

Division Magistrates have jurisdiction over cases arising in villages under their charge. The extent of these charges is shown in Chapter III, Revenue Administration.

One or more of the Assistant Magistrates has usually full powers.

4. *The Sessions Judge* disposes of such cases as are committed to him by the Magistracy, supervises their proceedings, and hears appeals from the decisions of the Division Magistrates.

CHAPTER IX.

POLICE.

The old system—Introduction of Act XXIV of 1859—The sanctioned strength—Distribution of the force.

PART II. *The Village Police—Colonel Monro's report on them—Reports on their condition by various Magistrates.*

THE Police administration of the district prior to the year 1860 was under the direct control of the Magistrate, who was allowed a fixed establishment. The Amildars or Tahsildars were the recognized heads of Police in their respective taluqs. They supervised the action of their subordinates and also exercised magisterial powers in cases of assault or petty theft. Graver cases were sent up by them to the Sessions Court or the European Magistrates. Under them were Peishkars and Tahsildars, answering to the Station House officer of the present day, though under the old system these men had also to assist in collecting the revenue. In the more important towns of Bellary, Gooty, Adoni and Hospett, 'Kotwalls' held office under the Amildar.

With the passing of Act XXIV of 1859 (the Police Act) the old system came to an end. This Act did not fully come into force in the Bellary district till July 1860. The disbandment of the old force and the enlistment of men under Section 11 of the Act were carried on simultaneously. Anantapúr and Hospett were the first taluqs taken up, and by degrees the police force was distributed throughout the district.

The chief administrative officer is the Superintendent, who is aided by two assistants. The Assistant Superintendent of the 1st class resides at Anantapúr and has charge of the five taluqs of Anantapúr, Dharmaveram, Hindipúr, Madaksira and Pennakonda. The other

assistant is sometimes placed in charge of the western taluqs, but more generally has no independent charge. In each taluq there is at least one Inspector of Police, and in the larger ones, two. The stations and sub-stations are looked after by Head Constables and Deputy Constables.

The Police work on the same system as in other districts. The present practice is to send out 'day-beats.'

There are six grades of Inspectors. Their pay ranges between Rupees 40 and Rupees 200.

Every effort is made to educate the men, and the number of those unable to read and write is steadily diminishing. As a rule, promotion is given to those who pass an examination in the Head Quarter School.

All crime as reported, is registered and tabulated in the Office of the Superintendent of Police. Abstracts of these registers, showing the state of crime for a series of years, will be found in the Appendix. Pensions are given, under rules sanctioned by the Government of India, after service for a specified number of years. Rewards are occasionally given for any special service by the Inspector-General of Police or by the District Magistrate.

In 1869-70 the Budget sanction for the Police in the Bellary district was Rupees 14,000. The amount for future years will probably be less.

Exclusive of Inspectors, there are 1,351 men of all grades, or rather less than one policeman to every 966 of the population.

The sanctioned strength is as follows :—

INSPECTORS.						European head Constables.	Native head Constables.	Depty. Constables.	1st Cl. Constables.	2d Cl. Constables.	TOTAL.
1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.						
2	3	6	6	6	8	8	78	99	390	781	1,351

There are two classes of Constables who receive salaries of Rupees 7-8 and Rupees 6-8 respectively. The average height for enlistment is feet 5-4. The recruit must measure 33 inches round the chest.

The allocation of the force, and the names of the stations in each taluq are shown in the annexed Table:—

TALUQS.	Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Depty. Constables.	Constables.	NAMES OF STATIONS.
Bellary Town and Taluq.....	3	7	11	113	Brucepettah, Cowle Bazar, Rúpangudi, Hiréhal, Kodtanni, Moka, Siragúpa, Yeminganoor, Siragiri, Tekulcota, Kurgodn.
Hospett.....	2	5	5	37	Hospett, Kamlapúr, Narayanadevckerra, Chilkanhutty, Kampli, Gadiganúr, Daroji, Anantapúr.
Kudlighi.....	1	4	4	48	Kudlighi, Kottúr, Chornúr, Ujini, Gndikota, Hossahalli, Húriihal, Bennikul.
Harpanhalli.....	1	2	6	40	Harpanhalli, Tellighi, Chikkatér, Moselwad, Halvagal, Arsakerra, Uchingidrug.
Hadagalli.....	1	2	6	37	Hadagalli, Magalam, Ittigi, Hollal, Hampsagra, Chiutrapulli, Timbarahúli.
Adoni.....	2	4	6	54	Adoni, Kavutal, Halvi, Hatsahalli, Emmiganúr, Nagaldinna, Chicka Tumbalum, Kosji, Casapuram.
Alúr.....	1	2	3	31	Alúr, Chippagiri, Asperi, Harivanam, Ksmmarachédu, Hollalgúndi.
Gooty.....	2	5	6	64	Gooty, Pamadi, Patakotacheruvu, Palliem, Guntakal, Uravakonda, Gadakal, Uderipidrug, Karrúr.
Raidrug.....	1	3	4	52	Kallagódu, Kudloor, Budigúma, Bellagupa, Honnúr, Hoolikerra, Lettúr, Raidrug.
Tádpatri.....	2	2	4	52	Tádpatri, Yellandúr, Dadikota, Mutsukota, Komanamulla, Nittúr, Yeckalúr, Rayelcheruvu.
Anantapúr.....	2	3	5	60	Anantapúr, Marúr, Kudér, Narpulla, Gardinna, Tádmari, Singanamulla, Sunnapah.
Dharmaveram.....	2	3	6	66	Dharmaveram, Chinnakotapalli, Kanagampalli, Ramgiri, Perúr, Kalliandrug, Gollah, Nutimadagn, Kumbadúr, Konderpidrug.
Pennakonda.....	2	3	2	56	Pennakonda, Ruddam, Gottúr, Peddappulli, Bukkapatnam, Venglancheruvu, Pamdurti, Krisnapúr.
Hindipúr ...	1	...	4	35	Hindipúr, Lepakshi, Kodikonda, Pálsamudram, Vanavól.
Madaksira.....	1	2	1	24	Madaksira, Ratnagiri, Mudodi, Amrapúr, Gndibanda.
Reserve, Jail, &c..	3	7	11	113	

The number of the various vagrant tribes infesting Bellary is estimated at 20,000 souls, of whom two-thirds have settlements in the district, and one-third wander from place to place, and yet the criminal returns from Bellary contrast very favorably with those of some other districts (such as Tanjore, South Arcot and Salem,) where crime is committed by purely local classes. (G. O., 26th July 1871.)

PART II.

THE VILLAGE POLICE.

In nearly every town and village there are a certain number of village servants known as "Taliaries," who are responsible for the preservation of order and the detection of crime. They are distinct from the general Police enrolled under Act XXIV of 1859, and the Superintendent of Police has no authority over them. The office is hereditary and many of them are thieves. If they were trustworthy, and if any scheme could be devised for making them do their work, they would be of great assistance to the general police. As it is, a very large percentage of the detection of crime in the district is due to their exertions and information.

Several Magistrates have written reports on the village police which are abstracted below. The first report is from Colonel Monro, dated April 10, 1806, and in it he states that he had searched in vain to discover any trace of a regular police system. Under the Vijayanagar government, police administration was carried by Kavilgars, petty Kavilgars and Taliaries. The two first were responsible for the detection of all crime and for the general peace of the country, and their office was hereditary. The Taliari's duties were confined to his own village, and though not bound to make good any loss, he could be imprisoned if he failed to detect a case. They appear to have been amply remunerated by Inams, fees in money and fees in kind. Under the Bijapur government the police was conducted on nearly the same system, but there was a greater admixture of military police. Under Hyder the police was as good as ever it was. He crushed the Kavilgars and resumed their Inams, while the smaller ones that were left were looked on as mere Taliaries. The police of each taluq was under the Amildar assisted in towns by the Kotwalls, and by Kattubadi and Kandachar peons (militia and fencibles.) The wars found occupation for the predatory and turbulent classes, and Tippu had no difficulty in continuing the

system inaugurated by his father. Colonel Monro continued the old systems "looking for everything to Taliaries and in towns to the Kotwall and their peons. If the Taliari does his duty and is properly supported, there is no necessity for any other police in the villages." Their fees were of three kinds :

(1.) Mera or fees on land produce at the rate of one-third of a pie on each Pagoda of land revenue.

(2.) Vertana or fees on houses and shops.

(3.) Múlvís or fees on goods passing through the village at the rate of one-third of a pie for each bullock-load of gram and double this for a load of any other commodity.

Colonel Monro was in favour of remunerating them both by Inam land and by fees, rather than by land alone.

2. Mr. Chaplin (28th April 1814) thought the establishment satisfactory, but proposed to resume all the Inams and pay each Taliari Rupees 4 per month, but to do this it would be necessary to reduce the number of villages requiring Taliaries by clubbing the smaller ones together.

3. Mr. Mellor (25th April 1840) showed that each Taliari only got Rupees 18 a year, or three shillings a month, but suggested no remedy. There were at this time Taliaries attached to 2,249 villages and 380 villages without them. Service was actually performed by 4,740 persons, though there were 10,981 sharers who did duty in rotation and enjoyed the Inam and fees when their turn came round.

Mr. Pelly also proposed a scheme which by clubbing villages and reducing the number of Taliaries would permit of each man receiving Rupees 3 per mensem, if in addition there was an annual grant of

From land.....	Rupees	52,858
From fees.....	"	32,639
		<hr/>
		85,497
Deduct jodi.....		8,754
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Total Rupees...		76,743

two-thirds of a lakh. He calculated that 3,213 men would be required and estimated their emoluments at Rupees 76,743. "The Taliari system is admitted to be the basis of a good system, but it is deficient in point of numbers

and remuneration. To give each man Rupees 3 per mensem would cost the State annually about two-thirds of a lakh, but would be worth it." The government refused their consent and the condition of the Taliari remains unaltered.