

MADRAS CITY POLICE

REORGANIZATION

1928

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PROPOSALS FOR THE REORGANISATION

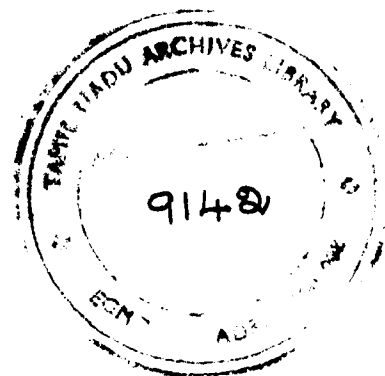
OF THE

MADRAS CITY POLICE.



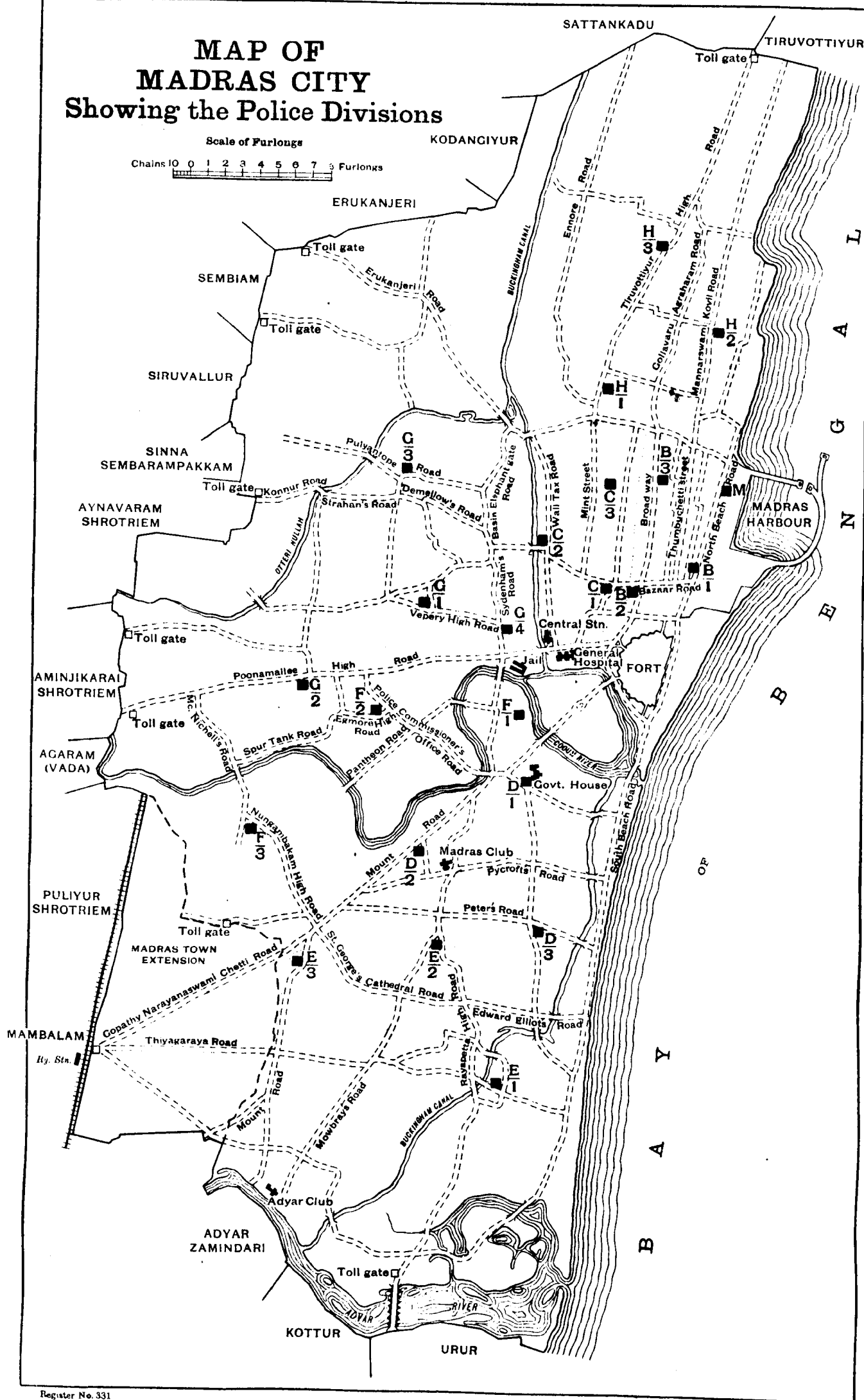
MADRAS
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MAP OF MADRAS CITY Showing the Police Divisions

Scale of Furlongs
Chains 10 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Furlongs



No.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Egmore, Madras, dated the September 1928.

From

C. B. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,

OFFICIATING COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Madras,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

JUDICIAL (POLICE) DEPARTMENT, MADRAS

(through the Inspector-General of Police, and the Accountant-General, Madras).

SIR,

[Subject.—Madras City Police—Re-organisation—Proposals.]

I have to make proposals for the re-organisation of the Madras City Police. Mr. Travers Phillips, in his No. 751/I.D., dated 28th April 1927, made certain proposals in this direction, but, as the file connected with these proposals is not now forthcoming in my office, as the proposals were admittedly only in "broad outline" and, as it is difficult to gather from them exactly what Mr. Travers Phillips' intentions were, it will, I think, serve only to confuse matters if I refer to them further.

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THE PRESENT ORGANISATION.

Total Force.

The City Police Force now consists of 1 Commissioner of Police, 2 Deputy Commissioners of Police, 2 Assistant Commissioners of Police, 15 Inspectors, 1 Sergeant-Major, 48 Sergeants, 77 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Jamadar, 256 head constables and 1,625 constables. There are also temporary establishments employing in all 1 Sergeant, 3 head constables and 21 constables. Annexure I is the printed Allocation List of the Force which shows its distribution and the duties upon which the various units are employed.

Armed Reserve.

The Armed Reserve Police consists of 1 Inspector, 6 Sergeants, 1 Jamadar, 40 head constables and 320 constables exclusive of a Casualty Reserve of 59 constables. From this Force an effective Reserve of 1 Inspector, 5 Sergeants, 1 Jamadar, 21 head constables and 192 constables is maintained in training and against emergency, while the balance of the strength is utilised for supplying orderlies and guards on a fixed scale to various Government offices, courts and other institutions in the City. The City Police Training School with a staff of 2 head constable teachers and provision (from the Casualty Reserve) for 44 recruit constables under training at a time is also directly managed by the Reserve Inspector.

Mounted Troop.

A small Mounted Troop of 1 Head Sowar and 13 Sowars is now under the Sergeant-Major who also holds charge of the Headquarters Stables.

Divisional Police.

The Divisional Police Force has a total strength of 8 Inspectors for the 7 territorial divisions of the City and the Harbour Division, 27 Sergeants, 45 Sub-Inspectors, 190 head constables and 933 constables. There is a Casualty Reserve of 108 constables allotted to the territorial divisions and a Casualty Reserve of 10 constables has been provided for the Harbour Police.

Traffic Police.

The whole work of Traffic Control is attended to by a centralised and specialised division whose strength is 1 Inspector, 12 Sergeants, 4 Sub-Inspectors, 18 head constables and 107 constables with a Casualty Reserve of 22 constables. A special Hackney Carriage staff of 2 Sub-Inspectors, 2 head constables and 8 constables has hitherto worked separately under the Headquarters Assistant Commissioner of Police, but I have recently transferred it to the Traffic Division.

Intelligence Department.

There is an Intelligence Department which deals with political enquiries and other confidential work and undertakes occasionally the investigation of complicated and important cases. The strength of this department is 3 Inspectors (one of whom is attached permanently to Government House), 5 Sub-Inspectors, 6 head constables and 14 constables. I have recently added to this strength from the divisional strengths 8 constables employed on Foreigner Duty at the Railway Stations, who are now shown on the local divisional strengths, but who actually work in the Intelligence Department.

Prosecuting Staff.

The Prosecuting and Court staff attached to the Egmore and Georgetown Courts consists of 2 Inspectors and 3 Sub-Inspectors. I have in my letters 490/Govt./28, dated 25th May 1928, and 703/Govt./28, dated 11th July 1928, proposed that this staff should be increased to 4 Inspectors and 2 Sub-Inspectors.

Temporary Force.

The details of the employment of the small temporary forces will be found in Annexure I.

Casualty Reserve of Sergeants and Sub-Inspectors.

Finally, there are Casualty Reserves of 3 Sergeants and 18 Sub-Inspectors, the strengths of which in practice are generally fully engaged in supplying leave and other vacancies in the divisions.

The Deputy Commissioner's Ranges.

The City is divided into two territorial ranges, each under a Deputy Commissioner of Police, the Southern Range consisting of D (Triplicane) Division with 3 stations, E (Mylapore) Division with 3 stations, F (Chintadripet) Division with 3 stations and G (Vepery) Division with 4 stations, and the Northern Range consisting of B (Muthialpet) Division with 3 stations, C (Flower Bazaar) Division with 3 stations, H (Washermanpet) Division with 3 stations and M (Harbour) Division with a single station. The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Southern Range, has also direct charge of the Reserve Division, of the Recruits' School and of the Headquarters Stables. He is assisted by an Assistant Commissioner of Police allotted exclusively for crime work in his range.

Traffic Division.

The Traffic Division until recently worked in a watertight compartment directly under the Commissioner of Police and the Divisional Police were freed from all traffic responsibilities. Since taking over, however, I have placed the Traffic staff working in the respective ranges

under the general supervision of the Range Deputy Commissioners of Police and have re-allotted to the Station staffs the primary local responsibilities in regard to street traffic work and the cases arising therefrom which naturally belong to Station Police and from which they cannot be divorced without danger of serious loss of efficiency.

Prosecuting Staff.

The Prosecuting staff of the Egmore Court works under the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Southern Range, while the staff of the Georgetown Court works under the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Northern Range.

Headquarters Assistant Commissioner of Police.

There is a Headquarters Assistant Commissioner of Police, who, under the Commissioner of Police, supervises the work of the Intelligence Department and who assists the Commissioner of Police generally in the City Headquarters Police Office.

The Clerical Establishments.

The following clerical establishments are employed:—

City Police Headquarters Office.

Manager	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cash-keeper	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Senior clerks	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Upper division clerks	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Lower division clerks	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Shroff	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Typist	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Attender	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Muchi	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Southern Range.

Lower division clerks	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Muchi	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Northern Range.

Lower division clerks	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Typist	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Muchi	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

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REQUIREMENTS OF RE-ORGANISATION.

The requirements of reorganisation are:—

(1) The centralisation of the investigation organisation with a view to taking full advantage in economy and efficiency of the compactness of the City jurisdiction and of modern means of fast transport.

(2) The expansion of the Traffic staff to meet the needs of the rapidly increasing street traffic of the town, and the reorganisation of traffic duties.

(3) The revision and re-distribution of the local Station staffs to make more exact provision than is made at present for the various miscellaneous duties which the Station staffs are called upon to perform, to provide for Station work being done as economically and efficiently as possible.

(4) The alteration of the present Sectional system to provide for each man having a complete day off-duty once a week and to facilitate additional force being mobilised for times of emergency without disturbance to ordinary work.

(5) The revision of the staff and work of the Harbour Police.

- (6) The strengthening of the Mounted Branch.
- (7) The transfer of the training of recruits to Vellore Central Recruits' School.
- (8) The revision of the Casualty Reserve on the fixed basis.
- (9) The revision of the rate of salaries of the Inspectorate to facilitate interchange of Inspectors with the mufassal Inspectorate.
- (10) The strengthening of the Prosecuting and Court staff.
- (11) The revision of the pay of European Sergeants to give these officers a living wage.
- (12) The revision of special pay and allowances.
- (13) The creation of a Police Surgeon's Department to meet the medical needs of the Force and to provide medico-legal assistance to the Department.
- (14) The increase of the superior staff with a view to the improvement of supervision and direction, and the re-distribution of responsibilities among the gazetted officers so that each branch of the activities of the Force will be under a single control and that there will be no clashing and friction or lack of co-operation as between sections of the Force or their directing authorities working in the same sphere.
- (15) The reorganisation of the ministerial staff doing away with the isolated and separate offices of the Deputy Commissioners of Police to place the Deputy Commissioners of Police in control of the branches of the City Police Office which deal with the work for which they are respectively responsible and to improve the working of the office itself.
- (16) The improvement of telephone facilities.

INVESTIGATION.

Existing system.

With the exception of a few complicated cases, the work of investigation is now entirely localised and falls upon the Station and Division staffs. The number of cases of true cognisable crime reported in 1925 was 2,562 and the number of these investigated by the Intelligence Department was 13. The figures for 1926 were 2,540 and 17 respectively, and for 1927, 2,333 and 10 respectively. These figures illustrate the very small part now played by the Intelligence Department in crime investigation. The Station Sub-Inspectors primarily bear the responsibility for taking up and investigating to a finish all the cases that are reported while the Division Inspectors are supposed to come to their assistance in important cases. It will be seen from Annexure I that the Sub-Inspectors are provided with staffs of detectives, varying in strength from 2 head constables and 2 constables in comparatively heavy stations to 1 head constable and 1 constable in stations where investigation work is comparatively less heavy. These staffs are no more than sufficient to deal with one branch of investigation work, namely, the collection and verification of information in criminal cases. In regard to other work incidental to investigation, such as the surveillance of criminals, the searching of buildings and premises, the watching of suspects,

enquiry for absconding offenders, etc., the Uniformed Station staff provided for general miscellaneous work has to be drawn upon.

The few detectives provided are selected from among men who show a special aptitude for the work and, if they prove satisfactory, they are retained as detectives. To this extent specialisation is provided for. But in practice each detective's interests are confined to the small locality within which his duties lie and he has no familiarity with sources of information outside his limits. There is little or no provision for co-operation as between the staffs of the different divisions and the general experience is that, apart from the few men whose natural keenness is sufficient to overcome the discouraging conditions under which they work, the tendency is for the Station detectives to get very slack and very stale. Working as they do under Sub-Inspectors, whose minds are to a large extent taken up by the busy general work of the Stations, the detective subordinates are in a position of comparative freedom; opportunities for corruption are constantly coming their way and their general reputation for honesty is by no means what it ought to be.

The Station Sub-Inspectors have to attend to a miscellany of routine Station work and their minds are not free to be applied with the necessary concentration to investigation. It is true that there are 2 Sub-Inspectors on the strength of most Stations and until very recently there were as many as 4 Sub-Inspectors attached to some Stations, but the multiplication of officers is no solution of the difficulty. In practice the Sub-Inspector who is present at the time has to answer any call and a clear-cut division of responsibilities and work within Station staffs has not proved feasible. The tendency in the result is for the several Sub-Inspectors to take advantage of the opportunities they have for evading responsibilities and for foisting them on each other and to tumble over each other when credit is to be had easily. Investigation does not receive from any officer the attention it should receive and the Station Sub-Inspector as at present constituted is certainly not an efficient instrument for purposes of the investigation of crime.

The Division Inspector has the work of his division consisting generally of 3 Stations on his shoulders and is even less able than the Station Sub-Inspectors to apply himself with the sustained interest and application required to the organisation of investigation work in particular cases and to the guidance of his subordinates engaged in investigation.

Localised or centralised responsibility.

The controversy as between localised and centralised investigation staffs in City jurisdictions is an old one. The advantages of each system can be examined. Local investigation staffs live in the limited locality in which they have to work and may be expected to have a closer knowledge of local conditions and the people among whom they live than would be the case did they reside elsewhere. They have thus readier access to such local information as may be available. They have the opportunity of being constantly in touch with local criminals and

of securing the confidence of the local population. Being on the spot, they can be promptly on the scene of any crime and can deal promptly with other matters that may arise and this is of much importance particularly in reference to petty crimes in which the public expect prompt action. They can deal at once with petty matters requiring only formal attention and with such cases as are reported complete and require no further investigation. In these cases indeed they can do all that may have to be done before officers deputed from a Central Headquarters might be able to reach the spot. They are in a position to exercise local vigilance. On the other hand, the movements and operations of criminals in the comparatively small area of a City like Madras are not limited in any way by the boundaries of Police Stations and the division of investigation staffs into small units whose work is practically limited to the jurisdictions of the Stations to which they are attached is obviously an unsatisfactory arrangement. As between Station staffs, it is found in practice to be impossible to organise satisfactory inter-communication and co-operation. The Station staffs consist necessarily of subordinates of the lower ranks whose guidance and control it is difficult to provide for satisfactorily and the tendency is for them to become inefficient and even corrupt. It is impracticable with the small staffs now provided at the Stations in Madras to attend to all work that has to be done connected with investigation, and many of the several demands of investigation work upon the attention of the Station strength have to be met by the men of the Uniformed Force who happen to be available. The few detectives do not in practice and cannot give attention to such matters as the work of surveillance, special enquiries, enquiries for absconding criminals and many other matters. They are exclusively engaged in following up prominent clues or collecting information of one kind and another and they do not in practice acquire the intimate knowledge of local criminals which they are expected to possess. They are the only men who really specialise at all in detective work and their scope for becoming efficient is very limited. Experience has shown that we can depend to a very small extent indeed on getting useful work out of these men, and there are no officers of superior rank whose time and attention can under present arrangements be exclusively appropriated for sufficient periods to the careful investigation of crimes with any kind of complications, or to the elucidation of the numerous crimes which prove difficult of detection. The localisation of responsibility for investigation is a wasteful arrangement because it involves the provision in each Station of a strength of officers and men for investigation whether on the Detective or Uniformed staff approximately sufficient for times of maximum local pressure, and this provision for the separate units when multiplied for the City as a whole represents a larger strength than would suffice in a single centralised body. Crime is always unequally distributed at any particular time between one Station and another and any day in the Madras City we may see the Sub-Inspectors of one Station so rushed with crimes they have on hand that they are unable to give individual cases any

proper degree of attention, while Sub-Inspectors of other Stations may at the same time have little or nothing in the way of investigation work to do. Yet again, we are subject to waves of crime of a particular type, the occurrences being distributed throughout the City, which are often the work of the same offenders. In regard to such outbreaks which are by no means infrequent, each Sub-Inspector (under present arrangements) takes up his own investigations and the result is a large number of localised and isolated efforts by a larger number of officers and men than is necessary instead of the single comprehensive investigation by a central organisation that is required.

Finally it has proved impossible to get the busy general staff of a Station to keep classified records of crime and criminals properly and, even if they could do this, the scattered distribution of the records must rob them of the bulk of their potential usefulness. This has long been recognised in India, but only in Calcutta and Rangoon, where Central Record Offices have been opened, has any attempt been made to meet the difficulty.

A central staff organised to deal with the entire crime of the City and to keep in touch with habitual criminals at large would undoubtedly be in a position of great advantage. The officers and men composing it would be selected carefully for their aptitude as detectives. They would have full scope for specialisation and for the acquisition of specialised knowledge in regard to crime. They would have no other interests to distract their attention and their services would be quickly secured by telephone at any point in the City where they were required. They would be constantly in touch by daily reports with all known habitual criminals whose records would be handled by men whose sole duty would be their maintenance and these records would be constantly up-to-date. It would be possible to take a comprehensive view of the circumstances surrounding any occurrence and to throw a wide net at a moment's notice. Classification of professional crime and criminals and crime study and the indexing of crimes and criminals would be attended to by a section of the staff with no other interest or duty, and it might be expected to be properly done. There would be an end to the interminable and wasteful inter-station correspondence that now goes on in regard to crime and criminals—the hastily and carelessly framed questions and references, the inadequate and belated replies, the blunders and the recriminations. Investigation Headquarters would issue every morning a Crime and Information Sheet to all the Stations of the City which would keep the Uniformed Police informed and vigilant. Relieved of responsibilities and duties arising in connection with Criminal Investigation, a single Sub-Inspector would be able without difficulty to deal with all the remaining work of each Station and we should thus be done with all the evils and scandals which follow from the want of a single clearly defined control in each Station.

There is no doubt that such a central organisation, in spite of all these advantages, if *completely centralised*, would suffer a great deal by lack of local touch and this

The organisation proposed.

defect has been greatly felt in the European continental cities where such complete centralisation was formerly in vogue and where the trend of reform is now in the direction of providing a measure of decentralisation sufficient to secure local touch. The English cities, on the other hand, have been moving from a system of complete localisation in the opposite direction and most of them have now completely equipped central investigation organisations with direct responsibility for all serious crime aided by small staffs of detectives distributed among divisions or stations—Birmingham, Manchester and Glasgow are cases in point. The work of the metropolitan area of London has proved too vast for such an arrangement and in it each division has its separate detective organisation, while Scotland Yard in difficult or involved crimes works in aid of the divisional organisations. We can get no guidance in this matter from Calcutta, Bombay or Rangoon where the organisations are very much on the lines of the present organisation in Madras and must suffer from all the defects that work suffers from in Madras. The principle of the organisations of these Cities is, as it is here, that responsibility for crime investigation is with the local stations and the Central Investigation Department merely work in aid of the local officers in particular crimes. In Colombo, however, there has been centralisation for the past two years with small staffs of detectives attached to each station. The success of these arrangements can be gathered from Annexure II (Ceylon Police Gazette for May 2nd, 1928, with extract of an inspection note by the Inspector-General of Police, Ceylon). The defect commented upon is that sufficient assistance is not forthcoming from the Station Uniformed Police and this is, I think, clearly due to the fact that the Station detectives are provided only in sufficient number to take the first steps in regard to crimes and that all the miscellaneous work incidental to crime investigation—surveillance, enquiries for absconders, etc., still falls upon the Uniformed Police who are not directly interested in it. I think that it would be wise to be guided in this matter as Colombo has been by the experience of Western City forces. The only determining considerations involved are the small area and compactness of a City jurisdiction and the availability of rapid means of locomotion and these considerations are common to eastern and western cities. I propose that the responsibility for the investigation of all serious crime be transferred to a Central Crime Department of sufficient strength to handle all the serious crime of the City. Working directly under this branch, as in English Cities, I would have in each Station a small staff of a strength fixed in accordance with local circumstances in constant touch by telephone with headquarters, which would attend to local surveillance work, emergent enquiries and assist the Station Sub-Inspector as necessary with petty crime and which would provide the local knowledge and touch which has been found elsewhere to be so essential. These Station staffs would have to a certain extent to be under the direction and at the disposal of the Officers-in-charge of the Stations to which they are attached, and this, involving as it does dual control, may be held to be a disadvantage.

But in practice in other cities the arrangement has worked smoothly and well, and, if the advantage of local knowledge is to be secured, no other arrangement is feasible. The numbers of men so allotted to each Station will be calculated with close regard to the amount of work to be undertaken. Responsibility for putting up all cases under special and local laws, for holding inquests, for the investigation of purely petty Penal Code crime and for the disposal of other Penal Code cases reported complete will remain with the Divisional Police. By these arrangements we may hope to secure all the advantages of a centralised organisation, while at the same time local touch and immediate attention to such local occurrences, as require it, will be provided for.

Details of staff required.

The existing Intelligence Department consisting of 3 Inspectors, 5 Sub-Inspectors, 6 head constables and 14 constables will naturally fall to be absorbed in the proposed Headquarters Investigation Department. The rest of the staff can be provided from the existing strength of the Uniformed Force in the divisions, as the Division and Station staffs will be relieved of a very considerable proportion of their work by the re-arrangement.

Record section.

As I have pointed out above, it will be necessary for the Headquarters Crime Department to maintain records containing the descriptions and histories of all known habitual criminals, to keep in touch with the lives of these people from day to day and to maintain their histories up-to-date. It is intended that these histories will, as far as possible, be full and adequate records. There are now 323 such habituals on the books of the City Stations. It will also be necessary to index and keep on record history sheets of Chingleput district habituals who are liable to visit the City and of inter-district criminals of the other districts in the Presidency. Annexure III gives figures of such Chingleput habituals. The number of inter-district men may not be very numerous but both in regard to them and the Chingleput men a great deal of troublesome correspondence will be necessary to keep the required information up-to-date. There will further have to be maintained classified sheets for all offenders who have been convicted or suspected on very strong grounds in crime of a professional nature and similar classified sheets containing the record of essential particulars in undetected crimes. The numbers of criminals and crimes to be so classified is difficult of computation. The numbers of classified criminals on the existing Station House records are shown in Annexure IV. The total is 930. This figure, I fear, includes some classifications which it is actually unnecessary to keep on record and there are a good many instances of criminals who ought to be classified who are not classified. The figure will come under revision but, as far as I have seen, omissions almost counterbalance unnecessary entries and it may be taken that the number of classification sheets to be maintained for City professionals will be somewhere between 900 and 1,000. There are difficulties in the way of computing the number of undetected professional crimes it will be desirable to classify and to retain under classification at a time. Annexure IV gives the figures

of undetected professional crimes of the City in each of the last three years. To avoid congestion and confusion it will be necessary to sort out and remove from the records periodically classification sheets of crimes which by their nature and the lapse of time it may be no longer necessary to retain on record. Index cards will have to be maintained and arranged in cabinets, classifying criminals and crimes (1) by name and aliases, (2) by methods and (3) by the personal deformities and peculiarities of individual criminals. Separate indices and files will be maintained in respect of offenders who are undergoing imprisonment. Annexure V gives particulars of outside tribes whose members are accustomed to visit the City jurisdiction and Annexure VI, the particulars of the registered criminal tribes of the City. The various records regarding these tribes prescribed by the Criminal Tribes Act and Rules will have to be maintained. The Criminal Record Section of the staff at headquarters will deal with all this work. They will also have to meet at a moment's notice requisitions for information from the officers actually engaged in investigation. They will have a great deal of telephone work to do in receiving daily telephonic reports from the Stations and in making such enquiries by telephone as may be necessary for purposes of their work. They will be responsible for the issue of a "Crime and Occurrence Sheet" to be printed daily and circulated to all Stations and, as in Calcutta, for the preparation and issue of a fortnightly summary of outstanding information which will contain photographs of absconders wanted and of particularly dangerous offenders who have come under notice. The staff employed in the Criminal Record Office in Calcutta City Police Headquarters which has been working since 1925 consists of 1 Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors and 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors. The crime of Calcutta—4,673 I.P.C. cases in 1927—is about twice as heavy as that of Madras—2,333 I.P.C. cases in the same year. The Classification Bureau in Rangoon—crime in Rangoon in 1927, 1,398 I.P.C. cases—has a staff of 1 Inspector, 2 Sergeants and 1 Sub-Inspector. I calculate that a staff of 1 Inspector, 3 Sub-Inspectors and 1 typist head constable would be sufficient to cope with the Criminal Record Section work in Madras.

Photographic work.

A photographer is attached to the Calcutta section, and I recommend a similar appointment in Madras. Its justification is easy. There are photographs to be taken of scenes of crime in all their aspects, of perishable objects, of finger-prints, foot-prints and other marks of criminals and of their peculiarities, etc. Some of this work is now done badly and tardily and expensively by such private photographers as can be found. Much of it is not done at all. The needs of the department in this matter are pretty apparent and the appointment of a departmental photographer to satisfy them is long overdue. The officer appointed must be an expert. As regards this I have consulted Captain Barnard of the Government X-Ray Institute (vide Annexure X). He proposes a salary for the photographer of Rs. 85—4—125 which I recommend. A list of the photographic equipment

necessary is with Captain Barnard's letter. The upstairs rooms of the building now occupied by the Recruits School which will be proposed for transfer will give suitable accommodation for studio and dark-room.

Intelligence Section.

The Intelligence Section of the Crime Department will be responsible for most of the work now done by the City Intelligence Department. Its activities will include keeping in touch with political and inter-communal feeling, attendance at political and other public meetings, scrutiny of newspapers and seditious and other literature, shadowing of personages prominent politically whom it is considered desirable to keep an eye upon and compiling and maintaining history sheets as necessary of such people. It will be responsible for spotting the arrival of all strangers of suspicious character at the Railway Stations and at hotels, lodging houses, chatrams, etc., in the City. It will keep the Commissioner of Police in touch with all labour movements and their developments and will compile and maintain records of information in detail of labour organisations in the City with history sheets as necessary of labour leaders. It will be responsible for the collection of information regarding newspapers and periodicals and presses and will deal with correspondence on these matters. Supervision of State prisoners and political detenus will come under its scope. It will prepare and collate information for purposes of such reports on political matters as are required of the Commissioner of Police.

An officer of Inspector's rank to take charge of this important section will be required. He will be responsible for the correct performance of the work of the section in its various branches and will personally undertake work of particular importance in any branch. Two Sub-Inspectors assisted by two head constables and two constables will be required to maintain the confidential records of the branch, to deal with correspondence and to sort out and collate information received. These officers will also go through newspapers and other press productions and mark important passages for perusal by their superiors. For out-door work 2 Sub-Inspectors, 3 head constables and 24 constables will be required. This out-door staff will attend Railway Stations and meet all trains, visit hotels, lodging houses, chatrams and places of public resort in the City, attend all public and other meetings of an important character, keep in touch with all political and labour meetings and movements, shadow individuals whose movements it is necessary to have in view, shadow foreigners and do a host of other out-door miscellaneous work which will fall within the scope of the Political Branch. The whole staff proposed for the Intelligence Section is thus 1 Inspector, 4 Sub-Inspectors, 5 head constables and 26 constables. The present staff of constables actually sanctioned for Intelligence work is only 10, but in practice for many years 16 additional constables from the divisional strength have actually been employed by the department or on its work. The Political Section or the Special Branch as they term it of the Calcutta Intelligence Department

consists of 1 Deputy Commissioner, 1 Assistant Commissioner, 5 Inspectors, 11 Sub-Inspectors, 18 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 1 head constable and 57 constables; but this staff handles revolutionary crimes and conspiracies which do not yet occur in Madras and, apart from this, its ordinary political work is certain to be comparatively very much heavier than it is in Madras. Bombay has also a strong staff working in this branch. In Rangoon there is no separate provision for this work. The strength I have adopted for Madras is the strength which has actually proved to be necessary to tackle the work to be done.

General Investigation Staff.

As regards the general work of investigation of crime to be undertaken by the Centralised Department, it is necessary to make provision for the periods of greatest pressure and, with this in view, I have made an exhaustive examination in detail of the Penal Code crime and other occurrences requiring investigation reported to the police in the months when crime was heaviest in the years 1926, 1927 and 1928 respectively. The results of this examination are tabulated in Annexure VII. In this table I have separated petty crimes and unprofessional crimes and other crimes reported complete requiring no investigation, from serious and professional crimes and occurrences requiring investigation, the separation having been made by personal scrutiny of the individual cases. This separation is necessary, because, as I have stated above, I propose to leave the responsibility for dealing with petty crimes and unprofessional crimes and other crimes reported complete with the Uniformed Station staffs as hitherto. The average number of cases to be investigated by the department in a month of pressure is 165. I consider that it will be safe to calculate that each Sub-Inspector will be able to handle on the average 10 investigations in a month and that a staff of 16 Sub-Inspectors will meet our requirements. Three Inspectors will be required to take charge of work in important cases and in outbreaks of particular forms of crime. The details of head constables and constables required to be attached to the *staffs of individual stations* is dealt with below. The Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors at headquarters must have subordinates whom they know intimately to assist them. To keep the Station detachments up to the mark, their work and results must be verified frequently from headquarters and on special occasions as necessary the Station staffs will have to be supplemented. A Headquarters staff of 15 head constables and 20 constables will be required for these purposes.

Station detachments of detectives.

Annexure VIII shows the existing Police Stations of the City with particulars of the annual volume of work with which the local detachments of the Detective staff will be concerned. The following table showing the strength required for the various detachments is based upon the pressure of work under various heads as detailed in the above annexure, the areas of the different Stations being taken into consideration. The numbers proposed I consider sufficient to meet all the normal

requirements of the Crime Department. At times of pressure they can always be supplemented from headquarters:—

Table showing local staff of detectives to be attached to stations.

Stations.	Head constables.	Police constables.						Total.	
		K.D. check-ing.	Checking pawn-shops.	C.T. work.	Petty investigations and enquiries.	Warrant work.	Head constables.	Police constables.	
B-1	1	1							2
B-2	1	1							2
B-3	1	1							2
C-1	1	2							3
C-2	1	2							3
C-3	1	2	1	1					4
D-1	1	2	1	2					5
D-2	1	2							3
D-3	1	2	1						4
E-1	1	2							3
E-2	1	2	1	1					5
E-3	1	2		1					4
F-1	1	2		1					4
F-2	1	2	1	1					5
F-3	1	2	1						4
G-1	1	2							3
G-2	1	2	1						4
G-3	1	4		2					7
H-1	1	2	1	1					5
H-2	1	2	1	1					5
H-3	1	2	1						4
M	1	2		1					4
Total	23	40	11	12	15	17	23	95	

Government House Inspector.

Superior Officers.

Total Staff of Crime Department.

The Government House Inspector is now attached to the Intelligence Department. I propose to attach him in the future as supernumerary to the Crime Department.

As regards superior officers, the work of the department will be of great importance and it will be very necessary to have an experienced officer of the rank of Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge, under the Commissioner of Police, of the whole organisation. I would also attach to it an Assistant Commissioner of Police to work under the Deputy Commissioner of Police in direct charge of the General Investigation Section.

The following table shows the total staff proposed for the Crime Department excluding provision for Casualty Reserve which will be dealt with under a separate head of this report:—

	Deputy Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Police constables.	Photographer.
Gazetted staff	1	1					
Record Section			1	3	1		
Intelligence Section			1	4	5		1
General Section			3	16	15	26	
Divisional detachments					23	95	
Government House			1				
Total	1	1	6	23	44	121	1

There are no organisations with general responsibilities for investigation in other Presidency Cities and there is therefore no basis of comparison with them in the matter of the strengths of officers and men allotted. In Colombo, however, (True cases of grave crime reported in Colombo in 1927—1,997 against 2,333 in Madras) the centralised investigation staff has a strength of 1 Superintendent, 1 Assistant Superintendent, 6 Inspectors, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 28 Sergeants and 52 constables. The rank of Sergeant in Colombo is somewhere between the rank of head constable and Sub-Inspector in Madras. The comparatively small number of constables in this total is due to the fact that much of the work, which I propose should be done by the Divisional detachments of detectives, is done in Colombo by the Uniformed Police.

Central Investigation Office.

I propose to accommodate the Headquarters staff in the Office below the residence of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Southern Range, which is adjacent to my own Office and where there is enough accommodation for the purposes of the new department. Part of this office is now used as the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Southern Range, which under the re-organisation will disappear, and the rest of it is the Office of the Superintendent of the Government Railway Police, Madras, who, I imagine, will be able to find rented office accommodation elsewhere. Early steps towards his evacuation of the building may be taken.

Future Expansion.

The City Headquarters Crime Department so constituted will immediately be useful to the District Police throughout the Presidency in respect of furnishing on requisition from the districts information regarding inter-district criminals. When District Headquarters Crime Branches have been formed, as sooner or later is inevitable, the whole system will link together into a Provincial organisation which should be able to establish a close and effective control over the crimes and the criminals of the Presidency.

Shorthand Sub-Inspectors.

Two Sub-Inspectors from the Presidency Shorthand Bureau at Vellore are now permanently employed in the City working under the present Intelligence Department. These two officers will in future be attached to the Intelligence Section of the Headquarters Crime Department, but many remain on the strength of the Shorthand Bureau, Vellore.

Notification under section 4 (1) (s), Cr.P.C.

If the Government are pleased to approve of these proposals, the Central Office of the Crime Department should be declared specially to be a Police Station under section 4 (1) (s), Cr.P.C. A draft notification in this connection is in Annexure IX.

5

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Existing Traffic arrangements.

The following tables show the Traffic Points now sanctioned and the periods during which they are served,

and the strengths of Sergeants, head constables and constables allotted for their service:—

I. All-day three-section points (6 a.m. to 11 p.m.).

	Sergeants.	Head constables.	Constables.
1. Central Station—East Gate	..	..	3
2. Do. —West Gate	..	..	3
3. General Hospital Road x Wall Tax Road	1	1	1
4. General Hospital Bridge	1	1	1
5. Boddam's Statue	..	..	3
6. Gymkhana Club	..	..	3
7. King's Statue	1	1	1
8. Ripon Statue	..	..	3
9. Bosotto's Corner	1	1	1
10. Wallajah Road x Ellis Road	..	..	3
11. Wallajah Road x Triplicane High Road	..	..	3
12. Triplicane Jundah	..	..	3
13. Neill's Statue	..	3	..
14. Royapetta Hospital	..	..	3
15. Mount Road Durgah	..	..	3
16. Harris Bridge—East	1	1	1
17. Harris Road x Police Commissioner's Office Road	..	..	3
18. Whannels Road x Male Asylum Road	..	..	3
19. Periamet Level—Crossing	1	1	1
Total	6	9	42

II. One-section points (4 p.m. to 8 p.m.).

1. San Thome Cathedral.
2. Marina x Adams Road.
3. Do. x Wallajah Road.
4. Do. x Pycrofts Road.

NOTE.—The above four points are served supplementally by men provided for all-day points 3, 4, 7, 9, 16 and 19.

III. Three-section points (6 a.m. to 8 p.m.).

	Sergeants.	Head constables.	Constables.
1. Bells Road x Pycrofts Road	..	..	2
2. Do. x Wallajah Road	..	..	2
3. Elephant Gate Road—West	..	..	2
4. Do. —East	..	..	2
5. Wall Tax Road x China Bazaar	..	..	2
6. Mint Gate	..	..	2
7. Somathangi	..	..	2
8. Mint Street x Anna Pillai Street	..	..	2
9. Do. x Audiappa Naik Street	..	..	2
10. Do. x General Hospital Road	..	..	2
11. General Hospital Road and Moore Road (doubled point)	..	2	2
12. Rattan Bazaar x Fraser's Bridge Road	..	..	2
13. Pachaiyappa's College	..	..	2
14. China Bazaar x Govindappa Naik Street	..	..	2
15. China Bazaar x Broadway	..	..	2
16. Law College	1	1	..
17. Parry's Corner	1	1	..
18. Broadway x Indian Bank	..	..	2
19. Do. x Loan Square	..	..	2
20. Do. x Mannadi Street	..	..	2
21. Do. x Ibrahimji Sahib Street	..	..	2
22. Ibrahimji Sahib Street x North Beach Road	..	..	2

	Sergeants.	Head Constables.	Constables.
23. North Beach Road x Collector's Office.	..	..	2
24. Fort Level—Crossing	1	1	..
25. Esplanade x Fraser's Bridge Road ..	..	..	2
26. Do. x Benfield Road	..	..	2
27. Wallajah Bridge	1	1	..
Total ..	4	6	46

IV. Two-section points (8 a.m. to 12 noon and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.).

	Sergeants.	Head Constables.	Constables.
1. North Beach Road x Biden House ..	..	..	1
2. Swami Naicken Street - Chintadripet.	..	..	1
3. Laws Bridge	..	..	1
4. Police Commissioner's Office Road x Egmore High Road	..	..	1
5. Egmore High Road x Gangu Reddi Road	..	..	1
6. Peoples Park x Vepery Gate	..	..	1
7. Perambur Barracks Road x Purasawalkam High Road	..	..	1
8. Purasawalkam Tramway Terminus ..	..	..	1
9. Karukatha Koil	..	..	1
10. Mount Road x Nungambakam High Road	..	..	1
11. Mount Road x Graemes Road	..	..	1
12. Do. x Whites Road	..	..	1
13. Luz Corner	..	..	1
14. Edward Elliotts Road x Royapetta High Road	..	..	1
15. Royapetta High Road at Gowri Vilas.	..	..	1
Total ..	..	..	15

The present system of work.

In addition to these point-duty officers and men, there are two Crown Sergeants whose duty it is to patrol the streets on motor bicycles and check and supervise motor bus traffic in the City; a staff of 4 Sub-Inspectors and 4 constables is sanctioned for traffic case work and process work and general enquiries in regard to traffic matters; and 3 head constables are allotted respectively as writers for the Traffic Inspector and the two range divisions of the Traffic staff. The whole staff with a Traffic Inspector in charge works directly under the Commissioner of Police. Since taking over charge of the City Police, I have placed the sections of the Traffic Division actually employed in the Deputy Commissioners' Ranges under the control and direction of the Deputy Commissioners of Police concerned. I found traffic case work exclusively in the hands of the small traffic case staff sanctioned. This staff had proved totally insufficient to deal with the very large volume of work involved and traffic case work and process work were both in a state of appalling confusion and arrears. The Divisional and Station Police had been completely divorced from all responsibility in regard to the regulation of street traffic and the prevention of traffic offences and had indeed been forbidden to concern themselves with these matters. I have given back to the Divisional and Station Police the elementary responsibilities which must belong to them and they now assist the

Traffic Department by taking up traffic cases themselves as necessary, by putting up cases reported by officers and men of the special Traffic staff and by handling processes in all ordinary cases. The small special staff of 4 Sub-Inspectors and 4 constables sanctioned for traffic case work is now reserved for dealing with such enquiries and investigations as may cover a wide field, for tracing accused persons whom it may be difficult to find, and for service of processes on accused persons and witnesses who cannot be traced at their original residences. I have found it necessary to increase this special staff by the addition of 7 constables taken from other duties. Even with this increase and limitation of work, however, the case staff find their hands quite full and are proving only just sufficient in number—case work is now being disposed of promptly and is up-to-date. The lesson of our experience is that a degree of centralisation which relieves the local station forces completely of primary duties which naturally belong to them is excessive and detrimental to efficiency. The help of the local Station Police is a necessity and my present proposals are based on the assumption that the local Station Police will handle all the routine local work that has to be done in connection with the recording and prosecution of ordinary traffic offences and that Traffic pointsmen will be checked on duty by the local Station supervising staffs as well as by their direct superiors.

Necessity for increased staff.

Fast traffic on the streets of Madras has been increasing of late years by leaps and bounds. The following figures illustrate the increase that has taken place in the recent years:—

Year.	Pleasure automobiles.	Commercial automobiles.	Omnibus vehicles.	Public automobiles.	Motor cycles.	Total.
31st March 1918 ..	545	39	Nil.	21	97	702
31st March 1923 ..	1,148	80	36	56	177	1,497
27th March 1925 ..	1,553	97	84	118	227	2,079
31st March 1928 ..	2,376	153	507	166	574	3,776

Year.	Cases investigated.	Cases charged.	Persons convicted for rash and negligent driving of motor vehicles resulting in accidents.	Fatal motor accidents.
1918 ..	120	63	7	Nil.
1922 ..	877	425	74	11
1923 ..	1,637	914	83	21
1924 ..	1,494	900	77	12
1925 ..	1,864	986	83	23
1926 ..	2,264	809	65	25
1927 ..	4,509	2,102	33	35

The expansion of the staff to meet the growing requirements of the City from time to time is an obvious necessity. The last increase of the staff was sanctioned

by Government in the year 1926 on Mr. Hamilton's report No. 863/Govt., dated 24th November 1925—vide G.O. No. 194, Judicial, dated 25th March 1926. Actual requirements on the streets had then far outgrown the capacity of the pre-existing staff and a large measure of expansion had become urgently necessary. Already, the same situation has again arisen. The Government's attention is invited to the tables of traffic points shown above. Several of the points on these tables now require to be double points, i.e., each served by two men at a time—if the traffic which passes them is to be efficiently controlled. Some points require to be served for longer periods than is now provided for and it is necessary to transfer these points from their present tables to tables requiring a larger provision of men. There have to be manned from the Traffic staff a number of junctions and danger points on the streets at which no Traffic constables have hitherto been placed. Finally, it has become an urgent public need that motor buses should be regulated at the termini of their routes and at some of their stopping places and that police officers should be posted at some places other than traffic points where exceptional congestion of street traffic is liable to occur.

Economies proposed.

Against these needs I have explored all possible avenues of economy. I am proposing that a few existing points which are being served for longer periods than is really necessary should be transferred from their present tables to tables requiring a smaller provision of men.

Duties under Table I run from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m. giving each of the three policemen allotted for a point only 5 hours and 40 minutes duty a day. This has been justified (1) by the length of time taken by men deputed from a central office to remote points and (2) by the strain of traffic duty. I propose to take 8 hours duty a day from these men and shall provide for this by retaining the Sergeants' points only, for duty from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m., the men allotted for these points being required also to serve points on Table II. These Sergeants' points are the only points incidentally which it is necessary to serve in the very early morning. The other points will be moved to a new table and will each be served by a staff of 2 men doing 8 hours work each between 7 a.m. and 11 p.m. The length of time taken by men to reach their posts will be reduced to a matter of minutes in each case by grouping the points and the staff to serve them and deputing the men of each group for duty from the Station-house which is nearest to their points. Group extracts of the central duty roster for the following day will be taken round and distributed among the stations by a Crown Sergeant each evening. As regards the strain of traffic work, the men will be able to stand it if they work in reliefs of 4 hours as I propose and have a 24 hours clear holiday every week. Points in Table III are now served from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. and 2 men are provided for each point. It is unnecessary to man these points from 6 a.m. to 7 a.m. and I propose to man them only from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. giving each man $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours duty per day—a comparatively

light day's work. All sections of pointsmen will get this comparatively light duty in rotation and no section will be employed on the comparatively heavier duties at the points served from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. for more than a week at a time.

I have discovered two Sergeants' points which can safely enough be left to the management of subordinates.

Lastly, there are a few points now served which I do not consider it necessary to serve.

Details of revision of staff proposed.

The following tables illustrate the revision which I propose of the traffic points and of the staff employed to serve them. These tables are supplementary to the above Tables I to IV which show the existing arrangement and existing points shown in them are numbered as in the above tables. Supplementary Tables I and I (a) both refer to original Table I and show alterations in the staff shown in that table. Additions proposed to the present strength are indicated by the sign "+" and reductions in strength are indicated by the sign "-". In the case of points proposed for transfer from one table to another the men now allotted are shown in their present table with "-" signs against them while the revised provision is shown by "+" signs in the tables to which it is proposed to move the points. The additional provision for doubled points is shown by "+" signs:—

Table I—All-day points—Served from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m.

	Sergeants.	Head constables.	Police constables.	Remarks.
1. Central Station—East Gate	..	..	- 3	To Table I (a)
2. Do. —West Gate	..	..	- 3	do.
3. Boddam's Statue	..	..	- 3	do.
4. Gymkhana Club	..	..	- 3	do.
5. Ripon Statue	..	..	- 3	do.
6. Wallajah Road X Ellis Road	..	..	- 3	do.
7. Do. X Triplicane High Road	..	..	- 3	do.
8. Triplicane Jundah	..	..	- 3	do.
9. Neill's Statue	..	..	- 3	do.
10. Royapetta Hospital	..	..	- 3	do.
11. Mount Road Durgha	..	..	- 3	do.
12. Harris Bridge (East)	- 1	- 1	- 1	Altered into Police constable's point.
13. Harris Road X Police Commissioner's Office Road	..	..	- 3	To Table I (a)
14. Whannells Road X Male Asylum Road	..	..	- 3	do.
15. General Hospital Road X Moore Road	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	From Table III.
Total	..	- 3	- 36	

Table I (a)—All-day points—Served from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.

1. Law College	+ 1	+ 1	..	From Table III.
2. Broadway X China Bazaar Road	..	..	+ 2	Do.
3. General Hospital Bridge	..	..	+ 2	Doubled point
4. Besotto's Corner	..	..	+ 2	Do.
5. Neill's Statue	..	+ 2	+ 2	Doubled point and from Table I.
6. Harris Bridge (East)	..	..	+ 2	Altered to Police Constable's point.
7. Do. (West)	..	..	+ 2	New point.
8. Peoples Park X Vepery gate	..	..	+ 2	From Table IV.

Table I (a).—All-day points—Served from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.—cont.

	Sergeants.	Head constables.	Police constables.	Remarks.
9. Perambur Barracks Road × Purasawalkam High Road.	..	..	+ 2	From Table IV.
10. Periamet Level—Crossing	..	..	+ 2	Doubled point.
11. Central Station—East Gate	..	..	+ 2	From Table I.
12. Central Station—West Gate	..	..	+ 2	Do.
13. Boddam's Statue	..	..	+ 2	Do.
14. Gymkhana Club	..	..	+ 2	Do.
15. Ripon Statue	..	..	+ 2	Do.
16. Wallajah Road × Ellis Road	..	..	+ 2	Do.
17. Do. × Triplicane High Road	..	..	+ 2	Do.
18. Triplicane Jundah	..	..	+ 2	Do.
19. Royapetta Hospital	..	..	+ 2	Do.
20. Mount Road Durgah	..	..	+ 2	Do.
21. Harris Road × Police Commissioner's Office Road	..	..	+ 2	Do.
22. Whannels Road × Male Asylum Road ..	..	..	+ 2	Do.
Total ..	+ 1	+ 3	+ 42	

Table II.—One-section points—4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Marina × Edward Elliot's Road ..	..	..	..	New Point.
Cutebary Road × South Beach Road ..	..	..	..	Do.
Napier Bridge	..	..	..	Do.

NOTE.—It will not be necessary as explained below to provide separate staff for these points.

Table III.—Points served from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

(4) Elephant Gate Road—East Vepery Police Station Gate	..	..	- 2	Abolished.
(7) Somathangi	..	..	+ 2	New Point.
(8) Mint Street × Audiappa Naiok Street	..	..	- 2	Abolished.
(9) Mint Street × Anna Pillai Street	..	..	- 2	To Table I.
(11) General Hospital Road × Moore Road	..	- 2	- 2	Do.
(12) Kattan Bazaar Road × Fraser's Bridge Road	..	..	+ 2	To Table I.
(15) China Bazaar × Broadway	..	..	- 2	Doubled point.
(16) Law College	- 1	- 1	..	To Table I.
(17) Parry's corner	- 1	- 1	+ 2	Do.
(18) Broadway × Indian Bank	..	..	- 2	Abolished.
(24) Fort Level — Crossing	- 1	- 1	+ 2	Converted Police constable point.
(25) Esplanade × Fraser's Bridge Road	..	..	- 2	To Table I.
(26) Esplanade × Benfield Road	..	..	- 2	Do.
Rayapuram Main Road × South Mada Koil Street	..	..	+ 2	New point.
Thumbu Chetti Street × Ebrahimji Sahib Street	..	..	+ 2	Do.
Cemetery Road × Mannarswami Koil Street	..	..	+ 2	Do.
Total ..	- 3	- 5	- 4	

Table IV.—Points served from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Mint Street × Anna Pillai Street ..	..	..	+ 1	From Table III.
Do. × Audiappa Naiok Street ..	..	..	+ 1	Do.
Esplanade × Benfield Road ..	..	..	+ 1	Do.
Rasappa Maistii Street × Rattan Bazaar Road ..	..	..	+ 1	New Point.
Wallajah Road × North Beach Road ..	..	..	+ 1	Do.
Mint Street × China Bazaar Road ..	..	..	+ 1	Do.
Tiruvottiyur High Road × Venkatakrishnan Street ..	..	..	+ 1	Do.
Tiruvottiyur High Road × Ramanuja Ayyar Street ..	..	..	+ 1	Do.

IV. Points served from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.—cont.

	Sergeants.	Head constables.	Police constables.	Remarks.
Stirling Road × College Road × Nungambakam High Road ..	..	..	+ 1	New point.
Greenaways Road × Elphinstone Bridge Road ..	..	..	+ 1	Do.
Westcott Road × Pyroffs Road ..	..	..	+ 1	Do.
Strahan's Road × Perambur Barracks Road ..	..	..	+ 1	Do.
Egmore Railway Overbridge—West ..	..	..	+ 1	Do.
Purasawalkam High Road × Gangadeeswaran Koil Road ..	..	..	+ 1	Do.
Pantheon Road × Commander-in-Chief's Road ..	..	..	+ 1	Do.
Peoples Park × Vepery Gate ..	..	..	- 1	To Table I.
Perambur Barracks Road × Purasawalkam High Road ..	..	..	- 1	Do.
Pantheon Road × Lings Garden Road × Riverside Road ..	..	..	+ 1	New point.
Lloyds Road × Royapetta High Road ..	..	..	+ 1	Do.
Total ..	..	..	+ 16	

Staff for places other than Traffic fixed points.

The following table shows the additional staff required for regulation of traffic at bus termini and for duty at intermediate places on the streets where traffic congestion is liable to occur. The duties of the men employed on this work will not involve so great a strain as actual point work does and I am therefore proposing only two men each for all day posts where each man will be on duty for 8 hours per day, which with a day off once a week will not be too much:—

Table V.

Serial number and duty.	Sergeants.	Head constables.	Police constables.	Remarks.
<i>For duty of bus regulation at Termini—7 a.m. to 11 p.m.</i>				
1. Pyroffs Road	..	..	+ 2	New post.
2. Adyar Toll Gate	..	..	+ 2	Do.
3. South Mada Street	..	..	+ 2	Do.
4. Purasawalkam—Two stands	..	..	+ 4	Do.
5. Perambur	..	..	+ 2	Do.
6. Parry's Corner	..	+ 1	+ 2	Do.
7. Kalmandapam	..	..	+ 2	Do.
8. Mint Gate	..	..	+ 2	Do.
<i>For duty at congested places—7 a.m. to 11 p.m.</i>				
9. Besotto's Corner	..	+ 1	+ 2	New post.
10. Flower Bazaar and Pachaiyappas	..	..	+ 2	Do.
11. Pachaiyappas to Y.M.C.A.	..	..	+ 2	Do.

* Supervision of Termini, Parry's Corner and Law College—8 a.m. to 12 noon and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

† For supervision from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

For duty at terminus—7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

1. Law College Terminus (mufassal buses). | .. | + 1 | New post. |

Duty at congested places—8 a.m. to 12 noon and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

1. Smith's Corner	..	..	+ 1	New post.
2. Mandavalli	..	..	+ 1	Do.
3. Lus Corner	..	..	+ 1	Do.
4. Male Asylum Road	..	..	+ 1	Do.
5. General Hospital Bridge Junction	..	..	+ 1	Do.
6. Sydenham's Road × Vepery High Road ..	..	..	+ 1	Do.
7. Doveton College	..	..	+ 1	Do.
8. Cook's Road × Strahan's Road ..	..	..	+ 1	Do.
9. Haroon Sait's shop	..	..	+ 1	Do.

8 a.m. to 12 noon and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

10. North Beach Road at Custom House ..	..	..	+ 1	New post.
11. Do. Anchor Gate	..	..	+ 1	Do.
Total ..	..	+ 2	+ 36	

Motor vehicle checking.

In addition to these increases, it is necessary to employ a staff of 1 Sergeant, 2 head constables and 2 constables for checking motor vehicles standing at the Marina, hotels, railway stations, theatres and public meeting places of all kinds, at parking places in the streets and at the curb, with a view to ensuring that the requirements of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules are being complied with by owners. Disregard of the law as regards numbers, lights, etc., is very prevalent and regular check is required to keep car owners up to the mark.

North Beach Road Patrol.

The lack of regulation of hand carts and other heavy traffic on the North Beach Road has long been a matter of loud public complaint. To deal with this, I propose that this road should be patrolled by a mounted sergeant from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and from 3 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. daily—these are the hours when traffic on the road is busiest. This Sergeant will patrol mounted backwards and forwards along either side of the road keeping the heavy traffic close in to the side. I am now taking a Sergeant from other duty and employing him on this patrol experimentally, and the result has been highly satisfactory.

Crown Sergeants.

The staff of Crown Sergeants provided is sufficient, but at present they are themselves the drivers of their motor bicycles and their usefulness is limited by reason of the fact that they are unable to make notes while travelling in the streets and have to rely too much upon their memories. A constable driver is required for each of these Sergeants and I am arranging to fit their motor bicycles with side-cars.

Motor case staff.

As has been pointed out above, the staff of 4 Sub-Inspectors and 4 constables, allotted for special case and process work is quite insufficient. I am now employing 7 constables taken from other work to supplement it and they are proving no more than enough. An admixture of head constables is necessary and I provide for an addition of 2 head constables and 5 constables to this section.

Hackney Carriage Staff.

Hackney carriage work, with the increase in motor traffic of late years and the consequent reduction in the number of hackney carriages, has decreased considerably and a reduction of the strength employed is feasible. The present strength is:

2 Sub-Inspectors, 2 head constables and 8 constables.

I think that a staff of 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 head constable and 6 constables will now suffice and I provide only for this strength.

Weekly holiday for men on street duty.

I consider it very desirable to provide for each head constable and constable engaged on routine street duty a complete interval of 24 hours of rest after 6 days continuous duty and my reasons for the application of such a policy will be dealt with in detail under the later chapter of this report which deals with sectional duties of the Stations. The head constables and men will accordingly

be grouped in sections of 7, one man of each section proceeding on his weekly holiday daily and leaving 6 men of the section actually available for work. This arrangement will require a provision of an additional head constables or constable for every 6 head constables or constables respectively for whom daily routine duties have been shown above. Of the total strength of 14 head constables proposed, 2 will be engaged on special work which cannot be restricted to particular hours. I therefore provide for 2 additional head constables to make up 2 complete sections of 7 head constables each. The specific duties of these head constables will be grouped into two groups requiring the actual provision of 6 head constables for each day's work. One section of 6 constables will be employed each day on the duties detailed in Table I, 7 sections of 6 police constables on the duties detailed in Table I-a, 7 sections of 6 constables on the duties detailed in Table III, 5 sections of 6 constables on the duties detailed in Table IV and 6 sections of 6 constables on the duties detailed in Table V—a total of 26 sections of 6 constables, for which 26 additional men have to be allotted for weekly reliefs.

The total additional staff necessary will thus be 2 head constables and 86 constables and there will be a saving of 1 Sub-Inspector. The following table shows the details of the variations in strength proposed:—

Head of detail.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Head constables.	Police constables.
Point Duty—Table I ..	..	..	— 3	— 36
Do. I (a) ..	..	+ 1	+ 3	+ 42
Do. III ..	..	— 3	— 5	— 4
Do. IV ..	..	..	..	+ 15
Bus termini and congested places —Table V ..	..	..	+ 2	+ 36
Checking motor vehicles at parking places, etc. ..	..	+ 1	+ 2	+ 2
Weekly reliefs ..	..	..	+ 2	+ 26
North Beach Road Mounted Patrol.	..	+ 1	..	..
Special investigation and process work ..	..	..	+ 2	+ 5
Cycle drivers for Crown Sergeants.	..	..	..	+ 2
Hackney Carriage Staff ..	— 1	..	— 1	— 2
Total ..	— 1	..	+ 2	+ 86

I have examined the need for each man personally and carefully and the figures do not err on the side of extravagance.

The following new tables show the details of the complete staff with the additions proposed exclusive of Casualty Reserve, and illustrate the distribution of their work:—

Table I. All-day points—Served from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m.

	Sergeants.	Head constables.	Police constables.
1. General Hospital Road x Wall Tax Road ..	1	1	1
2. General Hospital Bridge ..	1	1	1
3. King's Statue ..	1	1	1
4. Bosotto's Corner ..	1	1	1
5. Periamet Level-Crossing ..	1	1	1
6. General Hospital x Moore Road ..	1	1	1
Weekly relief ..	..	1	1
Total ..	6	7	7

Complete staff proposed.

The above table contains detail for six Sergeants, one section of seven head constables and one section of seven police constables. The duties of the above Sergeants and the sections of head constables and constables will be distributed as follows:—

Sergeant's duty	9 a.m. to 12 noon and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. (7 hours duty daily).
Head constable's duty ..	12 noon to 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. (7 hours duty daily).
Constable's duty	6 a.m. to 9 a.m.—the section of constables on this table will also serve six of the points on Table II from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. (a total duty of 7 hours daily).

Table II—Served from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

- (1) San Thome Cathedral.
- (2) Marina × Adams Road.
- (3) Marina × Wallajah Road.
- (4) Marina × Pycrofts Road.
- (5) Marina × Edward Elliotts Road.
- (6) Cutcherry Road × South Beach Road.
- (7) Napier Bridge.

Six of these points will be served by the section of seven constables provided in Table I. The Traffic Inspector will arrange to serve the other point daily from the street motor vehicles checking staff.

Table III—All-day points—Served from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.

	Sergeants.	Head constables	Police constables.
1. Law College	1	1	2
2. Broadway × China Bazaar Road ..	..	..	2
3. General Hospital Bridge	..	..	2
4. Bosotto's Corner	..	2	2
5. Neill's Statue	..	..	2
6. Harris Bridge (East)	..	..	2
7. Harris Bridge (West)	..	..	2
8. Peoples Park × Vepery Gate	..	..	2
9. Perambur Barracks Road × Purasawalkam High Road	..	..	2
10. Periamet Level-Crossing	..	..	2
11. Central Station—East Gate	..	..	2
12. Central Station—West Gate	..	..	2
13. Boddam's Statue	..	..	2
14. Gymkhana Club	..	..	2
15. Ripon Statue	..	..	2
16. Wallajah Road × Ellis Road	..	..	2
17. Wallajah Road × Triplicane High Road	..	..	2
18. Triplicane Jundah	..	..	2
19. Royapetta Hospital	..	..	2
20. Mount Road Durgah	..	..	2
21. Harris Road × Police Commissioner's Office Road	..	..	2
22. Whannels Road × Male Asylum Road	..	..	2
Weekly relief	..	..	7
Total ..	1	3	49

The Sergeant and head constable provided for Law College point will work as follows:—

Sergeant—7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. (8 hours duty daily).

Head constable—11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. (8 hours daily).

The 2 head constables for Neill's statue will take turns in similar spells. Seven sections of 7 police constables are provided. They will be distributed for purposes of duty in combination with the sections provided in the following Table IV. The spells of duty after which relief will be given will run from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m., from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. and from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. Each section will have one spell on duty and one spell off duty in rotation and will thus have two spells of duty, i.e., 8 hours' duty in all *per diem*.

Table IV—Duties from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

	Sergeants.	Head constables.	Police constables.
1. Bells Road × Pycrofts Road	..	..	2
2. Bells Road × Wallajah Road	..	..	2
3. Elephant Gate—West	..	..	2
4. Vepery Police Station Gate	..	..	2
5. Wall Tax Road × China Bazaar Road	..	..	2
6. Mint Gate	..	..	2
7. Rattan Bazaar Road × Fraser's Bridge Road	..	..	4
8. Pachaiyappa's College	..	..	2
9. China Bazaar Road × Govindappa Naicken Street	..	..	2
10. Loan Square × Broadway	..	..	2
11. Mannady Station × Broadway	..	..	2
12. Ebrahimji Sahib Street × Broadway	..	..	2
13. Ebrahimji Sahib Street × North Beach Road	..	..	2
14. Collector's Office × North Beach Road	..	..	2
15. Fort Level—Crossing	..	..	2
16. Wallajah Bridge	1	1	..
17. Royapuram Main Road × South Mada Street	..	..	2
18. Thumbu Chetti Street × Ebrahimji Sahib Street	..	..	2
19. Cemetery Road × Mannarswami Koil Street	..	..	2
20. Parry's corner	..	..	2
21. Lloyds Road × Royapetta High Road	..	..	2
Weekly relief	..	..	7
Total ..	1	1	49

The Sergeant and head constable at Wallajah Bridge will work as follows:—

Sergeant—10 a.m. to 12 noon and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. (6 hours duty).

Head constable—7 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 12 noon to 4 p.m. (7 hours daily).

Seven sections of 7 police constables each are allotted. They will be distributed for work in combination with the sections of police constables in Table III. Their spells of duty will run from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m., from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. Each section will as with the Table III sections have two

spells of duty in a day and in connection with Table IV duties will work on the average for a total of $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours daily. Averaging police constables' duties on Tables III and IV, together, each police constable will average $7\frac{1}{4}$ hours duty daily.

Table V—Duties from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

	Sergeants.	Head constables.	Police constables.
1. Swami Naicken Street — Ohintadripet	..	..	1
2. Laws Bridge ..	..	..	1
3. Police Commissioner's Office Road × Egmore High Road	..	..	1
4. Egmore High Road × Gengu Reddi Road	..	..	1
5. Purasawalkam Tram Terminus	..	..	1
6. Karukatha Koil	..	..	1
7. Mount Road × Nungambakam High Road	..	..	1
8. Mount Road × Greaves Road	..	..	1
9. Whites Road × Mount Road	..	..	1
10. Luz corner	..	..	1
11. Edward Elliotts Road × Royapetta High Road	..	..	1
12. Royapetta High Road at Gowri Vilas	..	..	1
13. Mint Street × Anna Pillai Street	..	..	1
14. Mint Street × Audiappa Naicken Street	..	..	1
15. Esplanade × Benfield Road	..	..	1
16. Rasappa Chetti Street × Rattan Bazaar Road	..	..	1
17. Wallajah Road × North Beach Road	..	..	1
18. Mint Street × China Bazaar Road	..	..	1
19. Tiruvottiyur High Road × Venkatakrishnan Street	..	..	1
20. Tiruvottiyur High Road × Ramanuja Ayyar Road	..	..	1
21. Stirling Road × College Road × Nungambakam High Road	..	..	1
22. Greenaways Road × Elphinstone Bridge	..	..	1
23. Westcott Road × Pycrofts Road	..	..	1
24. Strahan's Road × Perambur Barracks Road	..	..	1
25. Egmore Railway Overbridge—West.	..	..	1
26. Purasawalkam High Road × Gangadeeswarar Koil Road	..	..	1
27. Pantheon Road × Commander-in-Chief's Road	..	..	1
28. Pantheon Road × Langs Garden Road × Riverside Road	..	..	1
29. North Beach Road × Biden House	..	..	1
30. Lloyds Road × Royapetta High Road	..	..	1
Weekly relief	..	..	5
Total	..	..	35

Five sections of 7 police constables each are provided in the above table. There will be two spells of duty daily as shown in the heading from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. The sections will perform these duties in rotation, each section doing 8 hours' work *per diem*.

Table VI.

Serial number and duty	Sergeants.	Head constables.	Police constables.
<i>I (a) For duty of bus regulation at termini—7 a.m. to 11 p.m.</i>			
1. Pycrofts Road	..	..	2
2. Adyar Toll Gate	..	..	2
3. South Mada Street	..	..	2
4. Purasawalkam—Two stands	..	..	4
5. Perambur	..	..	2
6. Parry's Corner	..	..	1
7. Kalmandapam	..	..	2
8. Mint Gate	..	..	2
<i>(b) For duty at congested places—7 a.m. to 11 p.m.</i>			
9. Bosotto's Corner	..	..	1
10. Flower Bazaar and Pachaiyappas	..	..	2
11. Pachaiyappas to Y.M.C.A.	..	..	2
<i>II. For duty at terminus—7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.</i>			
1. Law College terminus (mufassal buses)	..	..	1
<i>Duty at congested places—8 a.m. to 12 noon and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.</i>			
1. Smith's Corner	..	..	1
2. Mandavalli	..	..	1
3. Luz Corner	..	..	1
4. Male Asylum Road	..	..	1
5. General Hospital Bridge junction	..	..	1
6. Sydenham's Road × Vepery High Road	..	..	1
7. Doveton College	..	..	1
8. Cook's Road × Strahan's Road	..	..	1
9. Haroon Sait's shop	..	..	1
<i>8 a.m. to 12 noon and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.</i>			
10. North Beach Road at Custom House	..	..	1
11. Do. Anchor Gate	..	..	1
Total	..	2	36
<i>Weekly relief</i>			
Do. for head constables in Tables III, IV and V	..	1	..
Grand Total	..	3	42

The above table provides six sections of 7 police constables each in addition to 2 head constables for supervision duty at specially important posts.

The duties in the first part of the table will be performed in spells from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m., 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. and from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. by four sections in sets of two sections, each taking alternate spells on and off duty. Each will do 8 hours duty per day. The duties in the second part of the table will run from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m., 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. and from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. respectively and will be served in alternate spells by the other two sections. Each section will do 8 hours duty a day being on duty throughout the periods shown. The 3 head constables shown in Table III, the head constable shown in Table IV and the two head constables shown in Table VI will be treated as in one section for purposes of allotment to duty and relief and the additional head constable to make up the section strength to 7 to provide for weekly relief is therefore included in Table VI.

System of relief for weekly day off duty.

Each head constable and constable of the groups of head constables and sections of constables shown in the above tables will be relieved for his weekly day off duty after completing the last spell of duty his Group or Section performs on the day he is due for relief. He will rejoin his Group or Section for the first spell of its duty on the second day thereafter.

TABLE VII—MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES.

Heads of duty.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Police constables.
Divisional charge	1	2	..	..	2
Bus control	..	1	..	2	2
Checking motor vehicles at parking places, etc.	..	1	..	2	..
North Beach Road Mounted Patrol	..	..	4	2	9
Case and process work at headquarters.	..	..	..	3	..
Range and Headquarters writers	..	..	1	1	6
Hackney Carriage Section	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	4	5	8	19

* Existing sanctioned strength.

† Four out of the nine constables are already sanctioned. This includes provision for the Traffic Inspector's orderly.

Charge of the Traffic Department.

I shall propose in a later chapter of this report that the direct charge of this department under the Commissioner of Police shall be held by a Deputy Commissioner of Police to whom certain other branches of work will be allotted.

Sergeant's Sundays off.

I have made no provision for a weekly day off for the Sergeants employed on traffic work but in practice on Sundays the traffic at the points served by the street Sergeants is considerably less than on other days and I propose to continue giving them relief on Sundays as has always been done. Sergeants employed on other miscellaneous work will have similar leave on Sundays as far as it is practicable.

Effective strength proposed.

Excluding the Casualty Reserve, the effective revised strength proposed for the whole Traffic Department is as follows :—

	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Head constables.	Police constables.
Point work	..	..	8	11	140
Regulation of buses, etc.	..	..	4	8	42
Miscellaneous duties	..	1	5	8	19
Total	1	5	12	22	201

The strength of similar departments in Calcutta and Bombay are as follows :—

	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Assistant Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Jamadar.	Head constables.	Police constables.
Calcutta	2	..	..	19	1	38	489
Bombay	1	..	..	3	..	10	144

I quote these figures as they may be of interest. They are not of much value for purposes of comparison as the conditions and volumes of work vary considerably in the three Cities and there must be inevitable differences in the degree of assistance rendered by the local Police Station staffs under the different systems of work prevailing. In Rangoon and Colombo there are no separate Traffic Departments.

I have had 180 selected Division men under training in Traffic work since the middle of May and shall be able to man additional duties with trained men immediately the orders of Government are received.

6

THE DIVISIONAL OR UNIFORMED POLICE.

Additional men required already trained.

The present staff and system.

The present uniformed staff of Sub-Inspectors, head constables and constables employed on general Station duty in the Stations is detailed on page 79, Annexure I. It will be seen from this annexure that the bulk of the staff is provided under the head of "Sections," the numbers allotted to each Station under this head ranging from 4 head constables and 24 men to 4 head constables and 36 men. These Sections undertake practically all the miscellaneous out-door work that falls to be done in the Stations, such as day beats, night patrols, night-case work, process work, watching K.Ds. and suspects, visiting arrack and toddy shops and rowdy houses, etc. Outside the Sections, one writer head constable, one or more detective head constables and in some heavy Stations a General Duty head constable to assist the Sub-Inspector are allowed to each Station, while a separate provision of constables is made for sentry duty at Division Headquarters Stations, and 2 orderlies—Inspector's orderly and tappal orderly are allowed to each Division. I have already dealt with the staff of detectives shown in the allocation and with the foreigner constables who have in fact been working under the Intelligence Department and I shall now leave them out of account. The Casualty Reserve allotment will be dealt with separately.

Sections.

Head constables and men allotted under "Sections" are divided in each Station into 4 Sections, each under a head constable. The following table shows the rotation of duty of the Sections of a Station for 5 days :—

Turn of duty.	Hours.	Sections on duty for five days.				
		1	2	3	4	5
First	6 a.m. to 12 noon ..	A	B	C	D	A
Second	11 a.m. to 4 p.m. ..	B	C	D	A	B
Third	3 p.m. to 8 p.m. ..	C	D	A	B	C
Fourth	8 p.m. to 11 p.m. ..	B	C	D	A	B
Fifth	8 p.m. to 4 a.m. ..	D	A	B	C	D
Sixth	11 p.m. to 5 a.m. ..	A	B	C	D	A

Each Section is not actually on duty throughout the periods of duty shown. Relics of a pre-existing "Station Remain" system curiously still exist and for certain periods as shown hereunder the Section men do not

actually do any duty but stay in the Station in undress against an emergency :—

Turns of duty.	"Station Remain."	Beat or patrol.
6 a.m. to 12 noon	6-8	8-12
11 a.m. to 4 p.m.	11-12	12-4
3 p.m. to 8 p.m.	3-4	4-8
8 p.m. to 11 p.m.	8-11	11-4
8 p.m. to 4 a.m.	11-2	2-5
11 p.m. to 5 a.m.		

The Station Remain System.

The "Station Remain" system was originally intended to provide for speedy mobilization at any time of a considerable force of men against a sudden call and in former days one Section or another was continuously in "Remain" in each Station throughout the hours of day and night. A large force made up of the Sections in Remain at the different Stations could thus theoretically at least be assembled by telephonic message at very short notice. The only trouble was that when the arrangement was in full force, a sufficient number of men to work it was not allowed, the strength allotted being on such a miserable scale that each constable was supposed to perform 9 hours and 20 minutes actual out-door duty and to be in his Station for another 8 hours per day. An account of the results of this parsimony will be found in the "Statement of the Police Committee on the Administration of the Madras City Police, 1902," enclosure 16, page 52. The system entirely broke down. It was physically impossible for human beings to work through these prolonged hours day after day. Men could not actually be found in the Stations when they were required and men deputed for duty did not actually perform the duties upon which they were deputed. The remedy was to provide an adequate staff to enable the system to be worked without overstraining the men. This has never been faced and in fact in the numerous subsequent revisions of the strength of the force that have taken place, both the "Station Remain" system and the necessity against which it was designed, have been overlooked and all that survives of these things is the curious and most anomalous fact that, during certain hours of the day (which incidentally are hours during which sudden calls upon the police are least likely to occur) certain numbers of so-called "Remain" men are due to be found in their Stations—they are in fact generally not to be found—while, during the periods (8 a.m. to 12 noon and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m., for example) when sudden need for additional men is most likely to occur, there are no men in reserve. Nor are there any other satisfactory means of mobilizing additional men on special occasions, and the practice is, when additional police have to be mobilized in times of emergency, to take men off their current duties and to call up by special messengers such off-duty men as can be found in their houses. These measures throw the normal work of the Stations completely out of gear and a state of confusion results. The local policemen are absent from their usual posts and beats and the local restraints to which the public are accustomed are wanting—circumstances which cannot but favour the development and growth of any disturbed conditions that may exist. Further, when any

emergency is over, the whole system of police work in the City has been dislocated and it is a matter of no small difficulty to get it into working order again. I feel that this state of affairs has only to be stated clearly to be condemned.

It is most necessary that an arrangement be devised under which a considerable additional divisional force can be put on duty when unusual circumstances require it and kept on duty without undue strain upon the men for as long a period as may be necessary without paralysing the Stations or disturbing the ordinary work of the police. The "Station Remain" system, if it could be worked properly, would meet requirements for a short-lived emergency only. Further, its efficient working would be so extravagant in men that its re-institution is not to be contemplated. Attendance at the Station-houses in the day-time is regarded by the men as little less irksome than actual duty and the enforced attendance at the Station-houses of the necessary numbers of men to make up, when called together, a sufficient force for emergency would involve a permanent addition to the strength of an equivalent number of men.

Anomalies in strength of the present Sections.

The strengths of the Station Sections were originally fixed in multiples of two to allow of night duty men being deputed in pairs and 4 Sections of equal strength were allowed for each Station. This arrangement permitted the working in rotation of the beat and patrol system that has been in force. With the revisions of strength that have occurred, however, the Sections appear to have been added to and subtracted from in so haphazard a manner that the Section strengths as now fixed are strengths with which it is impossible to work the system of work prescribed. Attention is invited to page 79, Annexure I. It will be seen that some of the total stationwar provisions for Section duty are odd numbers and others are numbers not divisible by 4, which cannot therefore be divided into 4 equal Sections, while, in other cases the division into 4 equal Sections gives odd numbers of Section strength which are unworkable numbers. In practice, the men provided in each Station under Sections beyond the last multiple of 8 in each case are treated as supernumerary odd job men, superfluous as far as the beat system is concerned, because they cannot be fitted into it. These are defects which require to be corrected.

Hours of duty and relaxation under the existing system.

Attention is again invited to the above table showing the rotation of duty of the sections. A section constable's duty for 4 days are as follows :—

First day—6 a.m. to 8 a.m. remain, 8 a.m. to 12 noon beat, 11 p.m. to 2 a.m. remain, 2 a.m. to 5 a.m. patrol

Second day—8 p.m. to 11 p.m. remain, 11 p.m. to 4 a.m. patrol.

Third day—3 p.m. to 4 p.m. remain, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. beat.

Fourth day—11 a.m. to 12 noon remain, 12 noon to 4 p.m. beat, 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. patrol.

On the first day, a total of 12 hours is put in between duty and remain, on the second day 8 hours, on the third day 5 hours and on the fourth day 8 hours making an average of $8\frac{1}{4}$ hours per day.

The periods of relaxation allowed run as follows:—

First day—12 noon to 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. to 6 a.m.

Second day—6 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Third day—4 a.m. to 3 p.m. and 8 p.m. to 6 a.m.

Fourth day—6 a.m. to 11 a.m., 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. and 11 p.m. to 6 a.m.

These hours of relief are queer kind of irregular hours which are irritating and inconvenient to the men. They do not include provision for periodical intervals off duty of sufficient length to hearten the men for their next turns of duty. I think it necessary to provide for each man having a complete day's interval off duty after every 6 days' work and to adapt the hours of duty and relief as far as may be to the domestic convenience of the men.

Section strength proposed.

Supplementary Force against emergency.

To meet these necessities, I propose to have Sections of the uniform strength of 1 head constable and 7 constables each. Six men of each Section will be on duty at a time and daily 1 man of each Section will proceed off duty for a clear holiday, his place being filled by the man returning that day from a similar holiday. The Section head constables will also be grouped into sixes and for purposes of weekly relief—an additional head constable will be allowed for each of these groups. This will give each head constable and man a complete holiday once in every seven days, and, by merely suspending the weekly holiday temporarily, a considerable supplementary Force of Divisional Police can be automatically assembled and retained on duty indefinitely without any undue strain upon the men and without any kind of disturbance to the ordinary work of the stations. This Force, on the strengths I shall propose for the various units, will number 2 Sergeants, 18 head constables and 123 constables. Its existence will help me greatly when disorders are threatened or occur. Its mobilisation will make no difference to the performance of the ordinary duties of the Police which will proceed as usual, with the staff allotted for them at full strength. The extra Force can be kept on duty indefinitely without disturbance to other work or strain. Nor will the men lose their holiday. It will merely be postponed for the period of trouble which is unlikely in any event to last for more than a day or two. The scheme costs nothing as compared with present arrangements which offer no similar advantages. The Station Remain System, which was very expensive even in the days when it functioned, purported to yield a roughly equivalent Force only for a few hours at a time. If men called up were retained for longer, the whole normal work of the City was thrown into disorder. If my proposals are sanctioned, it would be difficult to exaggerate the increased degree of security and comfort I shall feel in discharging my responsibility for law and order in the City. I shall deal later with the cycles of duty of the Sections.

General Duty head constables.

Under the present system a General Duty head constable is allowed to each Station separately from the Section strength. The Sections will work in sets of 3 and I propose to allot under the heading "Sections" 3 head constables for out-door supervision in each Station and 1 head constable for General Duty to be available during the busy hours of the day at the Station-houses—7 a.m.

to 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. This head constable will also sleep in the Station-house and take turns of watch with the Station sentry when prisoners are in the lock-up. The heading "General Duty" under head constables will therefore disappear from the Allocation List.

Duties outside the Sections.

In addition to the Section strength, it is necessary to allot additional head constables and men to the various Stations for the performance of duty outside the ordinary duties expected of the men of the Sections. On the present Allocation List in this connection sentries are provided only for the Divisional Headquarters Stations. It is actually necessary to provide sentries at the Sub-stations also. The period daily between which the Station sentries have to be awake and on the alert extends only from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. and, in considering the effective duty performed by them, only this period of 16 hours need be taken into consideration. The night sentries who merely sleep in the Station from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. are little disturbed and get practically a complete night's rest. I think, therefore, that it is sufficient to provide 2 sentries per Station which will give each man 8 hours of waking duty per day. The 6 sentries of each Three-Station-Division will be treated as a Section, work being regulated from the Divisional Headquarters and I shall provide the 7 constables for this Section on the Division Cusbah Station strength. In 'G' Division in which there are 4 Stations an additional Section of constables will be allowed on the G-4 strength which will undertake both sentry duty at the Station and beat work in the Moore Market. 2 head constables will also be necessary for Moore Market duty. There is a good deal of tappal work to be undertaken in the Sub-stations and a tappal constable on the strength of each Station is a necessity. Process work is not provided for at all. It is necessary to provide for it and I propose to allot the strength on the basis of 1 process constable on the strength of each Station. The heading "spare" in the Allocation List merely purports to account for superfluous men who cannot otherwise be accounted for. It will disappear.

Fort St. George Sub-Station.

Fort St. George is now in the limits of B-1 Station. It will be more convenient in every way to work the Fort as a Sub-station of D Division and I propose that its jurisdiction be transferred accordingly. Draft notification to effect this change is in Annexure XII. The Sub-station is now manned by a strength of 4 head constables and 16 constables to perform sentry duty at three gates and in the outpost in reliefs. Two sections of 7 constables each will suffice to perform the Sub-station duties, 2 constables of each Section working at a time in relief. Three head constables are required as will be hereafter explained.

Jam Bazaar Outpost.

The Jam Bazaar Outpost of D-2 Station has now a strength of 2 head constables and 4 constables which fits in with no particular system of work. A section of 7 constables has to be attached to this outpost and 3 head constables are required to enable one officer of this rank always to be on duty in the Outpost limits.

One Sub-Inspector for each Station charge.

Division jurisdiction.

With investigation work taken away, a single Sub-Inspector will amply suffice for the management of each Station. The other provisions for miscellaneous work on the present Allocation List are sufficient.

The *frontispiece* of this report is a map of the City with the different Division jurisdictions as proposed blocked out in colours. These jurisdictions are as conveniently arranged as is practicable and apart from the transfer of the Fort from B to D, I do not propose to alter them.

The following table gives information affecting the work and responsibilities of the Uniformed Police in the different stations, excluding the Harbour Division:—

Station.	Rough area in square miles.	Number of licensed toddy and arrack shops.	Number of summonses received for service during 1927.	Number of warrants received for execution in 1927.	Number of night-cases charged in 1927.	Rough figure of population of station area.	Rough figure of number of residential houses in the station area.	Petty crimes and occurrences for investigation in 1927.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
B-1 ..	·36	1	493	78	1,251	40,000	1,500	24
B-2 ..	·24	2	1,057	201	2,625	8,000	1,600	31
B-3 ..	·20	2	584	105	1,714	80,000	2,500	17
B Division.	·80	5	2,134	384	5,590	78,000	5,600	72
C-1 ..	·32	2	1,530	245	4,302	22,000	3,013	84
C-2 ..	·24	4	939	142	2,280	20,000	2,000	23
C-3 ..	·42	6	1,168	331	1,766	50,000	3,000	56
C Division.	·98	12	3,637	718	8,348	92,000	8,013	163
D-1 ..	·45	2	451	63	808	20,000	2,000	72
D-2 ..	·48	2	738	144	1,287	40,000	4,000	113
D-3 ..	·60	3	868	70	879	30,000	3,000	38
D Division.	1·53	7	2,057	277	2,974	90,000	9,000	223
E-1 ..	2·96	7	593	22	947	25,000	3,000	49
E-2 ..	1·44	4	650	39	931	25,000	4,000	71
E-3 ..	2·11	3	215	19	377	12,000	1,200	25
E Division.	6·51	14	1,458	80	2,255	62,000	8,200	145
F-1 ..	·72	6	268	46	1,507	30,000	5,000	91
F-2 ..	1·60	4	408	28	569	4,900	2,720	71
F-3 ..	3·00	3	152	13	231	12,600	5,000	21
F Division.	5·32	13	828	87	2,307	47,500	12,720	183
G-1 ..	1·00	4	325	98	1,022	30,000	6,000	43
G-2 ..	2·50	2	65	6	780	12,000	2,000	25
G-3 ..	4·00	4	197	71	678	40,000	8,000	93
G-4 ..	·75	4	290	91	1,085	20,000	3,000	22
G Division.	8·25	14	877	266	3,565	102,000	19,000	183
H-1 ..	·99	6	472	73	1,365	42,000	11,500	82
H-2 ..	·80	9	425	57	746	25,000	12,000	24
H-3 ..	2·88	2	148	64	278	15,000	2,000	37
H Division.	4·67	17	1,045	194	2,389	82,000	25,500	143

Proposed allocation of Station staffs.

The following table shows the detailed distribution of the allocation strength of the Uniformed Police as I propose to allot it to the several Stations. Actual needs of the work to be undertaken in the Stations have been carefully considered in making these allotments. For purposes of weekly relief, the Sectional head constables of each Division will be grouped together and an additional head constable is allowed on No. 1 Station strength for every 6 head constables for whom there is actual duty.

The sections of sentries will be worked on a divisional basis and their numbers are, therefore, shown at Divisional headquarters, with the exception of G-4 Station, where a complete Section of constables will attend to the Station sentry duty as well as Moore Market duty during the hours the market is open.

The nucleus of beat and patrol work in each Station will be the strength of 4 head constables and 3 Sections of 7 constables each. Where an additional Section of constables is provided, its actual effective strength for duty at a time will be 6 men and these men will be distributed 2 to each relief to reinforce the Section on duty. Where two additional Sections of constables are allowed, the Section on duty will be reinforced by 4 men of the additional Sections in each relief.

Station.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Head constables.			Constables.							Total.
			Sections.	Writer.	Total.	Gardener.	Sections.	Sentries.	Process.	Tappal.	Orderly.	Miscellaneous.	
B-1 ..	1	2	*6	1	7	1	21	†7	1	1	1	..	32
B-2 ..	1	..	4	1	5	1	21	..	1	1	..	..	24
B-3 ..	1	..	4	1	5	1	21	..	1	1	..	..	24
C-1 ..	1	3	*6	1	7	1	28	†7	1	1	1	..	39
C-2 ..	1	..	4	1	5	1	21	..	1	1	..	..	24
C-3 ..	1	..	4	1	5	1	28	..	1	1	..	..	31
D-1 ..	1	3	*7	1	8	1	28	†7	1	1	1	..	40
Fort outpost.	..	..	3	..	3	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	14
D-2 ..	1	..	4	1	5	1	28	..	1	1	..	..	31
Jam Bazaar outpost	..	..	3	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7
D-3 ..	1	..	4	1	5	1	21	..	1	1	..	..	24
E-1 ..	1	2	*6	1	7	1	35	†7	1	1	1	..	46
E-2 ..	1	..	4	1	5	1	21	..	1	1	..	..	24
E-3 ..	1	..	4	1	5	1	28	..	1	1	..	..	31
F-1 ..	1	2	*6	1	7	1	28	†7	1	1	1	..	39
F-2 ..	1	..	4	1	5	1	28	..	1	1	..	..	31
F-3 ..	1	..	4	1	5	1	28	..	1	1	..	..	31
G-1 ..	1	2	*7	1	8	1	28	†7	1	1	1	..	39
G-2 ..	1	..	4	1	5	1	28	..	1	1	..	..	31
G-3 ..	1	..	4	1	5	1	28	..	1	1	..	..	31
G-4 ..	1	..	4	1	5	1	28	..	1	1	..	..	31
H-1 ..	1	2	*6	1	7	1	21	†7	1	1	1	..	31
H-2 ..	1	..	4	1	5	1	21	..	1	1	..	..	24
H-3 ..	1	..	4	1	5	1	21	..	1	1	..	..	24
Total ..	22	16	112	22	134	22	581	56	22	22	7	3	713

* One additional head constable allowed for weekly reliefs of each Section group of head constables.

† Provision of Station sentries—one Section.

‡ For sentry duty and Moore Market beat combined.

§ Two head constables provided for Moore Market work.

|| Chepauk Park constable.

¶ For Basin Bridge wharf duty—vide G.O. No. 589-N, Judicial, dated 30th June 1882.

Cycle of work proposed for Sections.

As has already been stated, the present cycle of duties omits from consideration the convenience of the men. Reliefs at 6 a.m. are irksome inasmuch as men taking over duty at this hour cannot get their morning *Kanji* in comfort before they start. Nor are the intervals between the periods of day duty well suited to the men's domestic arrangements. The spell of night duty from 8 p.m. to 4 a.m. might as well last till dawn for any advantage the men feel in being relieved a couple of hours earlier. Half of the men perform night duty every night which, I think, is more of a strain than is reasonable and I do not think that needs justify it. There are now

for 5 hours of the night, when all patrols are manned, no fewer than 59 head constables and 410 constables on night patrol duty at the same time in the City, while, in Calcutta, a slightly larger area than Madras (30.8 square miles against 29 square miles) 32 head constables and 233 men on night patrol at a time are found to satisfy requirements. The principle of our present night patrols that all parts of the City area should be thoroughly patrolled and guarded is not, I think, a practicable one. In fact to provide effective watch and ward for 29 square miles of town would require a small army. If we restrict our aim to the patrol and watch of all avenues and thoroughfares by which thieves are likely to come and go and the points in the road system which they are bound to pass, and work this policy properly, we shall do very well. In fact, at present, while our patrols are lost among back alleys and blind lanes and streets, the thieves are making off with impunity with their loot along the highways. With one relief of the Patrol Sections for night duty we shall have, including the Harbour Police, a night Patrol Force on duty at a time of 38 head constables and 194 constables and, in addition to these, 40 men of the Plain Clothes staff will be moving about checking the known habituals at their houses. I propose, therefore, to have only one relief on night duty each night which will give the men two clear nights in bed out of three.

Cycle of constables' duties.

The following table shows the cycle of reliefs which I propose and the rotation of duties over a period of 4 days :—

Reliefs.	Hours.	Sections on duty for four days.			
		1	2	3	4
First	7 a.m. to 11 a.m. ..	A	B	C	A
Second	11 a.m. to 3 p.m. ..	B	C	A	B
Third	3 p.m. to 7 p.m. ..	A	B	C	A
Fourth	7 p.m. to 11 p.m. ..	B	C	A	B
Fifth	11 p.m. to 7 a.m. ..	C	A	B	C

Incidence of constables' duties.

The following table shows the incidence of a constable's duty for a period of three days :—

First day—Beat duty from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.—8 hours.

Second day—Night patrol from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m.—8 hours.

Third day—Beat duty from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m.—8 hours.

Arrangements will be made to relieve the men of both reliefs in batches from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. for half an hour for their evening meals.

The period of actual night patrol of the fifth relief will be only from 12 midnight to 5 a.m., i.e., 5 hours. The hours of patrol may be varied subject to the period of 5 hours of actual patrol not being exceeded. When not on patrol, the men may rest at the Station-houses.

Cycle of Sentry duties.

The Sentry Sections of constables will work in reliefs from 6 a.m. to 10 a.m., 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., 6 p.m. to 10 p.m., and from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.

The following table shows the incidence of their work for three days :—

Hours.	Sections.		
6 a.m. to 10 a.m.	A	B	A
10 a.m. to 2 p.m.	B	A	B
2 p.m. to 6 p.m.	A	B	A
6 p.m. to 10 p.m.	B	A	B
10 p.m. to 6 a.m.*	A	B	A

* Sleeping in Station.

Moore Market Duty.

I propose to relieve men of the Sentry Sections for their weekly holiday at 10 p.m. daily and they will re-join duty after their holiday at 10 a.m. on the third day.

Two head constables and 4 constables are allowed on the G-4 strength for Moore Market duty. Of these men 1 head constable and 2 constables will do duty at a time in rotation, spells of duty running from 6-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m., from 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m., from 1 p.m. to 4-30 p.m., and from 4-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. This gives 7 hours of duty for each head constable and constable. The G-4 Sentry and Moore Market Beat Section of constables will be distributed as between Sentry duty at the Station and Moore Market duties as shown in the following table :—

Duty.	Hours.	Seven days.						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
First sentry watch	6 a.m. to 10 a.m.	A	B	C	D	E	F	A
First spell Moore Market.	6-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m.	C and D	B and E	E and F	F and A	A and B	B and C	C and D
Second sentry watch.	10 a.m. to 2 p.m.	D	E	F	A	B	C	D
Second spell Moore Market.	10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m.	E and F	F and A	A and B	B and C	C and D	D and E	E and F
Third spell Moore Market.	1 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.	C and D	D and E	E and F	F and A	A and B	B and C	C and D
Third sentry watch.	2 p.m. to 6 p.m.	A	B	C	D	E	F	A
Fourth spell Moore Market.	4-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m.	E and F	F and A	A and B	B and C	C and D	D and E	E and F
Fourth sentry watch.	6 p.m. to 10 p.m.	B	C	D	E	F	A	B
Night sentry	10 p.m. to 6 a.m.	A	B	C	D	E	F	A

(Sections A, B, C, D, E and F.)

The 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. sentry will proceed on his weekly holiday after finishing this turn of duty daily in the G-4 Sentry and Moore Market Section, his place on the cycle of the following day's duty being taken at 6 a.m. next morning by the constable returning from his day off.

Cycle of head constables' duties.

Station head constables' duties will be worked as follows, taking period of 5 days (3 head constables for Section duty and 1 head constable for General Duty in each Station) :—

Spells of duty.	Hours.	Head constables' duty for 5 days.				
		1	2	3	4	5
First section relief	7 a.m. to 11 a.m.	A	B	C	D	A
First spell general duty	Do.	B	C	D	A	B
Second section relief	11 a.m. to 3 p.m.	C	D	A	B	C
Third section relief	3 p.m. to 7 p.m.	A	B	C	D	A
Second spell general duty	4 p.m. to 8 p.m.	B	C	D	A	B
Fourth section relief	7 p.m. to 11 p.m.	C	D	A	B	C
Fifth section relief	11 p.m. to 7 a.m.	D	A	B	C	D

A. First head constable.
B. Second head constable.
C. Third head constable.
D. Fourth head constable.
* The General Duty head constable will sleep at the Station-house from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.

Incidence of head constables' duties.

The incidence of a head constable's duties over four days will be as follows:—

- First day—Section duty from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.—8 hours.
 Second day—Night patrol duty from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m.—8 hours.
 Third day—Section duty from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m.—8 hours.
 Fourth day—General duty at Station from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.—8 hours.

Three head constables of the Fort Sub-Station and 3 head constables of the Jam Bazaar Outpost will work as a section or group in three reliefs in accordance with the cycle of duty and reliefs shown for constables.

Relief for weekly holiday.

For purposes of relief for the weekly holiday, I propose that the Section day should run from 7 a.m. to 7 a.m., as shown in the above table and that daily a constable of each Section should proceed for his day off after relief from the last spell of duty on which his Section is engaged on the day of relief. This, in practice, will mean, turning to the above table showing the cycle of Section duties and, taking the first day of the cycle, that the constable relieved from A Section will finish his duty at 7 p.m. on the first day of the cycle and rejoin his Section for duty at 11 a.m. on the third day. The constable relieved from B Section will proceed for his holiday after relief at 11 p.m. on the first day and rejoin his Section for duty at 11 p.m. on the third day, while the constable relieved from C Section will have a clear spell from 7 a.m. at the close of the first day until 7 a.m. on the opening of the third day. These men will be relieved for their weekly holidays from A, B and C Sections in rotation, the man relieved from A Section rejoining B Section on the third day and so on.

The relief of Section and General Duty head constables for their weekly day off will be arranged Divisionwar. Reverting to the above table showing the cycle of duties of these head constables in each Station, the Division Inspector will arrange to relieve head constables B and C of No. 1 Station on the first day of the week, head constables B and C of No. 2 Station on the second day of the week and head constables B and C of No. 3 Station on the third day of the week, head constables D and A of No. 1 Station on the fourth day of the week, head constables D and A of No. 2 Station on the fifth day of the week and head constables D and A of No. 3 Station on the sixth day of the week, and so on.

7

THE HARBOUR POLICE.

Existing force.

The Harbour Police has now a permanent strength of 1 Inspector, 11 Sergeants, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 24 head constables and 126 constables. There is also a temporary force for Quarantine duty in the port of 1 Sergeant, 3 head constables and 14 constables. The permanent force combines the separate Marine Police and Harbour Police forces which formerly existed and carries out all Harbour Police duties ashore and afloat. There are almost continuous duties for the temporary Quarantine Force. The

Details of present allocation.

division, in addition to ordinary police responsibilities, undertakes watch and ward in the Harbour premises under G.O. No. 68, Marine, dated 27th January 1902.

The following table shows the details of the present allocation [vide G.Os. Nos. 1248, Judicial, dated 25th July 1906, 1545, Judicial, dated 2nd September 1907, 1700, Judicial, dated 22nd December 1908, 1308, Judicial, dated 30th June 1913, 238, Home (Judicial), dated 29th January 1918, 2689, Home (Judicial), dated 21st November 1919, 1283, Home (Judicial), dated 22nd May 1920 and 540, Judicial, dated 26th August 1921]:—

Inspector	..	..	..	..	1
Sub-Inspectors	..	..	..	..	3
Sergeants	..	..	..	..	11
Head constables	..	..	..	..	24
Constables	..	..	..	..	126
Sergeants—					
Floating patrol	..	..	..	..	3
Gates—4 (2 for each gate by relief)	..	..	..	..	8
Head constables—					
Station-writer	..	..	..	..	1
Station duty	..	..	..	..	1
Detectives	..	..	..	..	2
Sections—4 (5* for each section)	..	..	..	..	20
Constables—					
Points (day and night)—26—					
served by 4 Police constables					
each	..	..	..	..	104
Gardener	..	..	..	..	1
Inspector's orderly	..	..	..	..	1
Tappal	..	..	..	..	1
Detectives	..	..	..	..	4 plus 1
Sentries	..	..	..	..	4
Reserve for casualties	..	..	..	..	10

* Remarks.—One head constable to check men and four for four points.

M DIVISION QUARANTINE STAFF.

Strength—1 Sergeant, 3 head constables and 14 constables.

The cost of the Harbour Police force is paid by the Port Trust Board and the Government in the proportion of 2 to 1—vide G.O. No. 420, Home (Judicial), dated 20th February 1919.

A Vacancy Reserve of 10 constables is supposed to be allowed on the inadequate basis of 7 per cent. of the force. Correctly calculated there should have been 11 constables on this Reserve instead of 10. In practice, the fact that there is a Vacancy Reserve at all has been lost sight of. The 10 Reserve constables are appropriated to new posts which have now to be served and the full sanctioned strength is being employed on current duties. Specific routine duties in the Port and the Harbour are of such importance that they cannot be neglected and the force has always to be kept up to the full strength. This is achieved by drawing upon the Casualty Reserve provided for the other Stations in the City and at the sacrifice of general police work. To put matters on a proper footing, it is necessary to calculate the strength necessary for all duties in the Harbour and add to it a sufficient provision for training and casualties.

Distribution of cost of force.

Present Vacancy Reserve.

Present system of
ities.

The system of duties of the Harbour Police Division differs entirely from the system in the other Police Divisions of the City. The sections are deputed on duty in 6 watches of 4 hours each running from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m. They are divided into four reliefs and, as originally arranged, at any given time one relief should be on duty, one in Station-remain, one off for meals and the fourth on house-turn. Actually, however, as in the case of the other Divisions, the principle of this system has been lost sight of in revising the strength from time to time and, as with the Divisions, the Station Remain system has degenerated to be an anomalous and irrational affair. There are men on station-remain from 6 a.m. to 10 a.m., from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m., from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m., from 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. and throughout the night from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. From 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., however, there is no such force in reserve. As I have said, one relief is supposed to be always on house-turn, which means that the whole work of the Division is normally performed by the three reliefs on duty, which gives to each relief a working day of 8 hours on duty and 5 hours in remain. Half of the men are on duty every night, one relief taking the place of another at 2 a.m. As a set-off against the extraordinary pressure and strain of these arrangements on the men, every fourth day is a house-turn day for each relief. In spite of this, the comparative rigour of the Harbour Police duties have long been a subject of reasonable discontent among the men. As regards the hours of duty, the night relief at 2 a.m. which occurs two nights in three days' duty for each man and the morning relief at 6 a.m. are particularly objected to. It is necessary to devise some other arrangement on more rational lines, better adapted both to the claims of work and to the convenience of the men.

The 24 head constables on the strength are deputed to do duty on specified posts or to other miscellaneous work on no fixed system. Their deputation to work and their hours of work vary greatly and are at the discretion or whim of the Inspector and Sub-Inspectors. It is desirable to fix the strength of head constables with close regard to the work they have to do and to fit them in with the general system of work decided upon.

The 11 Sergeants on the permanent strength are distributed as follows:—Three Sergeants perform a continuous Floating Patrol in 3 reliefs in spells of duty running from 6 a.m. to 12 noon, 12 noon to 6 p.m., 6 p.m. to 10 p.m., 10 p.m. to 2 a.m. and 2 a.m. to 6 a.m. This means that these three Sergeants are on duty for two nights out of three. The remaining 8 Sergeants are used for fixed day posts at the important Harbour Gates in two reliefs, their spells of duty running from 6 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 1 p.m. to 8 p.m. These Sergeants also perform night rounds in turns checking the constables and head constables on duty within the Harbour premises. The temporary Sergeant's duty is the general charge and supervision of the temporary Quarantine staff. The 12 Sergeants (including the temporary Sergeant) on the Station strength are given a change of

duty weekly, but the Floating Patrol Sergeants have a harder time of it than can be justified.

Proposed change of
system of work.

The "Station Remain" system must, I think, as in the case of the Town Divisions, go by the board. What remains of the system is extravagant in men and of no practical utility. Duties at fixed posts in the Harbour are, of all the duties that fall to the lot of the different units of the City Police, the most dreary and depressing, and it is even more necessary in the Harbour than elsewhere to reduce the spells of duty within reasonable limits, to fix the hours of relief as far as practicable to suit the convenience and habits of life of the men and to provide them with a clear day off duty after six days of work. The Sergeants in the Harbour cannot as elsewhere be allowed Sundays off and their work is one continuous grind.

Constables' duties.

Work in the Harbour begins to get busy only by 7 a.m. every morning. I propose accordingly to commence the day duty at 7 a.m. for head constables and constables and to fix the spells of day duty from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m., from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. and from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. Between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. there is not much doing and it will be possible in this spell to allow the men on duty off in batches for their meals. Night duty will run in one continuous spell from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. During the hours of day duty, 7 constables are required at a time for duty at the gates, 1 constable has to be on duty at the South Quay, 1 at the South Crane and Combustible Shed, 3 at No. I Transit Shed, 3 at No. II Transit Shed, 3 at No. III Transit Shed, 4 at No. IV Transit Shed, 1 at the Anchor Steps, 1 at the Goods Shed, 1 at the North Arm and 1 at the Strong Room. Three constables are also required on the average for miscellaneous temporary posts or duties which have from time to time to be served in connection with temporary necessities. The total number of men required for out-door day duty at a time is, therefore, 29 to which, for purposes of section work, I would add the sentry at the Station-house, making 30 posts or duties in all. At night 6 gates have to be manned, while men are posted 1 at the South Crane and Combustible Shed, 1 at the South Quay, 9 at the Transit Sheds, 1 at the Anchor Steps and 1 at the Strong Room. In addition to these, 2 men patrol the North Arm and 2 men patrol the Railway Line and Western Wall. To these duties I would add a Station-house sentry, making 24 posts or duties in all. I propose to serve these 30 day posts and 24 night posts by 15 Sections of 7 constables each in three reliefs as will appear hereunder. A seventh constable in each Section is allowed so that each constable may be relieved once a week for a complete day off duty, making 30 men available for duty by day at a time and 30 men by night. Night duty for a continuous stretch of 8 hours at Harbour posts would be much too exacting and I propose to provide relief in this matter by utilising for the purpose the 6 additional constables available in each relief after filling the 24 night posts or duties. The night duties will be divided into 4 conveniently

arranged groups, each comprising 6 posts or duties. No. 1 group will have its base at the Station-house and will include the Station sentry. No. 2 and No. 3 groups will have their base at the Sergeant's bunk and No. 4 group will have its base at the Passenger Shed in the south of the Harbour. Two of the six supernumerary constables will be kept in reserve at the Station against need. The other four will be distributed, one to each group, relieving the men on duty on the relay system once every 40 minutes. By this arrangement regular patrol between the posts throughout the night will be provided for, the men will have continual change of scene, and each man will have two 20-minute rests at his group base during his spell of night duty. The objections to a single prolonged spell of night duty will thus disappear and each constable will have rest for two clear nights out of three.

The following table shows the cycle of duty and relief proposed for a Harbour Section over 4 days:—

Reliefs.	Hours.	Sections on duty for four days.			
		1	2	3	4
First	7 a.m. to 11 a.m.	A	B	C	A
Second	11 a.m. to 3 p.m.	B	C	A	B
Third	3 p.m. to 7 p.m.	A	B	C	A
Fourth	7 p.m. to 11 p.m.	B	C	A	B
Fifth	11 p.m. to 7 a.m.	C	A	B	C

The following table shows the incidence of the duty of a constable over 3 days:—

First day—Day duty from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.—8 hours.

Second day—Night duty from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. (with two 20-minute rests)—7 hours and 20 minutes.

Third day—Day duty from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 11 p.m.—8 hours.

Head constables' duties.

A Section of 7 head constables to provide 6 head constables on duty at a time will be necessary. During the day time, this Section will serve the following duties in rotation:—

- (1) Station duty,
- (2) Checking points,
- (3) Post duty at No. I Gate,
- (4) Post duty at No. II Gate,
- (5) Post duty at the Goods Shed, and
- (6) Duty at Dutiable Import Shed.

In the night time, 4 posts have to be served by head constables—

- (1) at No. II Gate,
- (2) at No. V Gate,
- (3) at the sealed railway waggon, and
- (4) at the Dutiable Import Shed.

The remaining 2 head constables on duty at night will be responsible for checking all the constables' posts in the Harbour and for relieving the head constables on fixed duties for half an hour's rest in rotation. Each

Sergeants' duties.

fixed duties for half an hour's rest in rotation. Each head constable will thus have 7 hours duty between fixed post duty and checking duty with two half-an-hour intervals at the Station-house. The hours and incidence of duty will be the same as for constables.

I propose that the Sergeants should start duty at 6 a.m. as at present and their spells of duty should run from 6 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 1 p.m. to 8 p.m. at a stretch, as the Sergeants prefer these hours.

The incidence of the Harbour Sergeants' duties is very heavy and the duties themselves are of a monotonous nature. Nor can these Sergeants be allowed Sunday off as is the case with the Town Sergeants. Their work, as matters stand, is undoubtedly too exacting and I therefore propose an addition of two Sergeants to the strength to enable me to arrange that each Sergeant is relieved for a complete day's rest once a week. To make the burden of Floating Patrol night duty bearable, I shall put all the 14 Sergeants on a single roster and distribute work equally among them as shown in the following table. Over a fortnight each Sergeant will do an exactly equal amount of work:—

14 Sergeants—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M and N.

HARBOUR SERGEANTS' ROSTER.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
<i>First week.</i>							
1. Quarantine (8 hours) ..	A	G	M	E	K	C	I
2. Floating—6 a.m. to 1 p.m.	B	H	N	F	L	D	J
3. Gate duty—6 a.m. to 1 p.m.	C, D, E and F	I, J, K and L	A, B, C and D	H, M, N and A	E, F, G and H	K, L, M and N	A, B, C and D
4. Floating—1 p.m. to 8 p.m.	G	M	E	K	C	I	N
5. Gate duty—1 p.m. to 8 p.m.	H, I, J and K	N, A, B and C	F, G, H and I	L, M, N and A	D, E, F and G	J, K, L and M	B, C, D and E
6. Floating—8 p.m. to 1 a.m.	L	D	J	B	H	N	F
7. Do. —1 a.m. to 6 a.m.	A	G	M	E	K	C	I
8. Night rounds (4 hours) ..	B	H	N	F	L	D	J
9. Off duty	M and N	E and F	K and L	C and D	I and J	A and B	G and H
<i>Second week.</i>							
1. Quarantine (8 hours) ..	N	F	L	D	J	B	H
2. Floating—6 a.m. to 1 p.m.	A	G	M	E	K	C	I
3. Gate duty—6 a.m. to 1 p.m.	B, C, D and E	H, I, J and K	N, A, B and C	F, G, H and I	L, M, N and A	D, E, F and G	J, K, L and M
4. Floating—1 p.m. to 8 p.m.	F	L	D	J	B	H	N
5. Gate duty—1 p.m. to 8 p.m.	G, H, I and J	M, N, A and B	E, F, G and H	K, L, M and N	C, D, E and F	I, J, K and L	A, B, C and D
6. Floating—8 p.m. to 1 a.m.	K	C	I	B	H	N	F
7. Do. —1 a.m. to 6 a.m.	N	F	L	D	J	B	H
8. Night rounds (4 hours) ..	A	G	M	E	K	C	I
9. Off duty	L and M	D and E	J and K	B and C	H and I	N and A	F and G

The above table gives each Sergeant three spells of night duty in a fortnight. On the average each Sergeant will do 7 hours of day duty and 1 hour of night duty, i.e., 8 hours per day. The duties over a fortnight are exactly equally distributed among the Sergeants.

Sub-Inspectors.

Complete strength proposed.

The Harbour Station is in a different position to the other Town Stations, as the Division Inspector is personally in sole direct charge of it. There are a great many miscellaneous duties, such as boarding of ships, checking of passports, enquiries of and about passengers, etc., which have to be performed by responsible officers. With responsibility for investigation removed, it will be necessary to have two Sub-Inspectors on the staff.

The following table shows the complete strength proposed for the Harbour Police, excluding the Casualty Reserve:—

Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.				Head constables.				Constables.					
		Floating Patrol.	Gate Duty.	Weekly Relief.	Total.	Fixed Post Duty and Cheeking.	Writer.	General Duty.	Total.	Sections.	Gardener.	Tappal.	Orderly.	Process.	Total.
1	2	3	8	2	13	21	1	1	23	105	1	1	1	1	109

The temporary Quarantine staff will remain as at present.

These figures give the following variations as against the present strength:—

Variations in effective strength.

Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Head constables.	Constables.
— 1	+ 2	— 1	— 7

Discounting, however, 1 Sub-Inspector and 3 constables removed from the investigation staff of the Harbour Station and setting them against the provision made on the Central Investigating Staff for Harbour cases and allowing for the fact that for years the Casualty Reserve of 10 Police constables has been treated as strength for duty, the real result of these changes will be to increase and reduce the *effective* strength of the various ranks employed on Harbour and Marine duties as follows:—

Casualty Reserve.

Sergeants.	Head constables.	Constables.
+ 2	— 1	— 14

The Port Trust Fund is supposed to bear two-thirds of the cost of the force, but, as I have pointed out, additional Police have not been sanctioned to meet the increased needs that have arisen in recent years, the difficulty having been solved by keeping the whole sanctioned force up to full strength for employment on current work. This has thrown the whole burden of provision for training and leave for the Harbour on the Casualty Reserves sanctioned for the City Divisional and Armed Reserve Forces, work outside the Harbour has had to suffer and the Port Trust Fund has escaped for years the debit which it ought to have borne in respect of Harbour Police men on leave and under training. At any rate, the provision of 10 constables for these purposes, even if the men could be employed as intended, would be totally inadequate. Harbour duties and posts

are of such a nature that they cannot be left unfilled. The work is exceedingly trying and the toll of casualties is fairly heavy—the actual average daily figure over 3 months which I have worked out comes to 20 per cent. A Casualty Reserve of 15 per cent. (i.e., 15 on reserve for every 85 effective strength) is the lowest provision that *might*, with a little restriction on the grant of leave, meet the case and I recommend that a Reserve on this basis be allotted. Calculated on a strength of 23 head constables and 109 constables, the Casualty Reserve should be 23 constables, increasing the present Casualty Reserve provision by 13 constables and increasing the total strength of constables to 132.

Distribution of increased cost.

The debit against the Port Trust Fund will be increased in respect of 2 Sergeants and 6 constables added to the strength subject to reduction in respect of 1 Sub-Inspector and 1 head constable saved. I do not propose to complicate matters by any charge on the Port Trust Fund in respect of the services of the Central Investigation Staff in Harbour cases. Important cases in the Harbour are few and far between and prolonged investigations are very rarely necessary. Any charge fairly calculated on this account would be inconsiderable. The monthly debit to the Port Trust Fund will therefore, on account of increase of staff and independently of general changes in pay and allowances to be hereafter proposed, be increased as follows:—

Heads of charges at two-thirds actual cost.	Charges on account of				Total
	+ 2 Sergeants	— 1 Sub-Inspector.	— 1 Head constable.	+ 6 Police constables.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries	+ 180	— 67	— 26	+ 108	+ 195
Rents	+ 53	— 27	— 5	+ 20	+ 41
Leave and Pensionary contributions	+ 45	— 17	— 6	+ 26	+ 48
Clothing and Equipment	+ 17	..	— 3	+ 16	+ 30
Total	+ 295	— 111	— 40	+ 170	+ 314

Boat and Launch Establishment.

The Police motor launch and the establishment of Police Boats are all that are required for patrol work in the Harbour. The crews also are sufficient and no re-arrangement of work under this head is called for.

Agreement of the Port Trust Board.

The re-organisation of the system of work makes no difference as far as the performance of the various duties required of the Police by the Harbour authorities is concerned, except that the Harbour premises will be effectively patrolled by night for the first time, the various posts will be more regularly filled, and it is hoped that, with the considerable relaxation of the strain on officers and men, their duties will be more efficiently discharged than they have been in the past.

The Port Trust Board agree to these proposals—vide Annexure XI.

MOUNTED BRANCH.

Horses.

An establishment of 56 horses is now sanctioned. These horses are utilised as follows:—

(1) For Headquarters Stables Sergeant and Mounted Branch—15 horses.

(2) For patrol—Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants—41 horses.

Charge of Headquarters Stables.

An officer of the rank of Sergeant is sanctioned (vide G.O. Mis. No. 511, Judicial, dated 28th July 1926) for the charge of the Headquarters Stables, the practice being to appoint a selected ex-cavalry-man and to train him for 6 months in the local Veterinary College before he is posted to the appointment. This officer keeps the stable accounts, looks after the horses, superintends breaking and training of remounts and imparts instruction to the Sowars and to Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants under training for Divisional work. He also looks after the Prison Van, harness and saddlery. He takes command of the Sowars in drill exercises and when they are called out to act as a troop. He visits and inspects the Divisional stables.

Divisional Mounted Police.

Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants of Divisions, who reach a satisfactory standard of efficiency in the management of their horses during training, are supplied with horses for patrol work in their jurisdictions. A proportion of these officers can always be mobilised to act as a body in an emergency.

Sowar Troop.

The strength of the Mounted Sowars was increased to 1 Head Sowar and 13 Sowars in G.Os. Mis No. 599, Judicial, dated 20th September 1926 and Mis. No. 117, Judicial, dated 14th April 1927. The men of this troop are subject in ordinary times to continuous training. They also exercise the horses of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants on leave and on other duty. They are always immediately available for despatch to any part of the City to act as a troop in case of emergency. During the Simon Commission troubles of this year and on other occasions the services of this troop in dispersing riotous assemblies and maintaining order have been invaluable. The only trouble is that it is too small in number and I advocate strongly its increase by 6 Sowars. This increase will give me a troop of 1 Sergeant, 1 Head Sowar and 19 Sowars—a sufficient body, I think, to do its part in dealing with any emergency on the streets that is likely to arise—ready to act anywhere at a moment's notice. It would be difficult to over-emphasise the value to be attached to this small increase in the Mounted Force. It will make me feel immensely more secure. Its cost as compared with its utility will be inconsiderable. To mount the additional Sowars the establishment of horses will have to be increased by six.

Casualty Reserve of horses.

The principle of a Casualty Reserve for horses to replace horses laid aside temporarily on account of sickness is due to be recognised. The Mounted Branch is narrowly calculated for requirements and the wisdom of ensuring that the horses do not fall below effective

strength is obvious enough. The average number of horses incapacitated by sickness at a time last year was 5, but this includes 3 corks which ought to have been destroyed before the year opened. I ask for 2 additional horses to provide a margin against sickness in the stables. I shall arrange with the Chief Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, for regular veterinary inspection of the horses which will help to keep them fit and should ensure that Government money is not wasted on the maintenance of horses which are never likely to be fit for work again.

9

RECRUITS' TRAINING SCHOOL.

There is a Recruits' Training School at Headquarters, the nominal staff of which—one first grade head constable teacher and one third grade head constable teacher was sanctioned in G.O. No. 1523, Judicial, dated 22nd September 1905. The average number of Recruit constables under training at a time in the years 1922, 1923 and 1924 was 45. I selected these years, as the figures of subsequent years have been somewhat complicated by special enlistments against new sanctions of strength. In practice, a Sub-Inspector taken from other duty is employed in charge of the School which is being run, as far as I can judge, in an efficient manner. Its efficiency, however, is undoubtedly due to the large amount of time and attention devoted to its supervision by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Southern Range. If this School is to be continued, it will be necessary to sanction the appointment of a Sub-Inspector as Chief Instructor. I do not, however, consider that the continuance of the existence of this separate school for training constables for the City Police can be justified and propose that the training of the City Recruits be transferred to the Central Recruits' School at Vellore. No reasons are to be found in the correspondence (vide G.O. No. 1523, dated 22nd September 1905) for the School being continued when the Central Recruits' Schools in the mufassal were established, but I presume that its justification has lain in the fact that the law of the City Police Act is somewhat different to the law governing police work in the districts. This small difficulty can easily be got over by the institution at Vellore of a separate class in this subject for City Police Recruits. The City Recruits are now being trained in short lathi drill, but I anticipate that this important and useful branch of training will soon be adopted also for the District Recruits. There may be some slight difficulty experienced in inducing Recruits to go to Vellore, but I do not anticipate that this difficulty will be serious and men who are likely to object to so small an inconvenience are not the type of men we require. I consider it of some real importance that, with the closing down of the School, the time and attention which have necessarily to be devoted to it now by one of the Gazetted Officers of the City will be available for other purposes. This will entail a reduction in strength of 2 head constables.

CASUALTY AND TRAINING RESERVE.

Constabulary.

The position as to the Casualty and Training Reserve on the present allocation is very confused. On the report of the Indian Police Commission 1902-03, the basis of a 15 per cent. figure for the Constabulary Casualty and Training Reserve in the City was accepted. Subject to careful regulation of the grant of ordinary leave, I think this figure is enough but it has not unfortunately been consistently applied. Prior to 1918 a Casualty and Training Reserve of 224 constables on this basis was provided for all units of the force except the Harbour Police, the Intelligence Department, the Mounted Branch, and the Hackney Carriage Department. As has been shown above, a Casualty Reserve of 7 per cent. of the effective force was all that was allowed in the case of the Harbour Division. For the Intelligence Department, Mounted Branch and the Hackney Carriage Department no Casualty Reserve at all was allowed. By an error in calculation, the figure of 224 constables was in excess of the correct number by 1 constable. After the reduction of strength in 1918 [vide G.O. No. 196, Home (Judicial), dated 24th January 1918], excluding the Harbour Police Casualty Reserve, the Casualty Reserve was revised and fixed at 191 constables, which was 2 constables in excess of 15 per cent. of the total strength concerned. In 1922 the Armed Reserve was increased by 4 head constables and 89 constables and the Divisional Police by 223 constables—vide G.O. Press No. 426, Judicial, dated 28th March 1922. In this revision, the necessity for providing for a Casualty Reserve for the Divisional increase allotted for effective duties was lost sight of. There have been subsequent additions and reductions to the Casualty and Training Reserve as shown in the following table :—

	Casualty and Training Reserve prior to 1922.	202
G.O. Press No. 426, Judicial, dated 28th March 1922.	Addition of Armed Reserve strength in 1922.	14
G.O. Press No. 426, Judicial, dated 28th March 1922.	Addition to Divisional force in 1922.	4
G.O. Press No. 194, Judicial, dated 25th March 1926.	Traffic Re-organisation in 1926.	14
G.O. Mis. No. 368, Judicial, dated 80th June 1925.	Addition to F-3 Station in 1925.	1
G.O. Mis. No. 117, Judicial, dated 14th April 1927.	Reduction of Armed Reserve strength and increase of Mounted Branch staff.	— 2
G.O. Mis. No. 117, Judicial, dated 14th April 1927.	Increased strength of Sowars.	Nil

Present Casualty Reserve .. 233

The following table compares the Casualty Reserve now provided in the different units of the Force with the Casualty Reserve as it ought to be :—

Divisions.	Strength of			Casualty and Training Reserve at 15 per cent.	Casualty Reserve provided as per allocation list.	Difference.
	Head constables.	Constables.	Total.			
Reserve	21	192	346	61.0 or 61	59	2
B	17	116	146	25.7 or 26	16	10
C	26	120	141	24.8 or 25	15	10
D	23	118	141	23.8 or 24	14	10
E	23	112	135	21.1 or 21	13	8
F	21	99	120	24.5 or 25	15	10
G	22	117	139	30.1 or 30	19	11
H	28	143	171	22.9 or 23	16	7
T	23	107	130	22.0 or 22	22	—
I.D.	18	107	125	3.5 or 4	..	4
H.C.	6	14	20	1.7 or 2	..	2
M	2	8	10	24.7 or 25	10	15
School	24	116	140	Nil.	44	44
Excess as against cancellation of fractions.	..	..	..	— 1	..	1
Total	254	1,369	1,623	287	243	44

As matters stand, we are thus 44 constables short of the sanctioned strength that we ought to have. The toll of casualties in the City is unusually heavy. The average figure of men not available for duty on account of leave, training and vacancies is something over 20 per cent., but I believe that, with due control over malingering and with reasonable restrictions on ordinary leave, I can bring the figure down to the region of 15 per cent. This, however, is a minimum figure. It has already been accepted and it is most essential to maintain a Casualty and Training Reserve at full strength on its basis.

The following table gives details of the force necessary to make up the Casualty Reserve :—

	Proposed strength of					Constabulary Casualty and Training Reserve at 15 per cent.
	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Head constables.	Police constables.	
Crime Department ..	6	23	..	44	141	33
Traffic and Hackney Carriage ..	1	5	12	22	201	39
Harbour	1	2	13	23	109	23
Divisions	7	22	16	134	718	149
Armed Reserve	1	1	6	36	314	62
Prosecuting and Court. Provision for deficiency on account of cancellation of fractions.	4	(Jamadar) 2	..	..	..	1
Total	20	54	47	259 and 1 Jamadar	1,478	307

* Proposed in my letters Nos. 490-Govt./28, dated 25th May 1928, and No. 703-Govt./28, dated 11th July 1928.

An increase of 64 constables to bring the existing provision of 243 constables up to 307 is required.

The Mounted Troop, consisting of 1 Head Sowar and 19 Sowars, will require a Casualty and Training Reserve of 3 Sowars.

Sergeants.

There is now a provision of 3 Sergeants under Casualty Reserve which seems to be based on no particular calculation. Actually, the officers of this class very rarely take leave and in practice the three extra officers have proved sufficient. I do not know what effect an improvement in the pay of Sergeants is going to have in this matter, but in the meantime I have nothing to go upon and propose to leave the margin of 3 Sergeants provided to fill casualties as it stands.

Sub-Inspectors.

Up till 1906 the Casualty Reserve of Sub-Inspectors was calculated at 14 per cent. of the total strength of Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors and Assistant Commissioners of Police and in that year the strength of this reserve stood at 9 Sub-Inspectors. In the following years and up till 1918 there were various increases sanctioned to the strength of the cadres concerned in the calculation without any provision being made on account of Casualty Reserve. Mr. Armitage, in his letter C. No. 582/General, dated 25th July 1918, addressed Government pointing to the inadequacy of the Reserve and asking for an addition of 9 Sub-Inspectors. This was sanctioned in G.O. No. 2485, Home (Judicial), dated 6th November 1918; the strength of the Sub-Inspectors' Reserve being thereby brought up to 18. This number has, as will be seen from Mr. Armitage's letter quoted above, no reference to any fixed percentage but was based on actual needs in the light of experience. Since 1918, two Inspectors have been added to the strength and under my proposals there will be a further increase of 5 officers of this rank. The effective strength of Sub-Inspectors however, will, if my proposals are accepted, be reduced by five. The changes since 1918 will thus almost balance each other and I would maintain the Casualty and Training Reserve of Sub-Inspectors at the figure of 18 which has, since 1918, no more than sufficed.

The following table shows the net result of these proposals:—

Casualty and Training Reserve.				
	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables	Sowars
Present figures ..	18	3	248	..
Increases proposed ..	..	..	64*	8
Total ..	18	3	307	8

* This figure includes the addition of 18 constables to the Casualty Reserve of the Harbour Police.

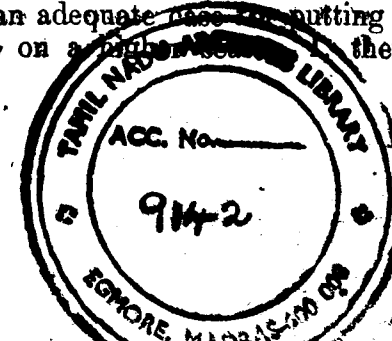
INTERCHANGEABILITY OF CITY AND DISTRICT INSPECTORS.

The necessity for facilitating interchange between the District and City Inspectorates is a question that has been before the Government for some time—vide Judicial Department Memorandum No. 1656 A-1, dated the

8th April 1926, and connected correspondence. The subject has been thoroughly threshed out and it is unnecessary to recapitulate here all the arguments on either side. Government have already recognised that the advantages to be secured from arrangements which permit of free interchange are important and real. They have themselves pointed to the comparative difficulties of work in the City, where people are more crowded, where mobs are easily gathered and where the population is more educated and more unstable than in the mufassal and they have recorded their opinion that specially selected officers from a wide field of selection are desirable. They have indicated the danger of stagnation in the limited City cadre and the benefit that could be attained from time to time by the introduction of new blood.

There is, I think, general agreement that the City Police administration would benefit greatly, were free facilities for interchange between City and Mufassal Inspectors provided. The difficulty hitherto has been that, under any arrangement for interchange that could be devised, the Fundamental and Account Rules have placed insuperable obstacles in the way of remunerating the City Inspectors adequately, having regard to their comparatively heavy responsibilities and to the necessity of attracting and keeping good men. As between the City Inspector's pay in 1908 and the present pay there has been an improvement of only Rs. 25 per mensem which, having regard to the increase in the cost of living that has occurred since 1908, means that there has been a reduction in real pay. There could hitherto, therefore, be no question of reduction of pay and, were the City Inspectors graded on grades equivalent to those of the Mufassal Inspectors' cadre, the difference of Rs. 50 per mensem as compared with their present scale of pay both in the maximum and minimum would have had to be made up by some kind of pay or allowance. No practicable scheme for achieving this could be discovered.

If my present proposals are accepted, the position will have changed. The Divisional charges in the City are now probably the heaviest Inspectors' charges in the Presidency and, at any rate, I do not think that an equal number of Circles, the charge of which involves equally responsible and heavy work, could be found in the Presidency. The heavy Circles in the mufassal are ordinarily manned by selected officers of experience, holding posts in the higher grades of the Mufassal cadre and, probably in most cases, within sight of promotion to Deputy Superintendentships. It is on this ground mainly that the comparatively higher scale of pay which has always been allowed in the City could be justified. With the removal of responsibility for investigation from the City Divisions, this justification for a higher scale of pay will no longer exist. The City Division charges involving responsibility for work connected with law and order and petty cases only will, in my opinion, compare not too unequally with the average Mufassal Circle work and there will no longer be an adequate case for putting the City Division Inspectors on a higher scale. Therefore, propose that the



City Inspectors be put on the same graded scale as is in force in the districts, the number in each grade being distributed as follows :—

	Inspectors.
20 per cent.—First-grade Inspectors on Rs. 275 ..	4
35 " —Second-grade Inspectors on Rs. 225.	7
45 " —Third-grade Inspectors on Rs. 175..	9

To these rates of pay, a Presidency allowance on such scale, as may be fixed, will have to be added. Inspectors in the City now get free quarters and for the purpose of my calculations I take the figure of Rs. 7-8-0 per mensem for second and third grade Inspectors and Rs. 11-4-0 per mensem for first grade Inspectors—figures which I have obtained from the Finance Department—as the probable figures of this allowance.

Special pay for certain Inspectors' posts.

The Inspectors of the Armed Reserve, the Harbour Division, the Traffic Department and the Crime Department will have specially arduous duties or specially heavy responsibilities and I recommend that, in their case, as in the case of C.I.D. Inspectors, excepting the three Inspectors on the staff of the General Section of the Crime Department, a *special pay* of Rs. 100 per mensem, under Fundamental Rule No. 9 and Rule 2 (4) of the Manual of Special Pay and Allowances be given. *Special pay* at Rs. 50 per mensem will suffice for Inspectors in the General Branch of the Crime Department and for the Senior Prosecuting Inspectors in each court. The Reserve Inspector, in addition to running the heavy City Police Stores, is in charge of an Armed Force of 6 Sergeants, 1 Jamadar, 38 head constables and 388 constables which he is expected to maintain in a state of high efficiency. The Harbour Inspector will have a force of 2 Sub-Inspectors, 14 Sergeants, 26 head constables and 146 constables in his charge. He has to deal, in the course of his work, with the Masters and Officers of vessels, Customs and Port authorities, European merchants and passengers and foreigners of all descriptions and an officer, who can be relied upon to display tact and ability in dealing with so many varied interests and the various situations that are liable to arise in the Port, is required. Also, the credit and good name of the Port is dependent on the good name and vigilance of the Port Police, and it is essential that a strict standard of discipline should be enforced. The Traffic Division is probably the most arduous, difficult and important Inspector's charge in the City. The justification for "*special pay*" in the case of specialised Investigation officers has always been recognised.

Personal allowance of present incumbents.

To satisfy Fundamental Rule 23, the Inspectors now on the City cadre will, at their option, have to be allowed to retain their present incremental scale of pay. Under this rule read with Fundamental Rule 9 (21) (a) officers who elect to retain their present scale will not be eligible for the new rates of "*special pay*."

Regulation of flow of promotions in City and Mufassal cadres.

Some arrangement is necessary to avoid startling discrepancies in the flow of promotion as between the District and City cadres, and responsibility for control in this matter must, I think, rest with the Inspector-General

of Police. This officer should have power to decide in the case of each City vacancy whether it should be filled by local promotion or by transfer from the Mufassal cadre and he should also be responsible for watching that comparative stagnation of promotion in the City cadre is not allowed to occur. Selection of officers for interchange between the two cadres, however, should be made by the Inspector-General of Police in consultation with the Commissioner of Police.

12

PROSECUTING AND COURT STAFF.

In my letter No. 703/Govt./28, dated 11th July 1928, I have recommended the increase of the Prosecuting and Court staff from 2 Inspectors and 3 Sub-Inspectors to 4 Inspectors and 2 Sub-Inspectors and have supported the proposal by detailed reasons. These proposals are now pending with Government. I shall take them into consideration in my calculations of establishment and cost. There will be two Prosecuting Inspectors in each Court and the Senior Inspector will be in charge of the distribution of the Prosecuting work of the Court. He will handle the more intricate and important cases and will be called upon to face at the bar the leading Criminal Advocates of the City. For these reasons, I recommend that the Senior Prosecuting Inspector in each Court be given *special pay* at the rate of Rs. 50 per mensem.

13

IMPROVEMENT OF CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF SERGEANTS.

Pay.

The question of giving the City Police Sergeants a living wage has been under the consideration of the Government for some time. Mr. Travers Phillips, in C. No. 41/Govt., dated 13th April 1928, made certain proposals. These were referred back to me for my views and the Inspector-General of Police has, in his R.C. No. 676/Aud., dated 25th July 1928, with my agreement, made definite proposals covering the cadre of the City Sergeants. I have only to add to the grounds of necessity for this revision put forward by the Inspector-General of Police that it is impossible now for a married Sergeant with a family in the City to live on his pay. The inadequacy of the present pay is driving the Sergeants to corrupt practices or into the hands of the sowcars. Corruption and indebtedness go hand in hand and some of the Sergeants now in the City Force have been reduced to such a pass that their services would be dear at any price. If a stiffening of European Sergeants in the force is necessary—and there is no dispute that it is necessary—they should be paid sufficiently to enable them to live as people of their class are accustomed to live without getting into debt. The revised grades proposed, viz., Rs. 150, 175 and 200, while not extravagant, will suffice for this. Allowing for the two additional Sergeants now proposed, the cost of the revision in pay, as far as the City is concerned, will now come to Rs. 18,150. Presidency allowances at the estimated general rate of Rs. 7-8-0 per mensem each will cost a

further Rs. 4,590. The number of Sergeants in each grade will be first grade 10, second grade 18, and third grade 23.

Free passages.

Free second class return passages to England once in seven years have been recommended for Sergeants and their wives and families, if of pure European descent. This concession might be unsettling to Sergeants who have married women of the country and, if they are excluded from it, the cost of one return passage per annum would suffice to meet the needs of the City in this respect. The cost of such a return passage at present is Rs. 1,220.

Grants for children's education.

Education grants to cover the cost of the education of Sergeants' children of school-going age have been recommended. The Sergeants now on the City cadre have among them a total of 38 children of school-going age and the cost of the allowances at Rs. 7-8-0 per mensem recommended would, therefore, be Rs. 3,420 per annum.

14

SPECIAL PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Special pay—Crime Department.

Special pay at the following rates is now allowed to the officers and men on the staff of the Intelligence Department—vide G.O. No. 1523, Judicial, dated 22nd September 1905:—

	Rs.	
Inspectors	10	per mensem each.
Sub-Inspectors	80	do.
Head constables	7	do.
Constables	3	do.

The principle of giving additional remuneration to the officers and men in the specialised Detective establishment of all police forces is well recognised. The above rates of *special pay* will now be inadequate as far as Inspectors are concerned as the substantive pay of Inspectors is to be reduced by Rs. 50 per mensem. The Inspectors of the Record Section and the Intelligence Section of the new Crime Department and the Government House Inspector will have to exercise discretion and ability of a very special nature and I have therefore proposed *special pay* at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem in their case. The above rates of *special pay* will however be enough for the 7 Sub-Inspectors, 6 head constables and 26 constables to be employed in the Record and Intelligence Sections. The Government House Inspector should continue to draw the Rs. 100 local allowance now sanctioned (vide G.O. Mis. No. 516, Judicial, dated 29th July 1926) while employed at the Government House, Ootacamund. The two shorthand Sub-Inspectors on the cadre of the Vellore Bureau who are employed in the City in the Intelligence Section will, it is presumed, get Presidency allowances, on the general scale fixed, for the periods of their employment in the City.

In the General Section of the Crime Department, for the staff of 3 Inspectors, 16 Sub-Inspectors, 16 head

constables and 20 constables, *special pay* at the following rates will suffice and these rates are recommended:—

	Rs.	
Inspectors	50	per mensem each.
Sub-Inspectors	20	do.
Head constables	3	do.
Constables	2	do.

The men of the Divisional detachments of Detectives will be living more or less a settled life with their work mainly in the locality of their residences and I propose to exclude them from the benefit of these concessions.

Special pay—Traffic Department.

The following rates of *special pay* are now allowed to the officers and men of the Traffic Department—vide G.O. No. 194, Judicial, dated 25th March 1926:—

	Rs.	
Crown Sergeants	15	per mensem each.
Sergeants	10	do.
Head constables	3	do.
Constables	1	do.

The justification for these concessions lies in the special qualities required for traffic regulation and the wearing nature of the work. The Traffic Inspector, on grounds already explained, has to be given a *special pay* at Rs. 100 per mensem. Traffic Sub-Inspectors will have duties roughly speaking similar to those of the outdoor General staff of the Crime Department. *Special pay* at Rs. 20 per mensem each should be allowed to them. The rates of *special pay* now given to the Crown Sergeants and Traffic Sergeants are sufficient. The *special pay* at Rs. 3 per mensem for head constables will suffice. For constables I ask for *special pay* at Rs. 2 per mensem. The smartest men have to be selected for this duty and the strain of being continually on the alert is very severe. *Special pay* at these rates has to be allowed for in respect of 1 Inspector, 5 Sub-Inspectors, 12 Sergeants, 22 head constables and 201 constables.

The *special pay* of the Harbour Inspector and the Senior Prosecuting Inspectors has already been dealt with.

Special pay—Mounted Branch.

The Sergeant-Major or Sergeant-in-charge of the Mounted Branch now draws a *special pay* of Rs. 10 per mensem. This is very fully justified by the special nature of his responsibilities.

Special pay—Sergeant-Major.

The Sergeant-Major now draws consolidated pay Rs. 10 in excess of the pay of a first grade Sergeant. To maintain this position he should now have a *special pay* of Rs. 10 per mensem.

Special pay—Armed Reserve.

As stated above, the Reserve Inspector should be given a *special pay* at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem. The Sergeant-in-charge of the motor lorry has now a *special pay* of Rs. 10 per mensem. The number of lorries is likely to be increased to three and my proposals in this connection are before Government. The justification for the continuance of the allowance needs no argument.

The *special pay* of Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem each to the 2 Drill Instructors must be continued in spite of the

removal of the Recruits' School to Vellore, as these instructors are required to impart instruction, from time to time, to batches of Divisional men.

Good Conduct special pay.

There are now 10 posts of first grade head constable to which special pay at Rs. 10 per mensem each is attached—vide G.O. No. 1233, Judicial, dated 4th November 1922. This special pay is given in respect of long and meritorious service and provides cheaply a strong incentive to good conduct and good work. It should be retained.

Conveyance allowances.

It will be essential that the out-door staff of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the Crime Department and the Traffic Department should maintain efficient motor bicycles. The alternative is for the Government to provide these officers with conveyances which is not, I think, a proposition that could be entertained. Conveyance allowances at Rs. 25 per mensem should therefore be sanctioned in the case of 1 Inspector and 2 Sub-Inspectors on the out-door staff of the Intelligence Section of the Crime Department, to 3 Inspectors and 16 Sub-Inspectors of the General section of the Crime Department, to the Government House Inspector, to the Reserve Inspector, to the Harbour Inspector and to the Inspector and the five Sub-Inspectors on the strength of the Traffic Department. Inspectors of the City Divisions and Sub-Inspectors qualified under G.O. No. 410, Judicial, dated 9th August 1923, by reason of their still having their original motor cycles may continue to draw their conveyance allowance at Rs. 25 per mensem as at present.

The Divisional Sub-Inspectors now draw cycle allowances of Rs. 5 per mensem each. These allowances have to be continued.

Presidency allowances.

Inspectors and Sergeants will be on rates of pay sanctioned generally for officers of these ranks throughout the Presidency. They will therefore be eligible for Presidency allowances at the general rates yet to be decided upon by the Government.

Uniform allowance.

The Uniform allowances now sanctioned for the Jamadar, head constables and constables, Head Sowar and Sowars will be continued.

A statement showing the rates of special pay and allowances proposed for the several appointments and ranks is in Annexure XIII.

15

APPOINTMENT OF A POLICE SURGEON AND STAFF.

I recommend the appointment of a Surgeon to the Police force of the City with the necessary staff. Madras is very much behind the times in this matter. Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon and Colombo have all had Police Surgeons for many years and the necessity for attaching a Police Surgeon to every considerable City Police force has, I think, been recognised in all countries. I know, at any rate, of no considerable City Police force except that of Madras which is without such an officer.

Duties of Police Surgeon.

The duties appertaining to the Police Surgeons of other City Police forces vary widely but the following is, I think, a fairly inclusive list of the duties that might be allotted to the office which it is proposed to create in Madras:—

- (1) Giving medical attendance to the officers and men of the force.
- (2) Running a Police Hospital.
- (3) Examining Police officers with a view to the grant of medical certificates and recommending leave and discharge on ground of ill-health.
- (4) Periodical medical inspection of the men of the Police force.
- (5) Examining and certifying to the physical fitness or otherwise of applicants for admission to the force.
- (6) Holding post mortem in Police investigations.
- (7) Examining injuries and physical conditions in cases of hurt, rape, etc., granting wound certificates and giving evidence.
- (8) Medico legal work on reference of questions by the Crime Department.

Medical attendance on members of the force.

As regards (1), I do not propose to attach the duty of attending medically upon the members of the force to the Police Surgeon. The City force will consist of about 2,200 officers and men with residences widely distributed throughout the City. Medical attendance on them would occupy the whole of the medical officer's time and would leave him no leisure for his other functions. The members of the force now receive such medical attendance as they are entitled to from the local District Medical Staffs and out-patient departments. A separate departmental arrangement would be prohibitively expensive and in the meantime I would leave things as they are. When a Police Hospital is established, its out-patient dispensary will go some way towards improving matters.

A Central Police Hospital.

Police officers are now admitted as in-patients to the several Government Hospitals in the City where they are removed from any kind of departmental control. I should much like to have a Central Police Hospital in which, after admission, they would be kept under proper discipline and through which proper control could be exercised over malingering. There is, however, no convenient building for the purpose immediately available in the City. As advocated by Lieut.-Colonel Gray, Surgeon, Fourth District, Royapetta (vide Annexure XIV), the best arrangement, if practicable, would be for a special ward with rooms for Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants to be constructed in the compound of Temple Gardens, Royapetta, now used as Tuberculosis Hospital. This hospital, Lieut.-Colonel Gray says, is intended to be removed to the Spur Tank site where the Tuberculosis out-patient department is. This would be more economical and convenient than a completely separate institution for the following reasons:—

- (1) Night duty could be attended to by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Royapetta Hospital and the staff on night duty;
- (2) it would not be necessary to have a special compounder with special supply of drugs, etc.;

(3) it would save nursing staff; and

(4) cases requiring operation could be attended to by the Superintendent of the Royapetta Hospital on the spot.

The average number of Police admissions to hospital annually is 1,374 on the basis of three years' figures. The average number of Police in-patients at a time is 22. I fancy that accommodation for 40 to 50 beds would suffice. The provision of a suitable hospital to be under the Police Surgeon may be taken up as an urgent scheme. Meantime I shall endeavour to find a suitable site.

Examination of Police officers for leave and invaliding.

I would, however, immediately allot to the Police Surgeon the duty of examining Police officers for the grant of sick leave and certificates of invaliding. This work is now attended to by various Government Medical officers of the City and it has even been the practice in certain cases to accept certificates from registered private practitioners. The result of this has been laxity of control which has not helped in keeping the force in hand. I consider it most desirable from a disciplinary point of view that an even standard should be maintained in such matters and that any avoidable opportunity for evasion of duty should not exist. This can only be achieved effectively by the whole work concerned being in the hands of a single departmental officer.

The average number of officers and men (taking the figures for the last three years) who have been on sick or medical leave, annually is 360—a deplorably high figure for a force of 2,038 officers and men. On the average 10 officers and men have been discharged annually as unfit for further service.

Medical inspection of the Force.

The want of periodical medical inspection of the members of the force has been long felt. Venereal diseases and many infectious skin complaints are unfortunately very prevalent among the men. With regular inspection as in the Army these complaints would be detected in their incipient stage and treatment applied early. I have no doubt that the health of the force would benefit greatly from periodical medical inspection by the Police Surgeon.

Medical examination of recruits.

The Police Surgeon would also attend to the examination of applicants for employment in the City Police in respect of their physical fitness. In this matter also variable standards of decision are undesirable. Annexure XIV, paragraph 5, contains a note written by Lieut.-Colonel Gray who is now conducting these physical examinations. He says that he is unaware what standards, if any, are laid down. He suggests the likelihood that his successor may adopt different standards. He agrees that the work should be under one man—a permanent incumbent. On the average 125 officers and men have been passed annually for appointments to the City Police. I have not got figures of rejections, but, in my experience, they run to about 30 per cent. of the figures of passed applicants. A stricter standard involving increased work might, with advantage, be applied.

Post mortems.

The holding of post mortems connected with Police cases would be an important part of the duties of the Police Surgeon. Taking the average of the figures for the last three years, 164 such post mortems have been held per annum. Some of these have, in my opinion, been rather unnecessary and the number could be safely reduced. The Surgeon-General (vide his letter, Annexure XV) thinks that the duty of conducting all post mortems should not be attached to the Police Surgeon. He refers to the building of a Pathological Institute in connection with the General Hospital which has been sanctioned by Government and suggests that the Police Surgeon should, for such purposes, be attached to this Institute, where the work could be distributed among the members of the staff to best advantage and where the most highly specialised knowledge available could be applied to the elucidation of all questions. This would avoid the necessity of having a separate expensively equipped Pathological Laboratory for the Police Surgeon and is obviously sound. In the meantime doubtless some working arrangement can be come to with the Medical College authorities. Major-General Hutchinson suggests that the Police Surgeon should be eligible for the part-time appointment of Professor of Medical Jurisprudence. I should have no objection to this. Lieut.-Colonel Gray, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Madras, says in reference to post mortems: "This work should be included in Police Surgeon's duties. With practice he will become an adept."

Examination of wounds and injuries.

It would not be feasible for the Police Surgeon to conduct all examinations of wounds, injuries and other conditions in Police cases other than cases in which death results, for, most of these cases are not of great importance and they must go to the nearest hospital for treatment. The assistance of the Police Surgeon, however, in important cases under this head would be requisitioned.

Medico-legal work.

It is difficult to estimate the volume of medico-legal work which might arise from investigations. In connection with current cases there will, from time to time, be exhibits for examination and comparison by the Police Surgeon. An officer, keen on this branch of work, will certainly find enough to do in the hours that he can spare for it.

Medical examination of motor drivers.

The examination and certification of motor bus and other drivers is a necessity which strikes me. This is, however, a matter for the future, for, the law, as it stands, does not permit of it. If and when it does, this will be another responsibility upon the Police Surgeon's Department.

Police Surgeon, a necessity.

Both the Surgeon-General and Lieut.-Colonel Gray consider that the post will be an onerous one and the Police Surgeon will have his hands full. Lieut.-Colonel Gray says: "Only a hard-working man, keen and energetic, could undertake the duties. In a City of the size and importance of Madras—the third in India—it is an absolute necessity that a special Police Surgeon should be appointed. When this is done, I venture to suggest that in the future it will be a matter for wonder why such a post was not created long before."

Salary of Police Surgeon.

A keen, young specially selected Assistant Surgeon with, if possible, some experience as Assistant Professor or Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence or Pathology would be the appropriate type of officer for the appointment. We require an officer, who is going to settle down in this post and who would, with experience, acquire standing and credit with the Courts. He would have to have reasonably progressive promotion to look forward to. I suggested to the Surgeon-General that it should be made worth the Police Surgeon's while to stay on in the post, and proposed a scale of pay running from Rs. 500 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rupees 1,000 per mensem. Major-General Hutchinson considers this insufficient and proposes an additional allowance of Rs. 150. I would rather have the post recognised as separate from the Medical cadre, officers from the Medical cadre being lent to fill it and therefore propose an inclusive salary of Rs. 650 per mensem rising to Rupees 1,150 per mensem.

Staff and Equipment of Police Hospital.

The staffing of the proposed Police Hospital is not immediately in question, but I append (Annexure XVI) a statement drawn up by the Surgeon-General showing the staff and equipment required. This staff would, of course, have to be modified, if it were found possible to build a special ward and rooms in Temple Gardens.

Police Surgeon's staff.

The Police Surgeon will immediately require accommodation at Headquarters for his consulting room and office. The downstairs of the Police School building, which will now become vacant, is well adapted for this use. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon will be required as assistant to the Police Surgeon to help him in his general work. It would be sufficient to pay him the ordinary scale of pay of Rs. 75—5—175 with the usual Presidency allowance of Rs. 25.

A Lower division clerk on Rs. 40—40—1½—55—1—65 and a muchí on Rs. 15—1¼—16—1¼—17—1½—18—1½—19—1½—20 would complete the staff. Orderlies can be supplied from my Reserve.

Departmental position of Police Surgeon.

The Police Surgeon would be an official of the force and necessarily as such under the Commissioner of Police. He would work in collaboration with the Deputy Commissioners of Police. The Surgeon-General agrees to this arrangement (vide Annexure XV). It would, however, be advisable to provide for the inspection of his work by or under the orders of the Surgeon-General and he would, of course, be subject to the sole direction and control of the Surgeon-General in professional matters.

Cost of the Department.

The cost of the new Department would fall exclusively upon the City Police budget, for, the relief granted by its formation to the existing medical institutions would be so widely distributed among so many branches of so many institutions that it would not be felt perceptibly by any of them, and no saving in any of them could result.

I know that the creation of this new Department will supply a pressing and real want which has for long been felt in the present organisation. Its cost will be heavy, but, if it does no more than look after and improve the

health of the force and check the excessive malingering that is now going on, this will repay the Government handsomely for the expenditure involved. Its usefulness will, however, extend beyond these elementary needs. Its assistance in crime is likely to be important. It will doubtless often help us to arrive with certainty at the truth and will thus contribute materially to the interests of the administration of justice in the City.

The full draft of these proposals has been referred to Lieut.-Colonel Bradfield, now in charge of the Medical Department, whose remarks will be found in Annexure XVII. He takes objection to two paragraphs of the original draft proposing (1) that the Police Surgeon should have charge of the Photographic Section and (2) that he should be required to undertake certain work in investigations. I have removed the offending paragraphs.

Lieut.-Colonel Bradfield writes: "The Police Surgeon can only work under the Commissioner of Police in the same way as a regimental medical officer works with the Commanding Officer of his regiment. As regards purely medical matters, such as the running of his hospital, in which he must have the disciplinary control, he must be independent and remain under the control of the Surgeon-General. The administration of such a hospital must be under the control of the Surgeon-General in the same way as are all other Government hospitals." As regards this, the Surgeon-General writes (vide Annexure XV): "A Police Surgeon with these functions should be considered a member of the Police force and be under the Commissioner." Lieut.-Colonel Gray writes (vide Annexure XIV): "The Police Surgeon to work directly under the Commissioner of Police and in consultation with the Deputy Commissioners."

The cost of the Police Surgeon will fall entirely on the Police Department. He must be an official of the force. I have now defined the position he should occupy and I think that the arrangement proposed is the only possible one.

Lieut.-Colonel Bradfield writes as regards a Police Hospital: "A Central Police Hospital is an urgent necessity and I would suggest that you press for its provision at a very early date."

16

GAZETTED OFFICERS.

Inadequacy of present Gazetted Staff.

There are now 2 Deputy Commissioners of Police and 2 Assistant Commissioners of Police. This superior staff is undoubtedly very inadequate. The town of Rangoon with, roughly speaking, half the population of Madras and half the crime has 4 officers of the rank of District Superintendent of Police in the Imperial Service, one officer of the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Imperial Service and 3 Provincial officers of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. Calcutta has 7 Deputy Commissioners and 10 Assistant Commissioners and Bombay has 4 Deputy Commissioners and 10 officers

of the rank of City Superintendent, who correspond to Assistant Commissioners. The post of Superintendent in the Madras City Police was done away with by the Indian Police Commission in 1903. It was then found that this rank had failed to justify its existence by reason of the unsatisfactory type of the officers employed in it and of the fact that they had not proved useful. They were not entrusted with the disciplinary powers nor did they have the status necessary for the discharge of superior functions. The necessity of substituting for them a more useful type of officer was overlooked. The policy advocated by the Police Commission of increasing the responsibilities of the Divisional Inspectors and improving their pay has been well tried for over 20 years and has proved a failure. There is not much to be said for the type of officers we have secured as Inspectors, but, apart from this and whatever the reasons for it are, supervision by Inspectors could never suitably make up for a shortage of the superior supervision that is absolutely required in so large a city. It is of essential importance that the public should, as far as possible, be satisfied with the police, and that the complaints which pour in from all quarters of the City should, when necessary, receive prompt attention from superior officers empowered to deal with them. The small number of superior officers now allotted have no possible time to attend to this need adequately, nor can the close and constant superior attention which is necessary in other local police work of all descriptions be accorded by them. The discrepancy between the Madras City gazetted staff and the gazetted staff found necessary in the other Indian cities is so startling that I do not think it is necessary to elaborate further the grounds of necessity for a substantial increase.

Increase of Gazetted Officers proposed.

The present division of the City into two territorial compartments—the South Range and the North Range—isolated and dissociated from each other by reason of each having a separate executive officer in charge of it, is an unnatural one. The City Force is a single manageable unit and all the advantage, which might be derived from this fact, is sacrificed, for the range boundary cuts right across the grain of the system and constitutes a formidable and unnatural barrier in the way of co-ordination of work and co-operation. The activities of the Police fall naturally into three branches, viz., Law and Order and the two specialist branches, the Crime Department and the Traffic Department and, following this natural division to its logical conclusion, each of these branches of activity should, under the Commissioner of Police, be subject to a single executive control. I require an officer of the rank of Deputy Commissioner of Police for charge, under the Commissioner, of each of these branches. The Deputy Commissioner, Crime Department, should have, as assistant, an Assistant Commissioner—it would be impossible for him to manage this heavy and important branch of work satisfactorily without such an assistant. I propose to include the Harbour Division and all Licensing in the charge of the Deputy Commissioner, Traffic Department. With these responsibilities this officer

will have his hands full, but I do not consider it necessary to provide him with an assistant. The Deputy Commissioner, Law and Order, will have under him the Uniformed Force working in the 7 Divisions and the Armed Reserve. He will also have charge of the Stables and the Fire Brigade. This officer will require three assistants for Sub-divisional or Range charge to enable the close superior attention that is necessary to be given to the supervision of executive and out-door work and to complaints from the public. These are minimum requirements, barely calculated, and I am sure that if they are not met it will be difficult to establish such a degree of control and efficiency as is desirable. I have recommended the reduction of the pay of the Division Inspectors, having regard to the restricted responsibilities proposed for them and in recognition of the fact that high remuneration does not enable this class of officer to overcome the disabilities of subordinate rank. The necessity of placing these officers under closer superior supervision follows naturally from this. I propose that No. 1 Sub-division or Range should consist of the southern Divisions—"D" (Triplicane), "E" (Mylapore) and "F" (Chintadripet). An officer of the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police would be most suitable for the charge of this Range. No. 2 Range will include "G" (Vepery) Division and "C" (Flower Bazaar) Division, while No. 3 Range will include "B" (Muthialpet) Division and "H" (Washermanpet) Division.

The Assistant Commissioner of Police, Crime Department, and the Assistant Commissioners, Nos. 2 and 3 Ranges, would most suitably be officers appointed from the Provincial cadre of Deputy Superintendents.

The total number of superior officers required is thus as follows:—

	Deputy Commissioners.	Assistant Commissioners
Crime Department ..	1	1
Traffic Department ..	1	..
Law and Order	1	3
Total ..	3	4

This involves an increase of one Deputy Commissioner of Police and 2 Assistant Commissioners to the present staff. I assure the Government that this increase is well justified by the actual needs of the force. I request that the additional appointments of Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner on the senior and junior scale respectively of the Imperial Service be sanctioned as temporary appointments for a period of one year tentatively and pending sanction of the Secretary of State. The Deputy Commissioners and the Assistant Commissioners should, as at present, be provided with free official residences and be granted special pay and conveyance allowances at the rates now sanctioned.

Orderlies.

Two orderlies for each of the three additional gazetted officers proposed are required. This involves an increase to the Armed Reserve Force of 6 constables.

CLERICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Existing Staff.

The existing clerical establishment is as follows:—

	Manager.	Cashier.	Senior clerks.	Upper division clerks.	Lower division clerks.	Typists.	Shroff.	Muchi.	Attender.
Commissioner's Office ..	1	1	2	7	15	1	1	1	1
Deputy Commissioner's Office, Southern Range ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..
Deputy Commissioner's Office, Northern Range ..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..
Total ..	1	1	2	7	19	2	1	3	1

With the reorganisation of the Force, the need for separate offices for the Deputy Commissioners of Police will no longer exist and the clerical work of the entire establishment may be centralised at the City Police Headquarters. No separate offices will be required for the Range Assistant Commissioners. The case diary, general diary, gang work and general correspondence now done in the Deputy Commissioners' offices will be transferred to headquarters. There is a good deal of confusion in the organisation of the present City Police Office by reason of the different branches of work not being clearly enough defined and separated, and this has led to difficulty of supervision and to some overlapping and consequent uncertainty in fixing the responsibility for lapses and delays. The establishment is now heavily overworked. The Manager and clerks have to come early to office and work late. The office, in fact, is rarely closed before 7 p.m. and in spite of it work tends to be in arrears and only by continual driving can it be kept up-to-date. This kind of continuous pressure is neither fair to the clerks who are frequently taking refuge in the hospitals nor good from the point of view of efficiency which suffers from the frequent muddles and blundering of overtired clerks. Often the staff have to work late into the night. A competent alert and sufficient office staff is a *sine qua non* of vigorous executive police work and a tight control over it. I am sure that the Government will not favour such an excessive measure of economy in the staffing of my office, as would leave me with the uneasy burden of responsibility for the out-turn of the poor addled brains of these night workers of mine from whom, as matters stand, it is impossible for me to withhold sympathy. I have gone personally into each branch of work and am satisfied that, while some of the pressure is due to lack of order and organisation, the establishment as at present fixed is insufficient to cope with the work without recourse constantly to overtime and overwork. I propose to divide the office into clearly defined sections, each dealing with separate branches of work and to place these sections as far as practicable under the Deputy Commissioners responsible for the branches of executive work concerned.

The Manager is responsible for general supervision and must be directly under the Commissioner of Police and, directly under the Manager, there must be—

(1) the Record clerk (Lower division), 40—40—1½—55—1—65,

(2) the Telephone clerk (Lower division), 40—40—1½—55—1—65,

(3) one muchi, 23, 23, 23—1—35 (pay as now sanctioned), and

(4) one attender, 20—1/2—25 (pay as now sanctioned) whose duties are general. I would also retain directly under the Commissioner of Police the Cashier's department, the staff of which must be as follows:—

Designation.	Work.	Salary. Rs.
1. Cashier ..	General supervision of work of section—Cash payments—Drawing of bills—Custody of unclaimed property and connected correspondence.	100—5—150 (pay as now sanctioned).
2. Budget clerk (Senior scale).	Preparation of Budget—Returns to Accountant-General—Maintenance of Contingent Register—Contingent bills—Checking of licence fees, pound fees, etc.	85—4—125.
3. One Voucher clerk (Upper division).	Scrutinizing and putting up of all vouchers.	65—4—85.
4. One Shroff (Lower division).	Receiving cash and granting receipts.	40—40—1½—55—1—65.
5. One General Assistant (Lower division).	Maintenance of Current Registers and general assistance to Cashier.	Do.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order, will be in direct charge of the General Section, the Accounts Section and the Stores Section. He will require the following staff:—

Designation.	Work.	Salary. Rs.
General Section—		
1. Accountant and Head clerk.	General supervision—Preparation of Travelling Allowance bills—Maintenance of Travelling Allowance register.	85—4—125.
2. One General clerk (Lower division).	Maintenance of General Current Registers and connected matters.	40—40—1½—55—1—65.
3. One Petition clerk (Lower division).	Maintenance of Petition Current Registers, processes and miscellaneous work.	Do.
4. One Despatch clerk (Lower division).	Despatch work—Checking of papers and correspondence.	Do.
5. One Typist ..	Typing work of the General and Accounts sections.	Do.
Accounts Section—		
6. One Pay clerk (Upper division).	Preparation of Pay Bills and connected matters.	65—4—85.
7. One Leave clerk (Upper division).	Maintenance of Long Roll—Attending to papers regarding leave, pension, etc.	Do.
8 & 9. Two Assistant Pay clerks (Lower division).	Assistants to Pay clerk ..	40—40—1½—55—1—65.
10. One Service Record clerk (Lower division).	Posting up of Service books—Maintenance of Punishment Roll registers.	Do.
11. One General Assistant (Lower division).	Maintenance of Current registers—General assistance.	Do.
Stores—		
12. An Upper division clerk	has to be allowed for store work. He will be directly under the Store Inspector.	65—4—85.

I request that the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order, be empowered to draw all bills, including pay bills, and to endorse cheques signing 'for the Commissioner of Police.'

The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic, will be in charge of the Traffic Department and the Licensing Section. The staff required for his section of the office will be as follows:—

Designation.	Work.	Salary. Rs.
1. One Head Clerk (Senior scale).	General supervision of the section work and will deal with all important papers.	85-4-125.
2. One clerk (Upper division).	Harbour Police diaries—Passports—Cinematograph Act—Motor vehicles Act—Hackney carriage—Factories—Electricity—Lunacy Act—Vagrancy Act—Prison Board and connected correspondence.	65-4-85.
3. One Arms clerk (Upper division).	Arms licensing and maintenance of registers under the Arms Act.	Do.
4. One Assistant Arms clerk (Lower division).	Assistant	40-40-1½— 55-1-65.
5. One General Licence clerk (Lower division).	Eating house licences—Places of public resort—Music—Arrack and toddy shops—Import and export licences for poisons and explosives, etc.	Do.
6. One Assistant General Licence clerk (Lower division).	Assistant	Do.
7. Motor Vehicles Registration clerk (Lower division).	Registration of motor vehicles—Transfer of ownership, etc.	Do.
8. One Motor Bus clerk (Lower division).	Issue of 'G' permits—Certificates regarding bus inspection—Endorsement of drivers, conductors, maintenance of black lists, issue of warnings, etc.	Do.
9. One Motor Driving Licence clerk (Lower division).	Issue of driving licences—Maintenance of connected records—Renewals, etc.	Do.
10. Typist	Typing work of the section—Registering and despatching.	Do.

The Clerical staff under the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime, will be as follows:—

Designation.	Work.	Salary. Rs.
1. One Head Clerk (Senior scale).	General supervision of the section—Rewards—Correspondence.	85-4-125.
2. One Case Diary clerk (Upper division).	First informations—Case diaries, etc.—Check registers.	65-4-85.
3. One Statistical clerk (Lower division).	Maintenance of statistical records—Preparation of statistics of crime returns—Administration report.	40-40-1½— 55-1-65.
4. One Remand clerk (Lower division).	Correspondence regarding crime and criminals—Remands—Returns to Criminal Investigation Department—Notices for publication.	Do.
5. One Surveillance Record clerk (Lower division).	B. C. rolls—Jail release lists and connected correspondence—Discharged prisoners' correspondence—Compilation of bad characters returns—Criminal Tribes Act correspondence—Criminal Settlement and Industrial Schools—Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, etc.	Do.
6. One General clerk (Lower division).	Maintenance of current registers—Despatch work.	Do.
7. Typist	Typing work of the section	Do.
One muchi	Muchi's work	15-1/4-16-1/4— 17-1/5-18— 1/6-19-1/6-20 20-1/2-25.
One attender	Attender's work .. .. .	.. .. .

The Crime Section will be housed in a separate building from the other sections and a separate muchi and an attender are therefore required.

The Headquarters Assistant Commissioner of Police whose services are now ordinarily exclusively engaged on office work will no longer be required.

The total office staff required is shown in the following table:—

	Manager.	Cash-keeper.	Accountant and Head Clerk (senior).	Upper division clerks.	Lower division clerks.	Typist.	Shroff (Lower division).	Muchi.	Attender.
Commissioner's charge—									
General	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Cashier's section	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy Commissioner, Law and Order—									
General section	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
Accounts section	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1
Stores	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy Commissioner, Traffic—									
Traffic and Licensing sections	1	1	1	2	6	1	1	1	1
Deputy Commissioner, Crime—									
Crime section	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1
Total	1	1	4	7	20	3	1	2	2
Present staff	1	1	2	7	19	2	1	3	1
Variations	..	..	+ 2	..	+ 1	+ 1	..	- 1	+ 1

An addition to the present staff of 2 Senior scale clerks on Rs. 85-4-125, 1 Lower division clerk on Rs. 40-40-1½-55-1-65, and 1 typist on Rs. 40-40-1½-55-1-65 is inevitable if the business of the office is to be attended to with due efficiency and despatch. Against the cost of this additional staff, the saving of one Assistant Commissioner of Police may reasonably be set. The following figures show the increase of work that has taken place in recent years in certain branches of licensing work:—

	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
<i>Arms Act.</i>				
Licence to import arms and military store (Form II)	93	108	107	109
Licence to possess arms and ammunition for personal use, including renewals during the year (Form XVI)	1,793	1,980	1,992	2,138
Number of sales of arms and ammunition verified	1,849	1,836	2,055	7,012
<i>Motor Vehicles Act.</i>				
Number of motor vehicles registered	678	965	1,182	1,106
Number of drivers' licences issued.	4,751	5,379	7,455	7,865
Number of buses licensed	83	167	360	554
Number of endorsements granted to drivers of motor buses	581	632	1,668	2,147
Number of permits issued to bus conductors	..	..	..	1,054
Number of endorsements granted to conductors of buses	..	..	..	1,956
<i>Hackney Carriage Act.</i>				
Number of Rickshaws registered	1,356	1,386	1,368	1,474
Number of Rickshawmen's licences.	2,550	2,532	2,492	2,616

A considerable proportion of these registrations and licences involve the office in references and correspondence.

The figures of the increase in motor traffic have already been given. The enormous growth of motor traffic has led to increase in correspondence in reference to accidents, complaints, etc., and to general office work. The increases to the strength of the Force have necessarily been followed by increased Audit and Accounts work. Between one thing and another, the fact is that the work of the office has greatly increased and it is unavoidably necessary that the staff should be increased proportionately. I have examined the actual needs very carefully and I am satisfied that the establishment I ask for does not go beyond them.

18

TELEPHONE FACILITIES.

The City Police have now 42 telephones (including the two Fire-station phones not paid for by the department) on the Madras Telephone Company's Automatic Exchange system which provide ample telephonic facilities in ordinary times. The trouble arises on special occasions and on occasions of public commotion when an unusual rush upon the telephone system is liable to cause delay in getting connections. On the Simon "Hartal Day"—3rd February 1928—for example, the difficulty in getting connections added greatly to the general difficulties of the situation and on the 20th of July, the first day of the Railway Strike, I was hampered in the same way to a lesser extent. The present arrangements therefore are unsuitable by reason of the fact that they are liable to break down at the times when sure and prompt telephonic communication is most necessary owing to police officers being unable to obtain priority. The same difficulty has already been felt and met in Bombay and Colombo. In Bombay a special Automatic Exchange has been installed at the Police Headquarters which ensures speedy communication between stations, etc., and the Colombo Police have similar facilities. I fancy that in England all considerable Town Police Forces have equipped themselves satisfactorily in the matter—to my knowledge, Liverpool, Belfast, Manchester and Glasgow have done so. Calcutta and Rangoon seem to be still in the same position of disability as Madras.

I propose a separate City Police switch board at the Telephone Company's Headquarters with which all the City Police phones will be connected. Additional phones will be required for the residences of the three new gazetted officers proposed, for that of the Police Surgeon and for the residences of the Harbour Inspector and the Inspectors, "B" (Muthialpet) Division, "C" (Flower Bazaar) Division and "H" (Washer-manpet) Division (other Inspectors' residences are now on or near the phone). One additional office table phone will be required for the new Deputy Commissioner of Police and one for the Police Surgeon's consulting room. The Telephone Company estimate that; to make a reasonable provision for the normal traffic as between the special police switch board and their general automatic

switch board, six trunk line connections will be necessary. In Bombay for 86 phones there are 10 such trunk lines and the company's estimate is probably about correct. The Fire-station is now connected with the general automatic system by a double line—I would leave these connections as they are. We do not pay for them and it is most desirable that the public should have immediate access by phone to the Fire-station. It is, however, essential to have a separate connection for the Fire-station with the Police system. There will thus be 51 phones in all connected with the special switch board. Five operators at the Police Exchange will be necessary to maintain continual exchange both by day and by night and a double service for purposes of group messages. The Telephone Company agree to provide accommodation for the Police switch board at their Headquarters. This would be very much the cheapest arrangement, as, if the Police switch board were placed elsewhere, the length of its connections with the main frame at the company's building and the consequent increase of distance from almost all connected lines would add considerably to rentals. Apart from expense though, I am particular that our board should be at the company's building so that, in case of emergency, myself and my subordinates will be able to secure immediate access to other departments or to private subscribers through the general system.

These arrangements will enable me, either wholly or partially, when need arises, to make the Police system an enclosed system and to clear the line for purposes of any particular call, or for any particular time that may prove necessary. It will ensure that Police work is not impeded by private engagements of the line. It will be necessary that the Government and the heads of other Executive Departments in the City should have uninterrupted access to me by phone on special occasions when there may be suspension of such access from the general system and to meet this necessity I would retain my connection with the general auto system under a private number known only to the Government and to the officers and others whom it may be advisable to include in the arrangement. Apart from times of emergency, this will ensure prompt access to me and undelayed connection with me at all times by the Government and the officers concerned.

Another important advantage to be secured from a special switch board is that it will be possible through it for the Police Headquarters or any station to talk to groups of other stations collectively at the same time. The Telephone Company are unable at present to estimate the precise number of stations that may be so grouped at a time, as this can only be discovered after installation and experiment. They consider, however, that the number in each case is not likely to be less than five or more than eight. Apart from urgent orders to all stations which have to be sent frequently from Headquarters, urgent messages regarding crimes and absconding offenders have often to be telephoned round. The advantage to be secured from circulating such matters

as quickly as possible is apparent. At present each message is being phoned separately to each station and it is only possible to transmit the most important messages. The less urgent ones have to be typed and circulated by bicycle orderlies, or otherwise. The installation of the new system will save most of the time and labour that is now wasted in phoning and typing and carrying. It will reduce the time taken in circulating information to a fraction of what it now is. It will enable us to get a "hue and cry" out in time for it to stand a chance of leading to something and will tend generally to improve the efficiency of the force.

The Telephone Company's estimate of the cost of this proposal is in Annexure XVIII. There would under the scheme proposed be no charge for excess calls within the Police system. The following statement compares new charges with the charges which we now have to meet:—

—	Rents of phones.	Excess calls.	Rent of trunk lines.	Charge for operating.	Total.
Present system.	Rs. 7,320 for 40 phones.	5,760	..	...	18,080
Proposed system.	Rs. 17,880 for 51 phones on special board, and auto connexion.	408	780	* 3,000	22,068
Additional charge.	....	..	..	..	8,988

* This charge will increase by Rs. 150 per annum to a maximum of Rs. 3,750—vide Annexure XVIII.

A total additional recurring expenditure of Rs. 3,480 per annum is concerned without any change of system to provide for ten additional phones and excess calls by them and I estimate that the existence of these additional phones would increase the charge for excess calls by other existing phones by Rs. 600 per annum. The net cost of the change of system, therefore, will be only Rs. 4,908 per annum. The advantages arising from the change will certainly far outweigh its cost.

19

EQUIPMENT.

The following additional equipment is required:—

For the Crime Department—

	RS.
Furniture, filing systems, filing cabinets, etc.	1,000
Cameras and photographic equipment as per Capt. Barnard's letter—Annexure No. X	8,000

For the Traffic Department—

Two motor cycle side-cars for the Crown Sergeants	590
Mounted Branch—	
Six horses for additional Sowars	6,000
Two Reserve horses	2,000
Saddlery	700

Carried over .. 18,290

Brought forward	RS. 13,290
Police Surgeon's Department—	
Consulting Room requisites	500
Furniture including almirahs	450
Weighing machine	100
Sanitary fittings	130
Sight-testing cards, books, etc.	15
Microscope and accessories—vide Colonel King's letter—Annexure XIX	2,670
Total	17,155

The non-recurring expenditure arising from these proposals thus amounts to a total of Rs. 17,155.

20

RECURRING COST OF THE PROPOSALS.

A proposition statement is attached showing the recurring expenditure involved by the re-organisation. The total increase, after deducting the amount payable by the Madras Port Trust, is Rs. 1,96,740-8-0 per annum. If, as I very much hope, the proposals can be sanctioned in time to be put into operation by the end of October current, the additional expenditure for the remainder of the current financial year will be Rs. 91,600. This will have to be met by the allotment of additional funds.

The following table shows the distribution of the additional recurring expenditure as between the various branches of work:—

Branch of work.	Present annual cost.	Proposed annual cost.	Difference +.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Crime Department	4,86,306 12 0	5,13,941 4 0	27,634 8 0
2. Divisional Police	84,745 8 0	1,20,438 0 0	35,692 8 0
3. Traffic Department	85,572 8 0	94,362 0 0	8,788 8 0
4. Harbour Police	6,670 0 0	15,438 0 0	8,768 0 0
5. Mounted Branch	1,37,089 8 0	1,41,423 0 0	4,333 8 0
6. Armed Reserve			
7. Casualty and Training Reserve of Constabulary and Sowars.	1,06,866 0 0	1,25,430 0 0	18,564 0 0
8. Prosecuting and Court Staff	11,967 0 0	14,145 0 0	2,178 0 0
9. Police Surgeon's Department	Nil.	14,160 0 0	14,160 0 0
10. Increase of Gazetted Officers	54,072 0 0	94,176 0 0	40,104 0 0
11. Increase of Clerical Establishment	28,876 8 0	32,886 0 0	4,009 8 0
<i>Items difficult of division.</i>			
12. Improvement of telephone facilities	13,080 0 0	22,068 0 0	8,988 0 0
13. House-rents	1,01,300 0 0	1,22,480 0 0	21,180 0 0
14. Education and passage concession to Sergeants	Nil.	4,640 0 0	4,640 0 0
15. Clothing and equipment	52,300 0 0	58,204 8 0	5,904 8 0
Total			2,04,745 0 0
Deduct—Amount payable by the Madras Port Trust			8,004 8 0
Balance			1,96,740 8 0

The cost of the Crime Department and the Division Police is clubbed together as it is impossible to separate the present expenditure under these branches. The increase of the cost of the Traffic Department is more than accounted for by the additional duties which have to be performed on account of the expansion of the City's traffic. Of the increased cost of the Harbour Police

two-thirds will be borne by the Port Trust Fund. The increased cost of the Harbour Police Constabulary Casualty Reserve has been included above against Harbour Police and excluded against Casualty and Training Reserve to avoid confusion as regards the debit against the Port Trust Fund. The table at the end of Section 7 of this report shows the additional debit against this Fund only in respect of increase of staff. The revision of the pay and allowances of Inspectors and Sergeants involves an additional charge of Rs. 4,236-12-0 on account of officers of these ranks in the Harbour Force and the total additional debits against the Port Trust Fund will accordingly be Rs. 8,004-8-0 as per detailed statement Annexure XX. The additional expenditure on the Mounted Branch is made up as follows:—

	Rs.
Pay, etc., of 6 additional Sowars	2,088
Revision of pay of Stables Sergeant	720
Maintenance of 8 additional horses	5,760
Total	8,568

The following table shows the variations as between the present and proposed recurring expenditure on the pay and allowances (including house-rents) of the different ranks of the force and of the office establishment:—

Ranks.	Present expenditure.			Proposed expenditure.			Variations—plus or minus.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Deputy Commissioners	36,624	0	0	57,036	0	0	+ 20,412	0	0
Assistant Commissioners	17,448	0	0	43,080	0	0	+ 25,632	0	0
Inspectors	57,200	4	0	70,680	0	0	+ 13,479	12	0
Sub-Inspectors	1,14,000	0	0	1,12,920	0	0	— 1,080	0	0
Sergeants	88,470	0	0	1,17,200	0	0	+ 28,730	0	0
Head constables	1,21,800	0	0	1,25,184	0	0	+ 3,384	0	0
Constables	5,32,832	0	0	6,02,712	0	0	+ 70,880	0	0
Sowars	4,524	0	0	8,196	0	0	+ 3,672	0	0
Office staff	28,876	8	0	32,886	0	0	+ 4,009	8	0
Total							+ 1,68,619	4	0

The following statement shows how the revisions of strength proposed affect the various branches of the executive force:—

Branch of work.	Variations "+" or "-" in strength of							
	Deputy Commissioners.	Assistant Commissioners.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Sowars.	Head constables.	Constables.
Crime Department	..	+ 2	+ 3	— 2	..	..	+ 6	+ 23
Divisions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Traffic Department (including Hackney Carriage Staff)	+ 1	..	..	— 1	..	..	+ 2	+ 86
Harbour (excluding Casualty Reserve)	..	..	..	— 1	+ 2	..	— 1	— 7
Mounted Branch (excluding Casualty Reserve)	..	..	..	..	..	+ 6	..	..
Armed Reserve (including school)	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 2	+ 6
Prosecuting and Court Staff	..	..	+ 2	— 1	..	..	..	..
Casualty Reserve	..	..	..	..	..	+ 3	..	+ 64
Total	+ 1	+ 2	+ 5	— 5	+ 2	+ 9	+ 5	+ 172

Variations of recurring expenditure under other miscellaneous heads are as follows:—

Heads of expenditure.	Variations—plus or minus.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Maintenance of additional horses	+ 5,760	0	0
Clothing and equipment	+ 5,904	8	0
Improvement of telephone facilities	+ 8,988	0	0
Total	+ 20,652	8	0

Additional recurring expenditure on account of new establishments will be as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Annual cost of Surgeon's Department	14,160	0	0
(2) Salary of Photographer for Crime Department	1,313	4	0
Total	15,473	4	0

The total additional cost of the re-organisation proposed is high, but each item of expenditure has been fully justified under its separate heading in the body of this report and I trust that it will be evident that very great care has been taken to cut down expenditure to the lowest level, consistent with the requirements of efficiency. The increased expenditure should enable a reasonably satisfactory standard of efficiency to be attained. It should also help to make the City Police better and more honest servants of the public than they are at present. If these objects are achieved, the money will be money well-spent and they cannot be achieved otherwise. I should like to emphasise the fact that this re-organisation is long overdue. We have lagged behind in almost every respect and I am now experiencing difficulties that are hard to be got over in respect of defective organisation and inadequate staff. The times are troublous. It is difficult enough to tackle the problems with which I am faced from day to day with the jerry-built organisation now at my disposal. To handle such an organisation so as to safeguard effectively the maintenance of the Government's authority and the interests of the public peace through any general or prolonged public commotion would be something of a feat. There is an aspect of this important enough to be mentioned prominently. A police force, weak either in numbers or by reason of defective organisation, is not an instrument which can command the confidence of the responsible officer in charge of it, and, when forcible measures have to be employed in civil disorders, the tendency must be for this officer, impelled by a sense of his own weakness, to use a degree of force which, were he better situated, would be excessive. There is also the tendency to have resort to military assistance earlier than might be judged necessary in other circumstances. It cannot be disputed that these are serious evils, and they are evils which are very liable to affect the good name of the administration. The provision of the only remedy—a sufficient and well-organised Police Force—is, I submit, a matter of pressing urgency. I wish to make my view as clear as possible that there are limits to the

claims of economy in Police organisation and that to go beyond them is to gamble with the public safety and with the credit of the Government.

It may be worth while pointing out that the proposals made are inter-dependent; that the sufficiency of the force proposed for each branch of work, for example, depends upon the other requirements of work within that particular branch and the needs in strength and organisation in other branches of work also being satisfied. Details cannot therefore be isolated for modification without danger of indeterminate reactions unfavourable to efficiency throughout the system.

21

SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS.

The favour of Government's sanction is requested—

(1) to the establishment of a Central Crime Department with Divisional detachments as proposed in Section 4 of this report, with the following staff:—

- 1 Deputy Commissioner of Police,
- 1 Assistant Commissioner of Police,
- 6 Inspectors,
- 23 Sub-Inspectors,
- 44 head constables,
- 141 constables, and
- 1 photographer;

(2) to the Central office of the Crime Department being declared specially to be a Police Station under section 4 (1) (s) of the Criminal Procedure Code;

(3) to the revision of the working of the Traffic department as proposed in Section 5 of this report;

(4) to the increase of the Traffic Staff to the strength shown in the following table:—

	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Head constables.	Constables.
Point work ..	..	..	8	11	140
Regulation of buses, etc. ..	..	..	..	3	42
Miscellaneous duties ..	1	5	4	8	19
Total ..	1	5	12	22	201

(5) to the revision of the Divisional and Station system of duties as proposed in Section 6 of this report;

(6) to the transfer of the Fort Sub-station from B-1 (North Beach) Station to D-1 (Triplicane) Station;

(7) to the allocation of officers and men to the various Divisions and Stations as detailed in the table of distribution in Section 6 of this report;

(8) to the revision of the system of work of the Harbour Police as proposed in Section 7 of this report;

(9) to the increase of the strength of the Harbour Police by 2 Sergeants and 6 constables and to its reduction by 1 Sub-Inspector and 1 head constable—the revised strength to include a Casualty and Training Reserve of 23 constables;

(10) to the increase of the Mounted Branch by 6 Sowars on the fixed establishment and by 3 Sowars to form a Casualty Reserve;

(11) to the increase of the Horse establishment by 8 horses—6 for additional Sowars and 2 against casualties;

(12) to the increase of the present strength of the Casualty and Training Reserve of the constabulary other than the Harbour Police by 41 constables;

(13) to the addition of 2 Inspectors in reduction of 1 Sub-Inspector on the Prosecuting Staff—proposals for which are before the Government—vide my letter No. 703/Govt. of 1928, dated 11th July 1928;

(14) to the grading of the pay of the City Inspectors as follows:—

	Per mensem
	RS.
4 Inspectors—first grade	275
7 Do. —second grade	225
9 Do. —third grade	175

(15) to the grading of the City Police Sergeants as follows:—

	RS.
10 Sergeants—first grade	200
18 Do. —second grade	175
28 Do. —third grade	150

(16) to the grant of free second-class return passages once in seven years to City Police Sergeants of pure European descent and their wives and families, excluding from the concession Sergeants who have married women domiciled in the country;

(17) to the grant of education allowances to Sergeants' children of school-going age, who are actually attending school, at the rate of Rs. 7-8-0 per mensem per child;

(18) to the revision of the special pay and allowances granted to the officers and men of the force as detailed in Section 14 and Annexure XIII of this report;

(19) to the appointment of a Police Surgeon with duties as detailed in Section 15 of this report and of the following staff:—

	Salaries.
	RS.
1 Police Surgeon	650—50—1,150.
1 Sub-Assistant Surgeon	75—5—175.
1 Lower Division clerk	40—40—11—55—1—65.
1 Muchi	15—1/4—16—1/4—17—1/5—18—1/6—19—1/6—20.

(20) to the building of a Police hospital being taken up as an urgent scheme;

(21) to the increase of the Gazetted Staff by 1 Deputy Commissioner of Police and 2 Assistant Commissioners, temporary appointments being sanctioned by the Local Government as necessary until the Secretary of State's sanction to permanent posts is obtained;

(22) to the redistribution of work among the Gazetted Officers of the force as follows:—

One Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime, in charge of the Crime Department;

One Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic, in charge of the Traffic Department, Licensing and the Harbour Police;

One Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order, in charge of the Divisions and Stations, Armed Reserve, Mounted Branch and Fire Brigade;

One Assistant Commissioner to assist the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime; and

Three Assistant Commissioners for Range charge under the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order;

(23) to the increase of the Armed Reserve by 6 Police constables to provide orderlies for the additional Gazetted Officers and to the reduction of the Armed Reserve by 2 head constables in respect of the abolition of the City Recruits' Training School;

(24) to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order, being empowered to sign all pay and other bills and cheques 'for' the Commissioner of Police;

(25) to the abolition of the City Recruits' Training School and to the future training of City recruits at the Central Recruits' School, Vellore;

(26) to the increase of the clerical staff by 2 Senior Scale clerks, 1 Lower Division clerk, one typist and 1 attender and to its reduction by 1 muchi;

(27) to the improvement of City Police Telephone facilities as proposed in Section 18 of this report; and

(28) to the purchase of the horses, equipment, etc., detailed in Section 19 of this report.

These proposals are made after detailed discussion with the Inspector-General of Police and in full agreement with him.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Offg. Commissioner of Police.

[Annexure—

ANNEXURE I.

Allocation list of sanctioned strength of the establishment of the Madras City Police as it stood on 1st August 1928.

Divisions.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Jamaadar.	Head constables.				Constables.	Constables—12 per cent. Casualty Reserve.
					1st grade.	2nd grade.	3rd grade.	Total.		
A-1.—ARMED RESERVE ..	1	(a) 5	..	1	4	7	10	21	(b) 192	37
Total ..	1	5	..	1	4	7	10	21	192	37
Government Guards and Orderlies.										
Egmore Police Court ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	14	..
Town Police Court ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	16	..
High Court ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	12	..
Government House ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	15	..
Deputy Collector's Treasury.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	..
Officer's orderlies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c) 13	..
Office orderlies ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	(d) 8	..
School teachers.	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..
Paper Currency office ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	16	..
Stamp office ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	8	..
Justice Jail, Egmore ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..
Consignments ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..
Total ..	..	1	..	..	5	6	6	17	116	22
Private Guards.										
Moore Market ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(e) 1	..
Army Clothing Depot ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	12	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	13	..

(a) One Sergeant for motor lorry.

(b) Six bicycle orderlies are supplied from Reserve—two to each of the offices of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners.

(c) Details—

Commissioner ..	..	..	..	4
Deputy Commissioners ..	..	..	..	4
Assistant Commissioners ..	..	..	..	4
I D. Inspectors ..	..	..	..	2
Prosecuting Inspectors ..	..	..	..	2
Office Manager ..	..	..	..	1
Total ..	..	..	..	17

NOTE.—Four orderlies are supplied from Reserve.

(d) Details—

	Head constables.	Constables.
Commissioner's Office ..	1	6
Deputy Commissioner, Northern Range.	..	1
Do. Southern Range.	..	1
Total ..	1	8

(e) Attached to G-4.

Allocation list of sanctioned strength of the establishment of the
Madras City Police as it stood on 1st August 1928—cont.

Divisions.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Jamedar.	Head constables.				Constables.	Constables—12 per cent. Casualty Reserve.
					1st grade.	2nd grade.	3rd grade.	Total.		
A-2.—SCHOOL ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Intelligence Department.	(a) 8	..	5	..	..	2	3	6	(b) 14	..
Hackney Carriage ..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	2	8	..
Mounted Branch ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)	..
B.—DIVISION ..	1	2	6	..	4	8	10	22	104	18
Fort Police ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	16	8
Total ..	1	2	6	..	..	10	12	26	120	16
C.—DIVISION ..	1	3	6	..	5	8	10	23	118	15
D.—DIVISION ..	1	2	6	..	4	8	11	23	111	14
Government House Guard, Chepauk Park.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total ..	1	2	6	..	4	8	11	23	112	14
E.—DIVISION ..	1	2	5	..	4	7	10	21	99	13
F.—DIVISION ..	1	3	6	..	4	7	11	22	117	15
G.—DIVISION ..	1	2	8	..	6	10	12	28	143	19
H.—DIVISION ..	1	2	5	..	5	8	10	23	105	16
Government Guard, Buckingham Canal duty.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Total ..	1	2	6	..	5	8	10	23	107	16
T. (Traffic control) Division (d).	1	12	4	..	3	7	8	18	107	22
Harbour police ..	1	11	3	..	6	9	9	24	116	10
Prosecuting Agency.	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Casualty Reserve.	..	3	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	15	49	77	1	51	91	114	256	1,382	243

(a) Includes one Government House Inspector.

(b) 4 Supernumerary.

(c) 1 Head Sowar on Rs. 37, 13 Sowars from Rs. 24 to 32.

* N.B.	..	2	..	..	..	2
S.R.	..	2	..	..	..	1
		4				3

(d)	Crown Serpts.	Serpts.	S.Is.	H.Cs.	Cons.	V. Res.
Traffic Control, Northern Range.	1	5	..	8	48	9
Traffic Control, Southern Range	1	5	..	9	55	10
Traffic Inspector's Office.	..	..	4	1	4	3
					(for process service work).	
Total ..	2	10	4	18	107	22

Allocation list of sanctioned strength of the establishment of the
Madras City Police as it stood on 1st August 1928—cont.

Division.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Sub-Inspectors.	Jamadar.	Head constables.				Constables.	Constables—12 per cent. Casualty Reserve.	
					1st grade.	2nd grade.	3rd grade.	Total.			
<i>Temporary Establishments.</i>											
Temporary force for Marine Villa Gate during His Excellency the Governor's stay in Madras.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	
Temporary—to guard the gate of the Government House on the Wallaja Road (for six months during His Excellency's stay in Madras).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	
Temporary force for quarantine duty at the Harbour.	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	14	..	

* G.O. No. 579, Judicial, dated 16th April 1910.

† G.O. No. 1029, Judicial, dated 6th November 1921.

Allocation list of Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables as it stood on 1st August 1928.

Stations.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.				Constables.										
		Sections.	Writers.	Detectives.	General duty.	Total.	Sections.	Gardener.	Detectives.	Sentry.	Inspector's orderly.	Spare.	Foreigner.	Tappal orderly.	Casualty Reserve.	Total.
B-1	2	4	1	1	1	7	31	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	6	48
B-2	2	4	1	2	1	8	28	1	2	..	..	1	..	4	36	
B-3	2	4	1	1	1	7	28	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	33	
Fort	2	4	..	..	..	4	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	19	
C-1	2	4	1	1	1	7	36	1	2	3	1	1	6	6	56	
C-2	2	4	1	2	1	8	24	1	2	..	..	2	..	6	33	
C-3	2	4	1	2	1	8	36	1	2	..	..	..	..	6	33	
D-1	2	4	1	2	..	7	32	1	1	3	1	..	1	5	44	
D-2	2	4	1	2	..	7	32	1	1	..	..	1	..	6	46	
D-3	2	2	2	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	38	
E-1	2	4	1	2	..	7	32	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	38	
E-2	2	4	1	2	..	7	32	1	1	3	1	..	1	4	38	
E-3	2	4	1	2	..	7	32	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	38	
F-1	1	4	1	2	..	7	24	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	30	
F-2	2	4	1	2	..	7	32	1	1	3	1	3	..	6	47	
F-3	2	4	1	2	..	7	32	1	1	..	..	4	..	4	42	
G-1	2	5	1	2	..	8	36	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	43	
G-2	2	4	1	2	..	7	32	1	1	3	1	1	1	5	46	
G-3	2	4	1	2	..	7	32	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	38	
G-4	2	4	1	2	..	7	32	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	38	
H-1	2	4	1	2	..	7	32	1	2	..	..	..	..	5	39	
H-2	2	4	1	2	1	8	32	1	1	3	1	1	..	6	40	
H-3	2	4	1	2	1	8	32	1	2	..	..	..	1	6	48	
H-3	1	4	1	1	1	7	28	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	40	
H-3	1	4	1	1	1	7	28	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	35	
Total	42	95	22	40	9	166	707	22	28	21	7	11	12	4	108	925

* One constable added for duty in General Post Office.

† One constable added for Chepauk Park duty.

‡ For Jam Bazaar outpost.

§ One constable added for Moore Market duty paid for by Corporation.

¶ Two constables added for Buckingham Canal duty.

‡ Includes five constables on other duty as shown above.

ANNEXURE II.

CEYLON POLICE GAZETTE.

No. 3900, Wednesday, May 2, 1928.

PART II—NOTIFICATIONS.

Crime, Prevention and Investigation of.

The following extract from the Inspector-General's Inspection Report of the Colombo Crime Police, dated April 25, 1928, is published for information.

Prevention and Investigation of Crime.—We are all concerned with the prevention of crime whatever duty we may be on, whether uniform or plain clothes Police. The officer-in-charge of each division is responsible for maintaining order and preventing crime in his division. A uniform Policeman will, in the majority of cases, be the Police Officer, who makes the arrest or discovers a case of crime. The uniform Policeman has to go on duty again in four hours' time at a fixed point or he has to go on duty at some special function. He has not time to *pursue the investigation*. For this reason a certain number of plain clothes men are attached to every station to assist the uniform Police. The uniform Police will welcome the assistance of the plain clothes Police, but the uniform Police are still responsible for preventing crime by all means in their power and for arresting offenders. The officer-in-charge of the division must know what crime is being committed in his station area, so that he can organise his patrols and make the best use of the forces at his disposal. In order that this principle may be kept clearly before all branches of the Force—in Colombo uniform Police, plain clothes Police attached to stations and C.I.D.—the following will be done:—

(a) *Uniform Police* are not to be called "Traffic Police." The regulation of traffic is only one of their duties. The prevention of crime is an equally important duty. If it is necessary at any time to refer to Police in uniform specially they will be described as "Uniform Police."

(b) *The Officer-in-Charge of each Station* is responsible for everything that goes on in his station area. He will keep himself informed of all the plain clothes Police are doing and *vice versa*; the plain clothes Police will get all information possible from the uniform Police.

(c) *Instruction Class* to provide for and ensure co-operation.—Some member of the plain clothes Police will attend every Instruction Class held on Friday morning and evening at each Station in Colombo. The plain clothes Police Officer will tell the uniform Police of all matters of importance which they should know of and he will "pick the brains" of all the uniform Police who may have sources of information unknown to the plain clothes Police.

Some member of the plain clothes Police will similarly attend every C.I.D. Instruction Class held on Thursday, and similarly give information to and get information from the C.I.D.

(d) *Daily Informations.*—With Daily Informations will be published daily a list of all crime committed in Colombo in the last 24 hours. It will be published on a separate sheet which will be filed separately at the station. A copy will be sent to every Officer in Colombo, C.I.D., Headquarters, Depot, Training School, W.P. Officer. There is no reason why a Police Officer at the Training School should not get information about a case.

(e) *Plain Clothes Duty Men at each Station* will show their note-books to the Officer-in-Charge of the Station to which they are attached whenever they have inquired into a

case of crime in the Station area. The Officer-in-Charge will initial the note-book and note for his own future guidance who was suspected.

(f) *The Plain Clothes Police* will try and get information about gaming, ganja, opium, etc., which they will give to the uniform Police. If the uniform Police act on this information, they will see that due credit is given to the plain clothes man who supplied the information.

The Officer-in-Charge of the Station will realise the importance of getting information from the plain clothes Police as regards gaming in his area and of acting on the information he gets as, if he does not, he is bound to get crime in his area.

(g) *In Burglary Cases* the Officer-in-Charge of the Station is to get to the scene at once and he will keep in touch with the plain clothes Police, who pursue the investigation. He will so organise his patrols, as to prevent other cases or secure the arrest of burglars by ambush, patrols, etc.

(h) "*Hue and Cry*" to be issued promptly to all pawnbrokers in Colombo by uniform Police. Try and get information from pawnbrokers.

(i) *Crime Police—Inquiries at the Scene* to be recorded in a duplicate book in indelible pencil. The pages to be similarly numbered in duplicate like a Headman's Serial Report. The original writing will be kept in the Inquiry Book. The duplicate sheets which will be perforated will be torn out and will be placed in the Police Officer will so be saved and more men Crime File. The copying of notes of inquiry in the Crime police office will so be saved and more men will be available for work in the streets.

These duplicate sheets can be seen by the Officer-in-Charge of the Station in the case of inquiry notes made by plain clothes men at the Station into cases of crime committed in his Station area. Each man will, in addition, keep his own Police note-book in which he will enter all routine and other matters.

(k) *Any Inspector or Sub-Inspector or E.P.S.* transferred to Crime Police to be attached to C.I.D. for a time to go out to the scene of crime with experienced C.I.D. Officers and so learn how to handle a complicated and difficult investigation.

(l) *Co-operation.*—The great point to be remembered is that in the C.I.D. Crime Police, and uniform Police in Colombo there is excellent material. I have found all working hard at my inspection and all doing their best. They just want to realise that the prevention of crime is the first business of every Policeman. In the Police Ordinance it is laid down that—

"It is the duty of every Police Officer to use his best endeavours and ability to prevent all crimes, offences, and public nuisances, to apprehend disorderly and suspicious characters, to detect and bring offenders to justice, to collect and communicate intelligence, to promptly execute all warrants." Section 51 of Ordinance No. 16 of 1865.

(m) *Assistant Superintendents in Charge of Divisions* will, in their quarterly summaries, mention—

(i) the number of cases of burglary and house theft which has occurred in each Station area during the quarter;

(ii) the number of cases in which the offenders have been detected by any Police Officer;

(iii) the number of arrests in crime cases by uniform Police;

(iv) the number of arrests of crime absconders by uniform Police; and

(v) the number of cases in which an useful information received by plain clothes Police (either Crime or C.I.D.) in gaming, ganja and opium cases have been taken up.

(n) *Superintendent of Police, Crimes*, in his Quarterly Summary will similarly mention cases in which—

(i) Uniform Police have given useful information to his men in cases of crime; and

(ii) his own men have given information about crime in cases outside their own particular branch.

(o) *Crime Police*.—On whatever duty they are on to be encouraged to try and get information about cases outside their particular branch as regards absconders wanted by uniform Police or Police of other districts.

(p) *In all Cases Informants* who have given information of value to be rewarded and whenever necessary generously rewarded.

The Work of the Crime Police.—There is no question but that the registration of crime, reports on crime, and every detail relating to the working of the Crime Police has been most thoroughly done. The quarterly reports of the Superintendent of Police, Crime, show an immense amount of labour and care and hard work is being done. We are necessarily feeling our way; we only started the new system two years ago. We are bound to find points which need attention. I feel sure that if we can only co-ordinate all the forces at our disposal we shall succeed in getting more information about crime and also succeed in preventing crime better than we are now doing. In this connection reference is requested to the Note in "Police Gazette," Part II, 1926, page 327, paragraph II (4) on this subject.

Collecting and Communicating Intelligence.—There is no reason why in Colombo a man at the Depot, a recruit at the Training School, or a Sub-Inspector under training, a Lecturer or Instructor at the Training School should not get information about a case of crime committed in Colombo. In section 51 of the Police Ordinance, No. 16 of 1865, it is not stated that the prevention and detection of crime in Colombo is only the concern of the Crime Police. Every Police Officer resident in Colombo is required by law to collect and communicate intelligence. Any one of us may meet the complainant in a case of crime and by talking to him may get some useful information which possibly he omitted to mention at the time to the first Police Officer, who visited the scene. The fact that a list of all cases of crime committed in Colombo will be sent every 24 hours to every Police Officer living in Colombo will help to keep all Police Officers in Colombo informed of what is going on and it will be their duty to miss no opportunity to collect and communicate information which they are able to gather with regard to any case.

Good Records.—Some very good records in Crime Police.

P.C. 2366 Pieris 288 good entries, only 1 bad entry in 5 years' service.

Inspector Gunaratne 308 good entries. *Inspector Halaldeen* 280 good entries. *Inspector Wickremasinghe* 251 good entries.

These are quoted as indicating what is noted above of the quality of the forces at our disposal.

Note.—The principle laid down in this order applies equally to all ranks engaged on all duties in other towns. This order will therefore be made the subject of instruction to all ranks and especially to Police in large towns, such as Kandy, Galle, Jaffna, Kurunegala, Badulla, where men are employed on miscellaneous duties as well as on regular night patrol and beat duty. In small Police Stations it is thoroughly understood that the prevention and detection of crime is the concern of every Police Officer in the Station. It is important that in large Stations this principle should be just as thoroughly established.

Colombo, April 27, 1928.

ANNEXURE III.

Statement of K.Ds. and Suspects under close watch in Chingleput District.

Names of stations	Number of K.Ds. and Suspects under close watch in Chingleput District.			
	Present.	Out of view.	II.	Total.
1. St. Thomas Mount ..	1	..	4	5
2. Pallavaram ..	16	2	..	18
3. Saidapet ..	12	4	5	22
4. Poonamallee ..	10	2	4	16
5. Elphinstone Bridge ..	8	1	1	10
6. Ponneri ..	7	4	7	18
7. Sathiavedu ..	7	3	1	11
8. Gummidipundi ..	13	..	2	15
9. Pulicat ..	5	1	..	6
10. Varadayapalaiyam ..	8	..	4	12
11. Tiruvellore ..	5	1	1	7
12. Periakuppam ..	10	2	2	14
13. Vengal ..	11	1	5	17
14. Pennalurpet ..	23	4	2	29
15. Nagalapuram ..	11	..	8	14
16. Sivakanchi ..	14	5	2	21
17. Vishnukanchi ..	5	4	3	12
18. Sriperumbudur ..	1	2	..	3
19. Baluchettichatram ..	8	3	1	12
20. Walajabad ..	10	1	4	15
21. Sembiam ..	3	2	4	9
22. Tiruvottiyur ..	4	1	1	6
23. Aminjikarai ..	9	..	..	9
24. Avadi ..	9	1	1	11
25. Red Hills ..	33	3	3	39
26. Chingleput ..	14	1	2	17
27. Tiruporur ..	9	..	1	10
28. Tirukalikundram ..	14	3	4	21
29. Guduvancheri ..	5	..	1	6
30. Manimangalam ..	5	..	2	7
31. Madurantakam ..	2	3	3	8
32. Chittamur ..	14	2	6	22
33. Cheyyur ..	8	1	8	17
34. Acharapakkam ..	7	..	1	8
35. Uttiramerur ..	3	2	2	7
Total ..	325	59	90	474

ANNEXURE IV.

Stations.	Number of classified convicts. S.C.H. Part III.	Classified crimes undetected.		
		Part I.		
		1926	1927	1928
B-1	33	32	46	13
B-2	45	17	19	9
B-3	16	11	10	5
B Division ..	94	60	75	27
C-1	25	34	28	23
C-2	6	10	9	5
C-3	35	18	8	8
C Division ..	66	57	45	6

Stations.	Number of classified convicts. S.C.H. Part III.	Classified crimes undetected.		
		Part I.		
		1926	1927	1928
D-1	20	12	14	19
D-2	98	62	38	9
D-3	44	71	46	20
D Division ..	162	145	98	48
E-1	58	27	48	81
E-2	40	28	50	25
E-3	83	6	19	8
E Division ..	181	61	112	64
F-1	69	101	50	28
F-2	88	55	16	14
F-3	83	24	19	17
F Division ..	140	180	85	59
G-1	70	17	34	14
G-2	42	28	27	8
G-3	32	25	39	18
G-4	1	41	63	11
G Division ..	145	111	163	46
H-1	102	42	34	11
H-2	50	20	9	9
H-3	40	37	36	9
H Division ..	192	99	79	29
M	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Total ..	980	718	652	309

ANNEXURE V.

Table showing particulars of Criminal Tribes whose members occasionally visit Madras.

Names of tribes.	District of registration.
1. Kal Oddars	Chingleput District.
2. Jogis	Do.
3. Koravars	Do.
4. Yenadis	Do.
5. Koravars	North Arcot District.
6. Do.	Chittoor District.
7. Yenadis	Nellore District.
8. Jodhpur Mahrattas	C.I.D. Gang No. XXVI, Wandering tribes.
9. Chunambedu Adi-Dravidas	Chingleput District.
10. Donga Dasaris	Chittoor (C.I.D. Gang No. XX).
11. Korachas (Voyalpad or Nawab-pet).	Chittoor (C.I.D. Gang No. XV).
12. Jogis	South Arcot District.
13. Iranis	Wandering tribes.

ANNEXURE VI.

Table showing particulars of Criminal Tribes residing in Madras.
(The inmates of the Perambur Settlement are omitted)

Names of tribes.	Number of adult males and females registered.
1. Madras City Koravars	353 (No females).
2. Chingleput District Koravars	2 do.
3. Do. Jogis	11 do.
4. Do. Yenadis	1 do.
5. Cuddapah Donga Yerukulas	1 do.
6. Chingleput Irulars	1 do.
7. Do. Adi-Dravidas	1 do.
8. Nellore Dombaravas (Dommaras)	1 do.
Total ..	371

ANNEXURE VII.

Statement of (1) petty crimes and occurrences and unprofessional crimes and other crimes reported complete requiring no investigation and (2) serious and professional crimes and occurrences requiring investigation during the months of November 1926, December 1927 and March 1928.

Station.	November 1926.			December 1927.			March 1928.		
	Petty crimes.	Serious crimes.	Total.	Petty crimes.	Serious crimes.	Total.	Petty crimes.	Serious crimes.	Total.
B-1	1	9	10	1	6	7	2	7	9
B-2	..	9	9	3	10	13	..	15	15
B-3	..	2	2	1	5	6	..	6	6
C-1	1	20	21	..	21	26	2	28	30
C-2	6	13	19	7	17	24	12	12	24
C-3	3	5	8	2	4	6	1	4	5
C-4	8	6	14	2	7	9	5	6	11
D-1	17	24	41	11	28	39	18	22	40
D-2	6	9	17	2	1	3	9	6	15
D-3	14	20	34	12	17	29	6	15	21
E-1	2	8	10	4	9	13	3	6	9
E-2	2	1	3	2	3	5	4	2	6
E-3	9	20	29	11	16	27	17	17	34
F-1	6	17	23	10	6	16	9	11	20
F-2	..	5	5	11	26	37	4	4	8
F-3	3	2	5	1	2	3	1	6	7
G-1	9	24	33	22	34	56	14	21	35
G-2	3	10	13	5	9	14	6	7	13
G-3	2	5	7	2	5	7	2	2	4
G-4	9	10	19	9	9	18	3	2	5
H-1	1	3	4	5	9	14	1	5	6
H-2	15	28	43	21	32	53	12	16	28
H-3	9	5	14	9	3	12	5	6	11
M	..	9	9	1	7	8	2	5	7
Grand total ..	..	6	6	..	6	6	5	3	8
	9	20	29	10	16	26	12	14	26
	4	1	5	2	..	2	1	2	3
	88	174	262	100	174	274	94	148	242

ANNEXURE VIII.

Detective Return.

Station.	Rough area in square miles.	Rough figure of population of Station area.	Number of pawn-shops.	Number of K.Ds. under watch.	Number of Criminal Tribe members.	Number of petty crimes and occurrences for investigation in 1927.	Number of warrants pending execution on 31st December 1927.
B-1	36	40,000	5	12	..	24	7
B-2	24	8,000	..	2	..	31	6
B-3	20	30,000	16	8	..	17	..
B Division ..	80	78,000	21	22	..	72	12
C-1	32	22,000	8	6	..	84	14
C-2	24	20,000	33	3	29	23	12
C-3	42	50,000	40	7	87	56	8
C Division ..	98	92,000	81	16	116	163	34
D-1	45	20,000	12	22	..	72	2
D-2	48	40,000	33	20	..	113	10
D-3	60	30,000	17	2	1	38	3
D Division ..	153	90,000	62	44	1	223	15
E-1	296	25,000	21	10	8	49	5
E-2	144	25,000	18	21	19	71	6
E-3	211	12,000	3	8	9	26	3
E Division ..	651	62,000	37	39	36	145	13
F-1	72	30,000	34	35	23	91	14
F-2	160	4,900	20	13	..	71	3
F-3	300	12,600	4	6	2	27	1
F Division ..	532	47,500	58	53	25	188	18
G-1	100	30,000	28	20	5	43	8
G-2	250	12,000	3	3	..	25	3
G-3	400	40,000	23	32	131	83	10
G-4	75	20,000	21	16	..	22	4
G Division ..	825	102,000	75	69	136	173	25
H-1	99	42,000	25	17	18	62	1
H-2	80	25,000	24	65	..	24	4
H-3	288	15,000	6	8	17	37	2
H Division ..	467	82,000	54	80	35	143	7
M Division ..	100 by land	160	..	..	3	24	..
Total ..	2906	553,160	388	323	352	1,126	124

ANNEXURE IX.

NOTIFICATION.

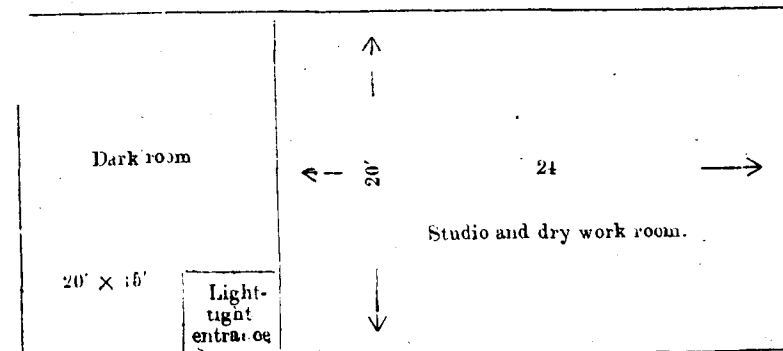
In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (s), sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the Central Office of the Crime Department, Madras City Police, Madras, shall be a "Police Station" and the local area for the said station shall be the City of Madras including all places within the local limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature of Madras.

ANNEXURE X.

Copy of letter, dated 6th August 1928, from Captain T. W. Barnard, Government X-Ray Institute, Madras.

I enclose a form of indent covering the apparatus required for an up-to-date Photographic Department in Madras.

The department should consist of two rooms—a studio and dark room—the size of which would depend on the accommodation available. The ideal size would be as shown in the sketch.



The rooms would have to be specially built, or rooms, already in existence on the top floor, could be utilised, if overhead and north side windows are available.

A good microscope and accessories would cost something less than £100.

I do not know if you intend your department to do micro-photography—to be up-to-date I suppose it should. Major H. King, I.M.S., of Guindy Institute has an apparatus for this work and could give you all the information about it you need. He would also help about the microscope.

When the time comes I will gladly help with the plans and equipment of the department.

An expert photographer should be available on Rs. 85—4—125 per month.

Item No.	Description of stores.	Number or quantity required.	Estimated cost.		Remarks by Indenting Officer.
			£	s. d.	
1	The "Fram" 1927 Model, Studio Camera <i>De Luxe</i> , 8½ × 6½ size, double extension leather bellows, complete with focussing cloth, three double dark slides, stand and Watson's <i>Holostigmat</i> series 1, f/6.1, 8½ inch focus lens.	1 set.	Rs. A. P.	50 0 0	O. Sichel & Co., Ltd., 52, Bunhill Road, London E.C. 1.
2	Field Camera, "Sickle", 8½ × 6½ size, square leather bellows, Model 1, double extension with focussing cloth, six double dark slides, one three-field stand with case, James A. Sinclair Co.'s "Portland" soft focus lens, f/5.6 for 8½ × 6½ size and a leather case for Camera and slides.	1 set.	20 0 0		Do.
3	Enlarger, the "Overton" No. 1, patent automatic focussing enlarger, Model 1927, with Cooke Aviar f/4.5 lens, 11 in. condenser for 1/1 plates and small size plates.	1 set.	57 0 0		Do.
4	Enamelled steel dishes—				
	9" × 7"	3	0 10 6		Do.
	12" × 10"	3	0 16 6		Do.
	20" × 16"	3	2 8 0		Do.
	21" × 19"	4	5 0 0		Do.

Item No.	Description of stores.	Number or quantity required.	Estimated cost.	Remarks by Indenting Officer.
			£ s. d.	
5	Copying Camera, 12" x 10" size, Lancaster's Long Extension copying Camera, leather bellows, detachable lens panel with rising, falling and cross movements, rough focussing by sliding movements, fine focussing by rack and pinion adjustment, reversing back, focussing screen and three book form double dark slides and Taylor-Hobson Cooke Aviar lens f/6 to cover 12" x 10" size and a stand.	1 set.	Rs. A. P. 34 0 0	J. Lancaster & Son, Ltd., 87, Parade, Birmingham.
6	Dry Mounting Machine, the "X" Press type "U," 20" x 16" size pictures, heated by Electricity.	1	28 0 0	The Adhesive Dry Mounting Co., Ltd., 27 and 28, Fetter Lane, London, E.C. 4.
7	"Ademco" adhesive dry mounting tissue— 8 1/2 x 6 1/2 12 x 10 15 x 12 20 x 16	1 pkt. 1 " 1 " 1 "	0 7 2 0 14 8 1 1 9 1 17 9	Do. Do. Do. Do.
8	Dark room lamps, 10" x 8" size, the "Electro Lamp."	2 No.	8 10 0	David Allan, Whitefield Works, Mansfield Street, Kingstand Road, London, E. 2.
9	Plate drying racks	2 No.	..	Items 9 and 10 to be obtained locally.
10	Wooden clips for prints	12 "	..	
10	Wooden printing frames, 15 x 12, 12 x 10, 8 1/2 x 6 1/2 and 6 1/2 x 4 1/2	8 of each.	..	
11	Scissors	1 pair.	Rs. 75.	Items 11 and 12 to be obtained locally.
	Mount cutting knife	1 No.		
	Foot rule	1 "		
	Glass cutter	1 "		
	Photo mounting paste	1 bot.		
	Crimson lake	1 cake.		
	Indian ink	1 stick.		
	Brushes, Nos. 3, 2 and 1	2 of each.		
	Drawing pins	1 doz.		
	Hammer, medium size	1 No.		
	Jars, big size	2 "		
	Glass stoppered bottles, different sizes	6 "		
	Measure glass, 16 oz. and 4 oz. ..	1 of each.	Rs. 75.	Items 11 and 12 to be obtained locally.
	Pestle and mortar	1 set.		
	Cutting pliers	1 pair.		
12	Chemicals—			
	Metal	8 oz.		
	Hydrokinone	8 "		
	Sodium sulphite	1 lb.		
	Sodium carbonate	1 "		
	Pot. Bromide	4 oz.		
	Pot. Ferriyanide	1 lb.		
	Hydrarg Perchloride	8 oz.		
	Liq. Ammonia	1 lb.		
	Pot. Metabisulphite	1 lb.		
	Hypo	1 cwt.		
13	Neutral Back-ground screen ..	1	2 10 0 0	Any photographic stores supplier.

ANNEXURE XI.

Copy of letter No. G. 1516, dated 11th September 1928, from the Chairman, Madras Port Trust, Madras, to the Commissioner of Police, Madras.

I have the honour to forward for your information a copy of Port Trust Board Resolution No. 353, dated 5th September, agreeing with your proposals regarding the revision of the strength of the Harbour Police Force.

ENCLOSURE.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Trustees of the Port of Madras, at a meeting held at the office of the Board on Wednesday, the 5th day of September 1928.

353. Read extract, relating to a revision of the strength of the Harbour Police Force, forwarded by the Commissioner of Police, Madras, from his proposals to Government on the subject of the reorganisation of the City Police Force as well as note thereon by the Chairman.

Resolved to express agreement with the Commissioner's proposals with regard to the revision of the strength of the Harbour Police Force which involve a reduction from the existing strength of one Sub-Inspector and one head constable and an addition to the existing strength of 2 Sergeants and 6 constables.

ANNEXURE XII.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (s), sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the local area noted in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to be included in the local area of the Police Station noted in column 2 and shall form part of the local area of the Police Station in column 5.

Schedule.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which now attached.	Description of local area.	Division in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
B	B-1	Fort St. George and its Glacis bounded on the north by North Fortside Road; east by the Bay of Bengal; south by Napier Bridge; and west by the River Cooum and Wallajah Road.	D	D-1

ANNEXURE XIII.

SPECIAL PAY.

Crime Department—

(a) Records	1 Inspector at Rs. 100. 3 Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 80 each. 1 Head constable at Rs. 7.
(b) Intelligence Department.	1 Inspector at Rs. 100. 4 Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 80 each. 5 Head constables at Rs. 7 each. 26 Police constables at Rs. 8 each.
(c) Government House ..	1 Inspector at Rs. 100.

(d) General Section ..	3 Inspectors at Rs. 50 each. 16 Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 20 each. 15 Head constables at Rs. 3 each. 20 Constables at Rs. 2 each.
Traffic Department ..	1 Inspector at Rs. 100. 5 Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 20 each. 2 Crown Sergeants at Rs. 15 each. 10 Sergeants at Rs. 10 each. 22 Head constables at Rs. 3 each. 201 Police constables at Rs. 2 each.
Armed Reserve ..	1 Inspector at Rs. 100. 1 Sergeant (in charge of motor lorry) Rs. 10. 2 Drill Instructors at Rs. 2-8-0 each.
Harbour Police ..	1 Inspector at Rs. 100.
Prosecuting Staff ..	2 Senior Prosecuting Inspectors at Rs. 50 each.
Mounted Branch ..	1 Sergeant-Major in charge at Rs. 10.
Sergeant-Major ..	1 Sergeant-Major at Rs. 10.
Good conduct special pay ..	10 First-grade Head constables at Rs. 10 each.

LOCAL ALLOWANCE.

Government House ..	1 Inspector at Rs. 100 (while employed at the Government House, Ootacamund).
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CONVEYANCE ALLOWANCE.

Crime Department—

Intelligence Department..	1 Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 25 each.
General Section ..	3 Inspectors, 16 Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 25 each.
Government House ..	1 Inspector at Rs. 25.
Traffic Department ..	1 Inspector and 5 Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 25 each.
Divisions ..	7 Inspectors at Rs. 25 each. 40 Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 5 each.
Harbour Police ..	1 Inspector at Rs. 25.
Armed Reserve ..	Do.

UNIFORM ALLOWANCE.

1 Jamadar at Re. 1.
261 Head constables at Re. 1 each.
1,797 Constables at Re. 1 each.
1 Head Sowar at Re. 1.
22 Sowars at Re. 1 each.

ANNEXURE XIV.

Copy of letter, dated nil, from Lieut.-Colonel Gray, I.M.S., Madras, to the Commissioner of Police, Madras.

In reply to your letter, dated the 26th June, on the subject of appointment of Police Surgeon for the City—

(1) I think it is an excellent idea. It requires a keen man who should be adequately paid, on the ground that he will be a technical expert specially trained for this purpose.

(2) Apart from this, it is obvious for a number of reasons that whoever is appointed should be a man who will be anxious to hold the post permanently, which of course would not be the case were the pay not adequate.

(3) Here I might add what I consider is reasonable pay on the understanding that a man from the Assistant Surgeon cadre is appointed. Salary Rs. 700 per mensem and an allowance for motor, rising as you suggest by Rs. 50 per mensem up to Rs. 1,400.

(4) Any man fit for all the duties of a Police Surgeon is certainly worth this.

The man selected in consultation with the Surgeon-General should as soon as possible be sent to England for a period of six months for the sole purpose of studying police methods in England, preferably London. There are various branches he would require training in, e.g., Galton-Henry method of finger prints, keeping of criminal records, photography, etc. With regard to the last, an ordinary working knowledge could be acquired in Madras before proceeding to England—this would save time for final instructions in this branch there. While in England he should attend the post-mortem department, that is, pathological department of a large hospital during the whole time he is on deputation for training in order to be well up in post-mortem work. He should attend inquests to know the procedure adopted in conducting them.

I would suggest he be not permitted to spend his time in working and appearing for any examination in England, as all his time would be needed for the special work he has to learn.

(5) I will now take up the points raised in your letter seriatim:—

I quite agree with you that it would take up too much time for the Medical Officer to have to attend all cases of sickness amongst the officers and men of the force. The present method in so far as out-patient attendance is concerned should continue. As the men live in various parts of Madras it is impossible for them all to go to one hospital for small and trivial illnesses.

Rayapuram and Royapetta are miles apart and men living in these areas should go to these hospitals as is now the plan, certainly so far as out-patient attendance is concerned. When admission to hospital is necessary—before commenting on this I may mention that it is quite impossible to set aside any ward in Royapetta Hospital—it was built as a 75-bed hospital, average is now never less than 100, even been up to 120—chaotic of course—verandahs packed. Recently a petition was received from Triplicane inhabitants to the effect that the hospital should be enlarged as it is too small for the needs of the neighbourhood; this is absolutely correct. The General Hospital, I know from the Annual Reports, is always overcrowded; so no possibility of a ward there.

The only alternatives are either a special hospital or, what would be far cheaper, a special ward built in grounds of Temple Gardens now used as a Tuberculosis Hospital. This will be available some time, as the intention is to remove this hospital to the Spur Tank site, where the Tuberculosis out-patient department now is situated. This move could be accelerated by a Government Order.

One advantage of having a ward set apart (two or more rooms could be added for Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors) would

be that it would reduce expenditure, as only one special Sub-Assistant Surgeon would be required. There must always be one available for night duty; if not, discipline would suffer, as there would be nothing to prevent the men leaving the hospital at nights (experienced this in Waltair—till I adopted methods to prevent it).

Another saving would be that it will not be necessary to have a special supply of drugs and storage place for them, compounder, etc., essentials, which even the smallest hospital must have.

Thirdly, this would save nursing staff.

Fourthly, as the special Police Medical Officer cannot in addition to his various special duties be an operating surgeon—cases requiring this would be attended to by the Superintendent of Royapetta Hospital. Emergency cases, e.g., accidents to men of the Police force, to continue to be admitted to the nearest hospital—General or Rayapuram as case may be.

Sick leave certificates and certificates of invaliding, I agree with you, should be granted by the Police Surgeon except those who have been attending hospitals—General Hospital, Rayapuram and Ophthalmic—and these only for sick leave. Invaliding certificates should all be granted by the Police Surgeon.

On no account in my opinion should any certificate from private practitioners be accepted. This only encourages malingering as is well known in other departments since these private practitioners' certificates have been accepted. What would at once happen were such certificates permissible that to get behind the Police Surgeon's back men would obtain them on payment from practitioners. All must be in the hands of the one man—the Police Surgeon.

Periodical medical examination should certainly take place in the Police Surgeon's consulting room where such can be carried out properly and at leisure.

This is done in the Army and precisely the same should apply to the Police force. Early detection of syphilis would take place; as in the Army, venereal inspections could be held and treatment applied early and before time is wasted on what is termed native treatment.

Physical fitness.—Of late I have seen a number of applicants for the force. I have rejected, so far as I can recollect, about 1 in 7. I do not know what if any standard is laid down, except a minimum chest measurement; eyesight also, no standard that I know of; personally I insist on 6/6 each eye—this is full vision essential in controlling traffic, etc., in my opinion. Others may adopt different standards. This all goes to show that all this work should be, as you suggest, under one man—the Police Surgeon.

(6) *Post mortems.*—An average of 164 per annum is certainly high. If many of these necessitated giving evidence, a lot of time would be taken up, as this figure gives an average of one every 2½ days. Conducting one post mortem may easily take 2 hours; then there is the giving of evidence. This work should be included in the Police Surgeon's duties. With practice he will become an adept.

(7) *Examinations of wounds, injuries and conditions in Police cases other than cases in which death results.*—I do not think this is feasible because cases go as a rule to the nearest hospital for treatment where they may have to be admitted, e.g., fractures from motor-car injuries. Were the Police Surgeon to give certificates in all these he would have an inordinate amount of work to do, and what would make it

~~these would be this—these wound cases are noted immediately on their admission; this can only be done by the man at the spot, i.e., at each hospital by the duty man who admits the case.~~

Unless the Police Surgeon actually took off the dressings, etc., in wound cases he would have to depend on the report of the man who actually saw the case or first dressed it. This would be "hearsay evidence"—not permissible in law. Owing to these difficulties I think the present method will have to continue.

In any case there would be more work for the Police Surgeon than he should have to do and that too much of the routine nature. This spoils initiative, besides leaving no time for research, etc.

(8) *Medico-legal, microscopic and experimental work other than.*—It is impossible for me to give more than a rough idea of how much work all this would entail apart from what I have already written. I would suggest that a sub-assistant surgeon be detailed specially for this work to assist in medico-legal cases, post mortem, record-keeping and photography.

This man to be specially kept for this work and to have nothing to do with hospital duties.

Pay to be adequate, i.e., half as much again as his ordinary grade pay.

Unless this is given nobody will care to be made permanent, because there will naturally be no private practice allowed.

(9) *Examination and certification of motor bus and other motor drivers.*—I think this is most essential in view of the remarkable driving performances given by many bus drivers. I am not in possession of the actual figures for accidents, but I know it is high in Madras (of course the people are hopelessly stupid and have no road sense). This duty will add to work of Police Surgeon.

(10) The type of man you suggest I have already commented on and I agree with you as to what is required from him. The present assistant in my subject—Medical Jurisprudence—is a young M.B. of five years' service whose pay is Rs. 335 plus Rs. 125 special allowance, in all Rs. 460. Therefore were he a very junior man appointed, even so junior a man as he is, he should be given Rs. 700 per mensem to start with, in view of the highly technical nature of the various duties performed and to make it worth his while to stay on, and thirdly it will be a post where strict honesty is essential as there are such obvious possibilities—hence good pay is a *sine qua non*.

Subordinate staff.—In addition to the sub-assistant surgeon already mentioned, one would be required for the Police ward; the office work in connexion therewith and to do a tour of duty in this ward. For the remaining 16 hours or so the Medical Officers on duty at Royapetta Hospital could be responsible. Otherwise a third sub-assistant surgeon is required and it would also mean that the sub-assistant surgeon who I have suggested only do photographic and medico-legal work—taking a turn of duty which I think is inadvisable as I am certain he will have enough to do without this additional duty.

Pay, the ordinary of his grade.—There would need to be at least one nurse, four ward boys, one cook and assistant or this may be done by Royapetta Hospital cooks. Objection would be, carrying the food from the cook house to the ward—about 120 yards—very inconvenient in monsoon times and stealing on route is almost inevitable—two totis at least.

All this list of staff is based on the supposition that only a special ward is constructed. Office work must be done by sub-assistant surgeon who will be helped for typing, etc., by the clerk in Royapetta Hospital who should be given an allowance for this extra work.

I have not mentioned a storekeeper, etc., because this would only be essential if any entirely separate hospital was to be built.

Equipment of Police Surgeon's consulting room and experimental laboratory.

To take the latter first I am afraid I cannot even give a rough estimate of this. It had better be decided on receipt of information from a London Police Surgeon.

Consulting room requisites are—

	RS.
(1) Desk—Office table	50
(2) Chairs—Cushion	80
(3) Do. plain 4	40
(4) Couch for examining on	60
(5) Telephone connexion	30
(6) Several almirahs with 5 shelves each	45—90
(7) Weighing machine	100
(8) Sanitary fittings and wash basin, say	130
(9) Microscope	450
(10) Urine testing outfit	10
(11) Book case—small glass almirah	30
(12) Sight-testing card and books	16
(13) Tape measurer, etc.	5

Police Surgeon to work directly under the Commissioner of Police and in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner.

This is the only possible way. As the Police Surgeon belongs to Medical department, he should, as you suggest, have his work inspected by the Surgeon-General annually and reported on to Government.

As regards relief to existing medical institutions this would be negligible.

In conclusion, this suggested post will require a man of more than average abilities, so a first-class one who is desirous of the work should be selected and paid no less than I suggest.

There will be as much work for him to do as he could undertake and since he will not be able to do it all single handed a good sub-assistant surgeon will be required to assist him.

The following is a resume of the duties which a Police Surgeon would have to undertake:—

- (1) Charge of the Police hospital ward.
- (2) Examination and issuing certificates to the members of the Police force, motor-car drivers, etc.
- (3) Conducting the numerous post mortems and attending inquests to give evidence when required.
- (4) Periodical examinations of all members of the police to detect early disease and with special reference to venereal.
- (5) Laboratory work, photography, records.
- (6) Examining recruits.
- (7) Research work, when any time is available.

From the above it is quite obvious that the duties will be onerous and occupy a man his full time. Only a hard-working man keen and energetic could undertake them. He should be young, as the work would be too much for an elderly man.

By reason of the size and importance of Madras—the third largest city in India—it is an absolute necessity that a special Police Surgeon should be appointed. When this is done, I venture to suggest that in the future it will be a matter for wonder why such a post was not created long before it was.

In my opinion somebody should be appointed temporarily as early as possible, while the man who is selected as the permanent officer is undergoing training in England for six or possibly more months.

The same principle to be applied to his sub-assistant surgeon assistant.

ANNEXURE XV.

Copy of letter, dated the 19th July 1928, from Major-General HUTCHINSON, Camp Rosefield, Ootacamund, to the Commissioner of Police, Madras.

[Reference—Your demi-official, dated the 26th June 1928.]

A Committee in 1912 recommended the appointment of a Professor of Medical Jurisprudence who would do all medico-legal post mortems, and teach the students post mortem work. The Committee contemplated he would be Police Surgeon. Government sanctioned the appointment of Professor of Medical Jurisprudence under Order No. 985, Public, dated 13th August 1912. In sanctioning the appointment nothing was said about the duties, but it must be assumed that the duties would be similar to those suggested in the Committee's report which is printed with the order. Now apparently medico-legal post mortems are done in the mortuaries attached to at least three hospitals, and a few years ago the Superintendent, Lady Willingdon Medical School, asked that female bodies might be sent to the Caste and Gosha Hospital for the benefit of the lady students. How this complete change from the original intention came about I am unable definitely to state, but I expect it was for the convenience of the Police and the medical students of the Medical College and schools. You now point out the desirability of appointing as Police Surgeon a man who would be expected to acquire the status of a recognized medico-legal expert and authority upon whom the criminal courts could rely with safety. In fact you want to make a Sir Bernard Spilsbury. I agree with you in principle and so did the Committee of 1912. The basis of medico-legal work is a deep and comprehensive knowledge of pathology. Sir Bernard Spilsbury is one of the greatest pathologists in the world, but his knowledge of pathology was not gained solely by medico-legal post mortems. A medico-legal expert is a pathologist who specialises in the results of crime, but first and foremost he is a pathologist. Pathology is a huge subject; it embraces the causation of disease, the visible and microscopic changes produced in the body by disease, and the reactions (a better and more comprehensive word than symptoms) provoked in the individual by disease. The enormous addition to knowledge in the last few years has subdivided the work among (a) the pathologist in the old narrow sense, (b) the bacteriologist and (c) the chemist. You must not mix up the work of the chemist with that of the chemical analyser; the latter in medico-legal investigations deals mainly with the absence or presence of poisons and perhaps the identification of blood-stains. The pathological chemist or bio-chemist as he is sometimes called is becoming more and more important in all pathological investigations including medico-legal work. You suggest that one man should be an expert in all three branches, an expert who would command the confidence of the court, and who would

have his own laboratory. I can assure you you are asking for the impossible. Up to date all bacteriological work has been apart from the Medical College—a Professor of Bacteriology has only just been appointed. A professor of bio-chemistry is a very recent innovation. I cannot find you a man who could run himself a laboratory comprising the three branches of pathology. You ask for the cost of equipping and maintaining such a laboratory: I cannot answer beyond saying it will be a very expensive luxury. Government have now sanctioned the building of a Pathological Institute in connexion with the Medical College in which specialists in all three branches will be employed. The most economical and efficient arrangement will be to arrange for the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Police Surgeon to be attached to this Institute. This brings us back to the recommendation of the Committee of 1912 which I consider to be very sound and in the best interest of criminal justice. I hope you will agree.

The remaining functions you propose for the Police Surgeon are, I think, based on the duties of Police Surgeons in other cities of India. I am only familiar with the duties given in Bombay, where the appointment was made some 30 years ago. He runs the Police hospital, issues medical and invaliding certificates, examines Police recruits, performs medico-legal post mortems, may be appointed Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, but cannot claim it as a right and is allowed private practice. He is directly under the Surgeon-General. The Professorship of Medical Jurisprudence does not form part of his normal duties, but is a part-time appointment for which he receives, if appointed, a special allowance.

I shall certainly support you in asking for a Police Surgeon to carry out these functions exclusive of performing all medico-legal post mortems.

It is impossible to set apart a ward of 40 beds for the Police in any of the Government hospitals in Madras City. The Royapetta Hospital is overcrowded and the population of the locality are shouting for the provision of more accommodation.

The probable cost of maintaining a 40-bed hospital under present conditions of salary is given in the attached statement. A Police Surgeon with these functions should be considered a member of the Police force and be under the Commissioner. I may emphasise that the main value of his appointment would lie in keeping the Police force healthy. This alone would justify the appointment. If debarred from private practice he would be of greater value, and I think should get an allowance in addition to the salary you suggest which is the salary given to a civil surgeon in the Medical Department. The latter is allowed private practice. The allowance might be Rs. 150 per mensem.

I hope I have answered your letter fully; if there are any points you would like to discuss I shall be very pleased to do so.

ANNEXURE XVI.

Statement showing the staff and equipment required for a hospital or a ward of forty beds.

Unit of account.	Designation and pay.	For a hospital of forty beds.		Number of staff required.	Actual cost per annum.
		Number of staff required.	Actual cost per annum.		
Pay of establishment—Voted.	Sub-Assistant Surgeon Rs. 75—6—175—200.	1	Rs. 1,635	1	Rs. 1,635
	Clerk Rs. 40—40—1½—55—1—55.	1	480	..	..
	Nurses Rs. 75—2½—125 ..	2	1,800	2	† 1,800
	Compounder Rs. 30—1 (biennial)—Rs. 35—5 (quinquennial)—Rs. 40—Selection grade at Rs. 50.	1	396	1	† 396
	Nursing orderlies Rs. 15—20.	5	900	5	900
	Totia (males) Rs. 15 ..	2	360	2	360
	Peon Rs. 15—20 ..	1	180	..	..
	Total ..		5,751		5,091
Allowances—Voted—Other Compensatory.	Nurses—R.A. Rs. 30 per mensem + U.A. Rs. 75 per annum; dhobi allowance Rs. 3 per mensem; cleaning charges Rs. 4 a month; furniture and crockery at Rs. 125 each.	..	1,198	..	1,198
Contract contingencies.					
Non-contract contingencies—Non-voted.					
Non-contract contingencies—Voted.					
Pay of menials.	Cook Rs. 20 or Rs. 15 ..	1 (20)	240	1 (15)	180
	Waterman Rs. 15 ..	1	180	..	..
	Gardener Rs. 15 ..	1	180	..	..
	Sweeper Rs. 15 ..	1	180	1	180
	Dhoby Rs. 20 ..	1	240	1	240
			1,020		600
Electric current.	....	..	1,500	..	1,500
Rents ..	....	..	1,200	..	1,200
Telephone charges.	....	..	200	..	200
Books and Periodicals.	....	..	50	..	50
Miscellaneous ..	....	..	150	..	150
Supplies and Services—Diet ..	....	..	7,600	..	7,600
Medicines and Hospital necessities—Non-recurring.	....	..	13,500	..	13,500
Recurring.	....	..	6,000	..	6,000
Miscellaneous ..	....	..	100	..	100

* One Sub-Assistant Surgeon will be required in addition to the Police Surgeon. Average pay of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon is Rs. 136½.

† With free quarters.

‡ Starting pay of compounders in Madras City is Rs. 33. Next increment to Rs. 34, i.e., after eight years' service.

ANNEXURE XVII.

Copy of letter, dated the 14th August 1928, from Colonel BRADFELD, No. 81, Mount Road, Madras, to the Commissioner of Police, Madras.

[Reference—Your demi-official, dated 11th instant.]

I have read your suggestions for the appointment of a Police Surgeon very carefully and have also consulted the notes of General Hutchinson and of previous proposals which have been put up.

2. You rightly consider that the Police Surgeon in addition to medical charge of the City forces, should undertake investigation, and paragraphs 6 and 7 of your suggestions (holding post mortems, examining injuries, etc.), should, I agree, be included in the duties of the appointment. The other investigations, however, which are suggested in paragraphs 8 and 9 are concerned with the detection and prosecution of crime and are not those of a medical man. It is true that in some countries these duties are performed by doctors, but they do not hold the special appointment by reason of the fact that they are medical men and the work could equally be well done by other scientists who are skilled in microscopic and scientific work. It is true that a Police Surgeon often becomes interested in such work and may specialise in it but to lay it down as one of the duties of the new appointments is, I think, asking for failure. No medical man by reason of his professional training could immediately organise the two departments for investigation of crime, microscopic and photographic, which you suggest. You require two appointments (1) a Police Surgeon and (2) an expert in the scientific detection of crime. The latter may or may not be a medical man but I have no experience of this work and I am afraid cannot assist you in defining his duties.

3. As regards the appointment of a Police Surgeon, you will have the full support of the Medical department which has put up proposals for its institution on several occasions.

In general I agree with the inclusive list of the duties of the appointment which you propose and would only offer a few criticisms on them:—

(1) *Giving medical attendance to the officers and men of the force.*—The present arrangements under which members of the force receive medical attendance in the various out-patient departments of the City hospitals is very unsatisfactory and the provision of medical attendance for the Police Force is a pressing need.

(2) *Running a Police hospital.*—A central Police hospital is an urgent necessity and I would suggest that you press for its provision at a very early date. The question of site can be considered later. I doubt, however, whether Temple Gardens, Royapetta, can ever be used for the purpose. It will probably be required for extensions to Royapetta hospital and in any case it will be some years before it is given up as a Tuberculosis hospital. Perhaps it would be possible to obtain one of the sites which the Military department are anxious to give up.

(3), (4) & (5) *Examination of Police officers, medical inspection of men and certifying as to physical fitness.*—These are the duties of a Police Surgeon and I have no comments to make.

(6) & (7) *Holding post mortem and examining injuries in case of hurt and giving evidence.*—General Hutchinson has gone very fully into this matter and I have nothing further to say.

The provision of a special properly fitted up laboratory for the Police Surgeon concerned with this work would be a very expensive matter. The ideal scheme for such investigations would be, as is suggested by General Hutchinson that such work be done in the Pathological Institute where the investigator can have not only his special laboratory but be in touch and under the control of a Director, who is in an expert Pathologist.

Salary and position of the Police Surgeon.—I have nothing to add on the question of salary. I agree that it is very desirable that the incumbent should be debarred from private practice and he should be allowed an additional allowance of Rs. 150 in lieu. The Police Surgeon can only work under the Commissioner of Police in the same way as a Regimental Medical Officer works with the Commanding Officer of his Regiment.

As regards purely medical matters such as the running of his hospital, in which he must have the disciplinary control, he must be independent and remain under the control of the Surgeon-General. The administration of such a hospital must be under the control of the Surgeon-General in the same way as are all other Government hospitals.

The other duties detailed in your proposals (8) and (9) are not in my opinion the duties of a Police Surgeon. They should be carried out by a Criminal Investigation Department under the Commissioner of Police.

It is very desirable that the experience of a good Police Surgeon should be utilised for the teaching of students. It will probably be desirable, therefore, for the Police Surgeon to be Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at the Medical College with a laboratory in the Pathological Institute. This, however, must be an extra appointment and which he cannot claim as a matter of right.

ANNEXURE XVIII.

Copy of letter No. 4162, dated the 20th August 1928, from the Assistant Manager, Madras Telephone Co., Post Box No. 139, Madras, to the Commissioner of Police, Madras.

We thank you for your letter No. 313/Genl./28, dated 17th instant. We are now able to give you an estimate of cost of converting the Police Telephone connexions enumerated in the accompanying list to private line working.

When making our calculations, we have assumed that you will take advantage of our offer to accommodate the Police switchboard in our premises. This arrangement will enable us to reduce the rental charges to the lowest possible figure and will also obviate the necessity to lay additional underground cables to enable all the circuits to be accommodated at Egmore.

We have allowed for a total of six exchange lines and suggest that four of them should be available to the general public, the remaining two being reserved for Special Police service only, the numbers to be communicated to you personally and to be made known to such officers as you decide upon. If in actual practice, these are found insufficient, extra lines can be connected and on the other hand, if found more than sufficient, one or more lines can be dispensed with.

All rentals are calculated on actual length of lines as erected but a special reduction has been made in respect of lines that are more than half a mile in length but are within four miles radius from the exchange.

Should the private line system be adopted, we shall provide sufficient accommodation on the switchboard for extensions to other Police stations or offices if required. A new Telephone Directory will be issued in October and we would recommend that the new system, if decided on, should be brought into use about that time.

The enclosed list shows the rentals for lines to be connected to the proposed private line system and the total amount payable under the new system.

Regarding the operating of the switchboard, we have to state that our initial charge for this would be Rs. 250 per mensem rising by five annual increments of Rs. 12-8-0 to a maximum of Rs. 312-8-0 per mensem. As all the lines controlled by these operators would be Police lines, they would of course be subject to your instructions concerning the actual making of connexions on switchboard, the question of hours of attendance, discipline, etc., being under the control of this company.

We shall be glad to know at as early a date as possible whether the private lines system is to be adopted so that we may make the necessary provision for the installation of the apparatus required. This will take nearly one month to complete.

Per mensem.
RS.

Monthly cost of proposed new system.

First exchange line on switchboard	15
Five additional exchange lines at Rs. 10 each ..	50
One exchange line to Commissioner	15
Do. Extension to reserve	5

Extensions.

Commissioner of Police (personal)	30
Do. (reserve) (extension from above)	5
M Division	30
B-1 Station	20
Extension to Deputy Commissioner of Police ..	5
B-2 Station	22½
B-3 Do.	30
C-1 Do.	15
C-2 Do.	25
C-3 Do.	25
D-1 Do.	30
D-2 Do.	30
D-3 Do.	30
E-1 Do.	30
E-2 Do.	30
E-3 Do.	30
F-1 Do.	30
F-2 Do.	30
F-3 Do.	30
G-1 Do.	30
G-2 Do.	30
G-3 Do.	30
G-4 Do.	27½
H-1 Do.	30
H-2 Do.	30
H-3 Do.	30

Per mensem.

RS.

Extensions—cont.

Office of the Commissioner of Police	30
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Southern Range (personal)	30
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Southern Range, Office	30
Extension to Assistant Commissioner (personal) ..	5
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Southern Range (residence)	30
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Northern Range (personal)	20
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Northern Range (reserve)	30
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Headquarters (personal)	30
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Headquarters (reserve)	30
Fort Station	30
Jam Bazaar outpost	30
C-1 and C-2 Police lines	30
D-2 Police lines	30
Reserve Police lines	30
Reserve Police Inspector's quarters	30
E Division Inspector's quarters	30
Headquarters, Horse lines	30
Fire station	30
Operating charges per month	250
Six additional extensions at Egmore if and when taken would cost Rs. 30 per mensem each ..	180
Two at Rayapuram, at Rs. 30 each, 1 at Flower Bazaar at Rs. 15 and 1 at North Beach at Rs. 20	95
In addition to the above, there will be—	
(a) an unknown expenditure in respect of excess calls made on the six trunk lines connecting the Police exchange to the Auto. Exchange, and, say	30
(b) an unknown expenditure in respect of excess calls (if any) made on the Police Commissioner's personal exchange line, and, say ..	4
(c) if additional staff is to be employed in sending messages at the Police exchange, it will be advisable for her to have a separate telephone situated near the switchboard. The charge for this will be Rs. 5 per mensem	5

1,839

Per annum .. 22,068

ANNEXURE XIX.

Copy of letter, dated 20th August 1928, from Lieut.-Col. H. H. KING, I.M.S., Director, King Institute, Guindy, to the Commissioner of Police, Madras.

I enclose a list of microscopes, etc. I did not come in yesterday and thought I could get this typed by my personal clerk who is usually here early. He is late to-day; so I can't get it typed before our car leaves. I'm not at all sure that possibly you could do without a first-class microscope given under my (1). This magnifies up to 2,000 and that a stereo-microscope under my (2) would suffice to begin with. Anyhow with both you will be well equipped and anything

Statement of proposition for revision of establishment.

Present scale.						Proposed scale.										Permanent.	
Number.	Designation.	Pay.			Average cost.	Number	Designation.	Pay.			Average cost.	Increase per month.	Decrease per month.				
		Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.				Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.				Amount.	Amount.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)				
Gazetted officers.																	
1	Commissioner	Rs. 650 +	Rs. ..	Rs. A. 1,350 0	No change. 2,652 0	1	Commissioner	Rs. 650 +	Rs. ..	Rs. A. 1,350 0	No change. 3,978 0	Rs. A. 1,326 0	Rs. A. ..				
2	Deputy Commissioners	overseas pay.	..	Average pay, Rs. 1,326.	..	3	Deputy Commissioners	overseas pay.	..	Average pay, Rs. 1,326.	..	..	..				
	Special pay for 2 Deputy Commissioners at Rs. 100	..	..	..	200 0		Special pay for 3 Deputy Commissioners at Rs. 100	..	..	..	300 0	100 0	..				
	Conveyance allowance for 2 Deputy Commissioners at Rs. 100	..	..	..	200 0		Conveyance allowance for 3 Deputy Commissioners at Rs. 100	..	..	..	300 0	100 0	..				
2	Assistant Commissioners	440	30	800 0	1,304 0	3	Assistant Commissioners (Provincial)	440	30	800	1,956 0	652 0	..				
	Average pay, Rs. 652.						Average pay, Rs. 652.										
	Conveyance allowance for 2 Assistant Commissioners at Rs. 75	..	..	..	150 0	1	Do. (Imperial)	350 +	..	700	1,014 0	1,014 0	..				
							overseas pay.										
	Conveyance allowance for 4 Assistant Commissioners at Rs. 75	..	..	..	..		Conveyance allowance for 4 Assistant Commissioners at Rs. 75	..	..	..	300 0	150 0	..				
Offices of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners of Police.																	
1	Manager	200	10	250 0	237 8	1	Manager	200	10	250	237 8	..	..				
1	Cashier	100	5	150 0	133 5	1	Cashier	100	5	150	133 5	..	..				
	85	4	125 0	223 5	..		85	4	125	446 11	223 6	..	..				
2	Senior clerks	65	4	85 0	560 0	4	Senior clerks	65	4	85	560 0	..	..				
	Average pay, Rs. 111-10-8.						Average pay, Rs. 111-10-8.										
7	Upper division clerks	40	..	65 0	997 8	7	Upper division clerks	40	..	65	1,050 0	52 8	..				
	Average pay, Rs. 80-0-0.						Average pay, Rs. 80-0-0.										
19	Lower division clerks	40	..	65 0	105 0	20	Lower division clerks	40	..	65	157 8	52 8	..				
	Average pay, Rs. 52-8-0.						Average pay, Rs. 52-8-0.										
2	Typists	..	..	..	10 0	3	Typists	..	..	..	10 0	..	..				
	Average pay, Rs. 52-8-0.						Average pay, Rs. 52-8-0.										
	Special pay for 1 typist at Rs. 10	40	..	65 0	52 8		Special pay for 1 typist at Rs. 10	40	..	65	52 8	..	..				
1	Shroff	23	..	35 0	29 0	1	Shroff	23	..	35	29 0	..	..				
1	Muchhi	20	(1 biennial)	25 0	23 4	1	Muchhi	20	(1 biennial)	25	46 8	23 4	..				
1	Attender	..	..	..	..	2	Attenders	..	..	..	..	..	..				
2	Muchhi	15	..	20 0	35 0	1	Muchhi	15	..	20	17 8	..	17				
	Average pay, Rs. 17-8-0.						Average pay, Rs. 23-4-0.										
Executive Subordinates, City Police.																	
15	Inspectors	225	10	325 0	4,291 11	4	Inspectors—	..	..	..	1,100 0	..	..				
	Average pay, Rs. 286½.						First class (2,751)	..	..	..	1,675 0	..	..				
							Second class (225)	..	..	..	1,575 0	..	..				
							Third class (175)	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Carried over ..												11,204 1					
Carried over ..												14,838 8	3,693 10	59			

Statement of proposition for revision of establishment—cont.

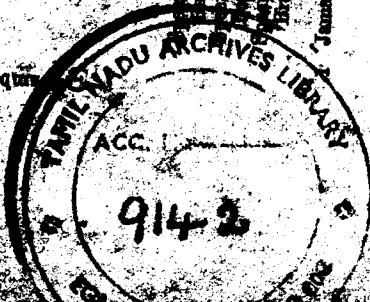
Present scale.						Proposed scale.						Permanent.						
Number.	Designation.	Pay.			Average cost.	Number.	Designation.	Pay.			Average cost.	Increase per month.	Decrease per month.					
		Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.				Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.				Amount.	Amount.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)					
Executive Subordinates, City Police—cont.																		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.					
		Brought forward ..				11,204	1	Brought forward ..				14,838	8	3,693	10	59	3	
	Local allowance for Government House Inspector at Rs. 100 for 6 months	..	..	..	150	0		..	..	..	800	0	450	0	..	..		
	Special pay, 9 Inspectors, at Rs. 50	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	250	0	250	0	..	..		
	(a) Conveyance allowance for 13 Inspectors at Rs. 25	..	..	..	325	0		..	..	..	375	0	50	0	..	..		
		..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	45	0	45	0	..	..		
		..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	120	0	120	0	..	..		
77	Sub-Inspectors—	..	..	150	0	1,200	0	72	Sub-Inspectors—	..	..	150	1,050	0	..	150	0	
	First grade (8)	..	..	135	0	1,620	0		First grade (7)	..	..	135	1,485	0	..	135	0	
	Second grade (12)	..	..	125	0	2,375	0		Second grade (11)	..	..	125	2,250	0	..	125	0	
	Third grade (19)	..	..	100	0	2,600	0		Third grade (18)	..	..	100	2,400	0	..	200	0	
	Fourth grade (26)	..	..	85	0	1,020	0		Fourth grade (24)	..	..	85	1,020	0	..	..	..	
	Fifth grade (12)	..	..	..	..	..	..		Fifth grade (12)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Special pay for 5 Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 30	..	..	..	150	0			Special pay for 7 Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 30	..	..	..	210	0	60	0	..	
	(a) Conveyance allowance for 9 Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 25	..	..	..	225	0			Do. 21 Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 20	..	..	..	420	0	420	0	..	
	(a) Do. 62 Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 5	..	..	..	310	0			(c) Conveyance allowance for 23 Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 25	..	..	..	575	0	350	0	..	
		..	..	..	..	..			Conveyance allowance for 40 Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 5	..	..	..	200	0	..	110	0	
49	Sergeants—	..	..	145	0	145	0	51	Sergeants—	..	..	200	2,000	0	785	0	145	0
	Sergeant-Major (1)	..	..	135	0	1,215	0		Sergeant-Major	..	..	175	3,150	0	1,067	8	..	
	First grade (9)	..	..	122	8	2,082	8		First grade (10)	..	..	150	3,450	0	1,030	0	..	
	Second grade (17)	..	..	110	0	2,420	0		Second grade (18)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,225	0	
	Third grade (22)	..	..	..	..	..	..		Third grade (23)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Ex-military duty pay for 49 Sergeants at Rs. 25	..	..	..	1,225	0			Ex-military duty pay—Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		..	..	..	..	..			Presidency allowance for 51 Sergeants at Rs. 7-8-0	..	..	..	382	8	382	8	..	
	Special pay for two Crown Sergeants at Rs. 15	..	..	..	30	0			Special pay for two Crown Sergeants at Rs. 15	..	..	..	30	0	..	..	..	
	Carried over ..	..	..	..	28,296	9			Carried over ..	..	..	34,851	0	8,703	10	2,149	3	

(c) No conveyance allowance for two Prosecuting Inspectors, three Prosecuting and Court Sub-Inspectors and three Harbour Police Sub-Inspectors.

Statement of proposition for revision of establishment—cont.
Proposed posts.

Designation.	Pay.			Average cost.	Number.	Designation.	Pay.			Average cost.	Permanent	
	(9) Minimum.	(10) Increment.	(11) Maximum.				(9) Minimum.	(10) Increment.	(11) Maximum.		(12) Increase per month. Amount.	(13) Decrease per month. Amount.
Executive Subordinates City Police—cont.					(7)							
Special pay for 10 Traffic Sergeants at Rs. 10	..	..	..	28,286 9	..	Special pay for 10 Traffic Sergeants at Rs. 10	..	..	..	..	Rs. A. 8,703 10	Rs. A. 2,149 3
Special pay for Sergeant in charge, Motor Lorry	..	..	..	100 0	..	Special pay for Sergeant in charge, Motor Lorry	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special pay for Officer in charge, Mounted Branch	..	..	..	10 0	..	Special pay for Officer in charge, Mounted Branch	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special pay for Sergeant-Major	..	..	..	10 0	..	Special pay for Sergeant-Major	..	..	..	..	..	..
Janadar	..	..	..	52 0	..	Janadar	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30	5	50 0	..	..		30	5	50 0	..	..	..
	(Triennial)			..	..		(Triennial)			..	..	..
+ temporary addition to pay.	..	..	..	..	..	+ temporary addition to pay.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uniform allowance, Re. 1	..	..	..	1 0	261	Uniform allowance, Re. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Head constables—	..	..	..	..	..	Head constables—	..	..	..	..	..	..
First grade, 52	..	..	..	2,142 0	..	First grade, 52	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second grade, 92	..	..	..	3,458 0	..	Second grade, 92	..	..	..	..	..	..
Third grade, 117	..	..	..	3,990 0	..	Third grade, 117	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intelligence Section, special pay for 6 head constables at Rs. 7	..	..	..	42 0	..	Intelligence Section, special pay for 6 head constables at Rs. 7	..	..	..	..	..	..
General Section, special pay for 15 head constables at Rs. 3	..	..	..	..	..	General Section, special pay for 15 head constables at Rs. 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Good conduct special pay for 10 head constables at Rs. 10	..	..	..	100 0	..	Good conduct special pay for 10 head constables at Rs. 10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Traffic special pay for 22 head constables at Rs. 3	..	..	..	54 0	..	Traffic special pay for 22 head constables at Rs. 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uniform allowance for 261 head constables at Re. 1	..	..	..	256 0	..	Uniform allowance for 261 head constables at Re. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Constables	..	..	..	42,260 0	1,797	Constables	..	..	..	..	..	..
	22	..	30 0	..	..		22	..	30 0	..	..	..
Average pay, Rs. 26.	..	..	..	..	..	Average pay, Rs. 26.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intelligence Department, special pay for 10 constables at Rs. 3	..	..	..	30 0	..	Intelligence Department, special pay for 10 constables at Rs. 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Traffic special pay for 129 constables at Re. 1	..	..	..	129 0	..	Traffic special pay for 129 constables at Re. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uniform allowance for 1,626 constables at Re. 1	..	..	..	1,626 0	..	Uniform allowance for 1,626 constables at Re. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special pay for 2 Drill Instructors at Rs. 24	..	..	..	6 0	..	Special pay for 2 Drill Instructors at Rs. 24	..	..	..	..	..	..
Head Sowar	..	..	..	37 0	1	Head Sowar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uniform allowance, Re. 1	..	..	..	1 0	..	Uniform allowance, Re. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sowars	..	..	..	364 0	22	Sowars	..	..	..	..	..	..
	24	..	32 0	..	..		24	..	32 0	..	..	..
Average pay, Rs. 26.	..	..	..	..	..	Average pay, Rs. 26.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uniform allowances for 13 Sowars at Re. 1	..	..	..	13 0	..	Uniform allowances for 13 Sowars at Re. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boat crew establishment	..	..	..	..	1	Boat crew establishment	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Photographer	..	..	..	..	..	Photographer	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..
Carried over	..	..	..	82,269 0	..	Carried over	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..

14,896 1
2,149 3



44 (2,193). 211
N 24