74	17
Malabar	11	38

Again, under the head of "suspected persons" there is an overwhelming probability that registration is defective in the following districts: Ganjam (12), Gôdâvari (6), Nellore (18), Kurnool (16), Chingleput (17), Coimbatore (8), Nilgiris (1), South Canara (5). In the Nilgiri district the deficiency is the more patent as not a single receiver of stolen goods is registered though it must be within the knowledge of the police that many individuals in the South-East Wynaad habitually trade in stolen coffee and should therefore be registered either as receivers or suspects. The movements of wandering gangs call for but few remarks; the most striking features in the figures are the large number registered in North Arcot—4,119 out of a total for the Presidency of 7,005—and the entire absence of these classes in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Jeypore, Anantapur, Tinnevely, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Malabar and South Canara, while in Bellary, Madura, Salem and Kistna the total number shown is only 75. In Malabar and Nilgiris wandering gangs are seldom found, but it is evident that the registration of these classes is seriously neglected in most if not all of the other districts mentioned. The matter will no doubt continue to engage the especial attention of the Inspector-General. The number of notorious gambling-houses again declined, being 340 against 531 in 1890, the year before the general extension of the Towns Nuisance Act, and there is a striking decrease from 58 to 34 in the number of brothels in cantonments in Madras City.

8. *Conviction of Old Offenders.*—The number of old offenders convicted under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code was only 1,869 against 2,020 in 1893 and 2,100 in 1892, and of these 1,330 were borne on the registers as known depredators; 200 suspects were also convicted.

9. *Crime generally.*—The subjoined table gives the statistics of cognizable crime during the last four years:—

	Number of cases.				Percentages of reported cases detected, arrested persons convicted, and lost property recovered.			
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Indian Penal Code								
True cases reported	48,418	48,305	44,500	40,648	32.9	35.5	36.7	35.6
Persons arrested	86,831	94,962	93,375	84,355	30.3	30.2	29.3	28.6
Property lost (in rupees)	15,62,083	14,32,275	13,72,749	21,52,458	31.3	22.7	22.6	34.2
Special and Local Laws								
True cases reported	28,298	36,233	36,409	39,410	92.8	92.3	89.6	90.4
Persons arrested	38,800	42,270	42,126	45,638	94.0	92.6	90.4	91.1
Property lost (in rupees)	519	611	578	577	67.8	63.8	57.6	61.9
Nuisances								
True cases reported	48,253	52,565	54,567	65,565	93.8	92.1	93.6	94.1
Persons arrested	51,346	55,989	57,390	68,024	91.9	91.9	91.6	92.8
Total								
True cases reported	124,969	127,103	125,476	125,623	70.6	73.2	73.9	76.8
Persons arrested	172,017	193,221	192,891	200,018	61.2	61.7	61.2	64.7
Property lost (in rupees)	15,62,602	14,32,886	13,78,327	21,53,035	21.3	22.7	22.6	34.2

The fall in the number of cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code reported in 1894 took place almost entirely in the Southern range, especially under the head of thefts, and is ascribed by Mr. Hammick partly to the improved season and partly to improved prevention. Detection declined slightly, while the recovery of property improved considerably; the large amount lost and the high proportion recovered were both chiefly due to one particular case, viz., a temple burglary at Kollur in South Canara.

The number of cognizable cases under "Special and Local Laws" increased by over 8,000, while the number of nuisance cases rose by nearly 11,000—an increase which may be considered satisfactory as affording evidence that the police have devoted more attention to the enforcement of the laws bearing on sanitation.

The following table compares the work of the several districts under the more serious classes of cognizable crime, excluding from consideration offences relating to

religion, vagrancy and bad character, offences against special and local laws and local nuisances, &c.:—

District.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated by police.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of property recovered to lost.
Madras City	60.8	96.8	77.9	29.1
Ganjam	24.6	81.2	48.5	19.3
Vizagapatam	52.3	92.8	73.7	30.7
Jeypore	69.4	96.2	75.1	45.0
Gôdâvari	25.8	93.5	56.6	29.5
Kistna	18.0	82.2	60.1	17.3
Nellore	27.1	79.2	68.0	24.9
Kurnool	27.8	84.2	49.6	10.8
Bellary	29.3	77.0	45.3	21.0
Anantapur	24.0	68.8	34.8	19.5
Cuddapah	26.8	76.7	40.8	18.5
North Arcot	51.5	87.9	61.2	26.0
Chingleput	36.5	82.3	51.8	20.8
South Arcot	40.2	89.2	66.6	29.0
Tanjore	31.2	90.7	57.0	22.5
Trichinopoly	42.1	89.2	45.6	32.8
Madura	24.5	73.3	41.4	27.0
Tinnevely	17.9	68.0	45.3	47.4
Salem	35.3	84.7	57.5	19.9
Coimbatore	30.9	74.9	50.8	30.9
Nilgiris	42.7	77.4	61.6	29.0
Malabar	38.0	87.2	49.7	26.5
South Canara	28.2	64.8	48.4	50.8
Total for 1894	33.2	83.9	54.2	34.2
Compare 1893	31.4	86.5	54.7	22.6
Do. 1892	30.3	84.5	53.7	22.7
Do. 1891	28.3	83.0	52.4	21.3

Without making allowances for local conditions it is dangerous to draw inferences from these figures. Thus the circumstances and the population in the Northern and Southern districts, as a rule, differ widely, and for this reason no reliance can be placed upon a comparison between the criminal statistics of two districts, such as Jeypore and Tinnevely. In the former the local conditions are most favourable for police work; while in the latter the police have to contend with powerful obstacles in the shape of organized gangs of thieves habitually levying black mail and wealthy enough to secure the services of the most intelligent vakils in order to defend them. Speaking generally, however, the figures show a continuing improvement in the proportion of successful investigations; among individual districts the percentage was highest in Jeypore, Madras City, Vizagapatam and North Arcot, where it exceeded fifty, and Nilgiris, Trichinopoly and South Arcot, where it was slightly above forty. Tinnevely, which is always a difficult district, appears to exhibit the worst results under this head, with a percentage of only 17.9; Mr. Hammick, however, explains that this was chiefly due to the large number of cases of mischief by fire and attempts at lurking house-trespass and house-breaking in which good detection is almost impossible; excluding these from consideration, the percentage only rises to 23.2 and still compares unfavourably with every other district except Kistna. In this district also a large number of attempts at house-breaking were registered, but the Inspector-General in this case considers "this method of registration as (probably) adopted in cases of actual house-breaking in order to excuse the police for bad detection." The Government concurs with the Inspector-General in holding the reasons assigned for the unsatisfactory results in this district to be inadequate. With reference to the statement that some of the Magistrates "take almost perverse views in the administration of the law," the District Magistrate will be requested to bring forward for the consideration of Government any distinct cases of such perverseness which may come to his notice. Kistna must certainly be regarded as distinctly the most backward district in respect of detection, while results were also unsatisfactory in Ganjam, Madura, Nellore, Gôdâvari, South Canara and the Ceded districts.

The percentage of convictions to arrests by the police was especially high in Madras, Jeypore and Vizagapatam, very low in Cuddapah and Madura, and particularly bad in Anantapur. Under recovery of property, South Canara and Tinnevely stood first—a result due in the former district to the large recovery in the Kollur temple burglary; on the other hand, the percentage of recovery was below 20 per cent. in Ganjam, Kistna, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Salem. In Madras City there was a continuance of the serious decline noticed in last year's review, the percentage for 1894 being only 29.1 against 38.8 in 1893, 47 in 1892 and 60.9 in 1891.

The principal forms of crime are dealt with separately in the following paragraphs.

10. *Murder*.—The unusual prevalence of this crime has formed the subject of comment in the reviews of the reports for the last three years, but murders were more frequent than ever in 1894, the total number being 408 against 393 in 1893 and an average of 309 in the preceding decade. A still more lamentable fact is the increase—from 96 to 138—in the number of children murdered. No reason is assigned for this; it is presumed that the subject is having the attention of the Inspector-General. The percentage of convictions in the year under review improved considerably, rising from 27.7 in 1893 to 31.9. As, however, the murderers committed suicide in no less than eighty cases, the real proportion of convictions excluding these cases was 39.6 per cent. and it is probable that the figure would be still higher if cases in which the murderers were transferred to lunatic asylums were not reckoned in the calculation. Among individual districts, there was a marked increase of this form of crime in Kistna, Chingleput, North Arcot and Coimbatore, and a decided fall in Tanjore and Malabar. Excluding cases in which the murderers committed suicide, detection was least successful in Nellore, Cuddapah and Tinnevely. As is usually the case, several districts showed a very poor proportion of convictions to arrests—a state of affairs which is attributable either to excess of care on the part of the courts or to want of it on the part of the police; notable among these were Tinnevely with 7 convictions to 65 arrests, Ganjam with 10 to 37, South Canara with 9 to 37, Coimbatore with 10 to 42, Trichinopoly with 3 to 22 and Cuddapah with 6 to 43. As Mr. Hammick remarks, however, it is hardly safe to draw inferences from statistics relating to murder without going carefully into each case in order to see who is responsible for the failure of justice.

11. *Dacoity*.—The total number of dacoities reported in 1894 was the same as that in 1893, viz., 190; there were, however, marked variations in individual districts, e.g., Bellary (+ 8), North Arcot (+ 7), Trichinopoly (— 15) and Coimbatore (— 10). The districts in which this class of crime was most prevalent were Coimbatore (35), where nearly 25 per cent. of the house dacoities throughout the Presidency were committed, Salem (18), Tinnevely (17), Kistna (15) and Bellary (13); it was entirely absent in Madras City, Ganjam and Nilgiris, while only one case occurred in Gódvári, Nellore and South Canara. From the following table it will be seen that the results of the year cannot be characterized as satisfactory:—

Year	Percentage of detections.	Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Percentage of property recovered.
1892	35.7	34.8	18.6
1893	31.1	27.0	43.1
1894	25.3	30.9	14.4

In individual districts, detection was good in Salem, Madura and Trichinopoly, bad in Anantapur, where only one case out of eight was detected, and particularly bad in Kistna, Bellary and North Arcot, where not a single case was prosecuted to conviction. In Tinnevely there was a marked improvement on the figures of last year, the percentage of detection rising from 6.3 to 29.4.

12. *Robbery*.—The total number of robberies declined from 388 in 1893 to 378; they were most numerous in Coimbatore (43), Kistna (41), Tinnevely (38), Malabar (33) and Salem (29); no district was entirely free from this class of crime. The most important variations as compared with the figures of the previous year took place in Kistna (+ 11), Coimbatore (+ 14), Malabar (+ 18), Cuddapah (— 11), Chingleput (— 11), Madura (— 17) and Tinnevely (— 17). The general rates of detection (43.1 per cent.), conviction (54.5) and recovery (16.3) were each slightly lower than the corresponding figures for 1893. Particularly good results were achieved in Vizagapatam (where every case was detected; every person arrested was convicted, and 95.9 per cent. of the property lost was recovered), Trichinopoly, Salem and Coimbatore. In Anantapur and Kistna, detection was extremely bad, and still worse in Ganjam and Chingleput, where out of ten cases in each district not a single one ended in conviction.

13. *Lurking House-trespass and House-breaking*.—It is satisfactory to notice a marked falling off in this form of crime, the number of cases being less than in any year since 1888. The following table compares the results of the year with those of the three years preceding:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Number of cases	7,361	7,945	7,142	6,609.
Percentage of cases detected	37.4	43.2	42.3	43.0
Percentage of persons convicted	71.8	71.3	70.6	75.4
Percentage of property recovered	16.8	17.2	18.0	36.6

These figures may be regarded as satisfactory; the most important case of the year was the Kollur temple burglary previously alluded to which is the main cause of the high rate of recovery attained. The rate of detection was especially good in Jeypore (85.7), Vizagapatam (68.4) and Trichinopoly (61.7), the proportion of convictions being also high. On the other hand Anantapur (26.7), in spite of an improvement as compared with last year, and Kistna (22.5) exhibited exceedingly poor detective results, the recovery of property being also very bad. In Tinnevely recovery was very good and results generally compared favourably with those of the preceding year. The statement given in the appendix does not show the total number of cases of lurking house-trespass and house-breaking, as required by paragraph 4 (5) (b) of G.O., dated 13th February 1895, No. 323.

14. *Grave crime generally*.—Paragraph 51 of the report contains statistics comparing the working of the police in regard to the detection and repression of grave crime against property generally during the last five years. The most striking feature is the continuous deterioration in detection which has taken place in the Kistna district and the marked improvement in Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam as shown below:—

	Percentage of detection in				
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Kistna	36.9	35.7	28.8	27.1	21.7
Trichinopoly	21.8	20.4	33.6	52.4	62.4
Vizagapatam	44.4	43.6	55.4	60.8	66.7

North and South Arcot have maintained a consistently high standard of detection, and Kurnool and Tanjore, though still bad, have been steadily improving. In the year under review Jeypore, Vizagapatam and Trichinopoly head the list, while Cuddapah, Bellary, Anantapur and Kistna end it in the order mentioned. As compared with 1893, there was a marked improvement in Jeypore, Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly, Salem, Anantapur and Tinnevely, and a decided deterioration in North Arcot, Nilgiris, Chingleput, Cuddapah and Kistna. The Government notes with satisfaction Mr. Hammick's remark that Mr. Stevenson has been working the difficult district of Tinnevely with great activity and efficiency.

15. *Thefts*.—There was a marked decline in the number of ordinary thefts reported, the figure for 1894 (11,465) being very much below the average of the preceding five years, viz., 13,580. The rate of detection (49.0 per cent.) also compared favourably with the average rate prevailing during the same period, viz., 45.4. The best results were achieved in Jeypore (80.1), Trichinopoly (72.1), Madras City (68.8), Tanjore (66.5), North Arcot (65.2) and South Arcot (63.3), and the worst in Nellore (30.4), Kistna (33.9), Anantapur (25.6), Cuddapah (29.0), Ganjam (28.2), Gódvári (35.4) and Kurnool (35.9); but in the last four of these districts the percentage of detection was seriously affected by the low rate of conviction in cases taken up by the Magistrates *suo motu*. The recovery of property was worst in Kurnool, Cuddapah, Kistna and Malabar.

Under cattle thefts there was a further fall, viz., from 3,058 in 1893 to 2,359, accompanied by a slight improvement in the rates of detection and recovery.

16. *Offences against Revenue Laws*.—The following table gives the police statistics under this head during the last four years:—

	Abkari and Excise.		Salt.	
	Number of cases reported.	Percentage of convictions.	Number of cases reported.	Percentage of convictions.
1891	17,310	94.9	12,009	96.9
1892	23,588	95.7	12,455	98.8
1893	21,839	95.6	12,843	98.7
1894	22,130	96.1	11,399	98.4

No explanation of the falling off in the number of salt cases has been supplied.

17. *References by and to the Police*.—The following table shows to what extent the magistracy referred cases to the police for report and that to which the police referred cases to the magistracy as false:—

Year.	Cases referred		Percentage of cases struck off as false on the figures in	
	By the Magistracy.	By the Police.	Column 2.	Column 3.
1	2	3	4	5
1888	5,044	14,224	67.8	93.2
1889	4,521	15,260	68.1	92.9
1890	3,795	14,041	64.5	93.8
1891	3,645	14,605	65.5	92.7
1892	3,830	14,738	70.2	93.7
1893	4,397	13,247	64.2	89.6
1894	3,945	10,105	60.0	91.8

The decrease in the number of references to the police is a matter for satisfaction, but the low percentage of cases so referred and ultimately struck off as false gives good ground for the apprehension that Magistrates frequently refer cases unnecessarily. Such references were most numerous in Gódvári (543), Malabar (437), South Arcot (353) and Ganjam (320): in the first-named district, however, no less than 492 of the cases referred were struck off as false—a proportion which shows that the magistracy are not to be blamed for unnecessary resort to references; the same cannot be said of the other three districts, for in these the percentage of cases struck off was exceedingly low, viz., 38.7 in Malabar, 37.7 in South Arcot and 21.2 in Ganjam. The District Magistrates concerned will again be instructed to take steps to prevent unnecessary references. Cuddapah (29.4) and Jeypore (38.4) are the only other districts in which the percentage was below 45. South Canara, which was the subject of unfavourable comment in last year's review, exhibits a most satisfactory decrease in the number of

references,—205 against 445. Instances in which third-class Magistrates illegally referred cases to the police occurred in Kurnool—for the third year in succession,—Coimbatore, Ganjam, Trichinopoly and Cuddapah. The attention of the District Magistrates concerned is called to this point.

The number of cases referred as false by the police exceeded 1,000 only in Gódvári. The following table compares the statistics of 1894 with those of 1893:—

	Percentage of cases struck off as false.		Percentage of Police cases found false on trial.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Madras City	100.0	100.0	0.2	0.2
Ganjam	81.1	82.8	14.4	8.9
Vizagapatam	92.6	95.9	4.7	4.7
Jeypore	81.8	78.9	18.6	14.9
Gódvári	88.1	85.5	12.9	8.5
Kistna	96.1	93.1	0.7	1.7
Nellore	88.6	91.7	0.8	1.5
Kurnool	97.9	97.4	23.7	9.8
Bellary	94.9	95.5	8.7	8.6
Anantapur	79.7	97.8	11.7	23.0
Cuddapah	94.4	92.4	6.1	4.2
North Arcot	100.0	97.9	9.7	10.3
Chingleput	80.4	89.4	2.5	1.2
South Arcot	98.9	96.8	7.5	5.3
Tanjore	98.9	94.6	4.8	0.5
Trichinopoly	98.7	99.7	4.4	3.6
Madura	94.7	90.8	16.9	3.7
Tinnevely	93.7	97.9	5.2	2.8
Salem	63.5	92.5	12.7	7.2
Coimbatore	97.8	95.8	4.7	4.7
Nilgiris	97.3	94.3	0.7	0.6
Malabar	78.1	80.6	1.2	2.0
South Canara	95.9	91.7	10.5	11.0
Total	89.6	91.8	4.4	3.0

The general improvement in the percentage of cases struck off as false is satisfactory; in Madras City and Trichinopoly the police appear to have been particularly careful, and the marked improvement in Salem is creditable. The attention of the District Magistrate of Madura will be called to the remarks of the Inspector-General in the latter portion of paragraph 61 of the report.

The continuance of the decrease in the number of police cases found false on trial is satisfactory, although, as is pointed out in paragraph 61 of the report, the statistics cannot be regarded as altogether reliable. Anantapur was pre-eminently the worst district in this respect, for 23 per cent. of the cases prosecuted were found false, the number of persons against whom false charges were brought being no less than 36 per cent. of the total number prosecuted. The Government notes that the Deputy Inspector-General has been directed to enquire into the matter at his coming inspection of the district; the result of his enquiries should be reported. A marked improvement took place in Kurnool, Madura, Salem, Tinnevely and Tanjore, the proportion of false cases being particularly low in the last-mentioned district.

18. *Touring, Personal Investigation, &c.*—Except in the case of the Deputy Inspector-General of the Southern Range who spent 250 days in camp, the touring of the Inspector-General and his Deputies was less extensive than usual; and the total number of stations inspected by the latter was only 181 (against 239 in 1893), of which more than half were in the Southern range.

By Superintendents and their Assistants inspections were, as usual, satisfactorily performed, the number of stations left unvisited being only 29 out of a total of 1,588; the failure to inspect was moreover, in many instances, unavoidable. Out of 986 cases of grave crime, 312 (131 partially and 181 fully) were investigated by Superintendents or their Assistants, the result being successful in 91 instances—a proportion slightly higher than that of 1893, but still in no way remarkable. The Inspector-General fears that in some cases “a very slight enquiry on the part of some officers is made to do duty for partial personal investigation;” it should not be difficult

to draw up a form showing details of the investigations held, a glance at which would show whether the officer concerned really took an important share in the investigation of any particular case. The largest number of complete investigations by Superintendents was made in Salem where the results were very good, and in Tinnevely and Bellary where they were decidedly poor. In this respect, Messrs. Robinson, Mullaly and Agar appear to have been the most successful officers. Among Assistant Superintendents, the largest number of cases was investigated by Mr. Stuart with, however, singularly poor results, while Messrs. Bidie and Hannington were, on the whole, the most successful. Out of 213 sessions held, 58 were attended by Superintendents and only 28 by their Assistants. In Cuddapah, the Superintendent did not attend a single session; the Government agrees with the Inspector-General in considering his explanation to be unsatisfactory.

19. A perusal of paragraph 6 of the Inspector-General's report appears to show that it is desirable to change the system upon which the Madras Administration Report is written to that which is in vogue in other provinces; but before passing orders on the question, the Inspector-General will be requested to state whether in his opinion such a change can be effected without great difficulty and, if so, whether it will not be possible to arrange for the submission of the report at an earlier date, say, by the 15th June.

Colonel Porteous was in charge of the Police Department until the 12th December 1894 when he retired and was succeeded by Mr. Hammick. The record of the year discloses several weak points in the administration of the department and Mr. Hammick's attention should be specially directed to the remedying of these defects.

(True Extract.)

Donald Davidson
17.5
Chief Secretary.

ENDORSEMENT—dated 2nd September 1895, No. 1828, Judicial.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Police.
" the Commissioner of Police.
" the Inspector-General of Prisons.
" the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).
" the Chief Presidency Magistrate.
" the Revenue Department.
" the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, with C.L.
" the Accountant-General.
" all District Magistrates.
" the Public Department. ✓
Editors' Table.

FOR ORDERS.

*Of course, if Mr. Hammick
has returned over a new
leaf & if Mr. Hammick
is satisfied, it is all
the better & I have no wish
that the former should be removed*

HA
28/10/95

*Under the circumstances stated
by H.E. there seems to be no
need to remove Mr H.*

28
30/10/95

*Submitted to Hon'ble Members
with reference to H.E. Mr. Governor's
note*

C.S.
24. *

25/10/95