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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Finl DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	1137.	Press.
B.P. No.		Mis.
Dated	18-6-1881.	15/16

S.G.M

Not to be folded or roughly handled

13 14

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

18th June 1881, No. 1137.

Municipal—Police.

Read the following papers :—

From C. W. W. MARTIN, Esq., President of the Municipal Commissions, Kistna District, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Masulipatam, 6th April 1881, No. 5 [Current No. 935].

I have the honor to request that the accompanying return showing for eight Municipalities taken at random throughout the Presidency (1) the population, (2) the Municipal income, and (3) the cost of Police, in order that Government may consider whether this very poor and struggling Municipality is properly burdened with such a charge as has been laid on it for Police.

2. I do not mean to contend that the Municipality ought to be given easier terms so far as the percentage of their payment for the cost of the Police is concerned, but I mean that Masulipatam is required to keep a Police force wholly disproportionate to its population and the character of the people of the district.

3. Trichinopoly and Salem are towns in which I should be inclined to expect a large Police force to be requisite, but they pay nothing like what Masulipatam is called to pay.

4. Considering that the roads, the lighting, the sanitation, and all miscellaneous public improvements are most backward in Masulipatam, and that it is a place requiring every farthing that can be found for its Public Works, I think it is bound to protest against the employment of an unreasonable large Police force.

5. I now request that Government may direct the removal of such numbers of constables and police officers as will bring the charge on Municipal Funds down to Rs. 3,650, which appears to represent the percentage of the average Police force for such a population.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

STATEMENT showing the Population, &c., of certain Municipalities and the Cost of Police Force employed therein.

No.	Name of the Municipality.	Population according to the Census, 1871.	Income of the Municipality.	Cost of Police.	Percentage Columns 4 to 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			RS.	RS.	
1	Cocanada	17,839	28,236	3,178	11
2	Rajahmundry	19,515	23,442	1,812	7
3	Ellore	25,000	16,333	2,430	14
4	Vizagapatam	32,191	25,240	3,342	13
5	Vizianagrum	20,169	15,150	1,930	12
6	Trichinopoly	76,530	67,475	8,869	13
7	Salem	50,012	52,680	4,750	9
8	Guntur	18,033	28,660	2,928	10
9	Masulipatam	36,188	30,257	5,700	18

(Signed) C. W. W. MARTIN,
President, Municipal Commission.

MASULIPATAM,
6th April 1881.

No. 703.

Referred to the Inspector-General of Police for remarks.

OOTACAMUND,
14th April 1881.(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Acting Under Secretary.

From Colonel C. S. HEARN, C.I.E., Inspector-General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 19th May 1881, No. 2932 [Current No. 1272].

With reference to endorsement, No. 703, dated 14th ultimo, on a letter from the President of Municipal Commissions, Kistna District, requesting a diminution of Police force in the Town of Masulipatam, I have the honor to forward a letter from the Superintendent of Police, Kistna District, on the subject, and a statement of crime in the town.

2. The strength of a Town Police force is calculated according to population, area, and other local conditions, but not according to the amount of Municipal revenue. The general average ratio of Town Police to population in the Madras Presidency is 1 to 542. In Masulipatam it is 1 to 593. Masulipatam is a large and somewhat straggling town, and the whole area has to be watched. Crime has decreased and was light in 1880 (a prosperous year), but I am not aware that the population is less criminal or turbulent in its tendencies than most other towns, and a diminution of the present force, which is not more than sufficient to cover the area, might lead, as remarked by the Superintendent, to an increase of crime and consequent loss of property by the inhabitants.

3. I think, however, that a Third-class Inspector (instead of a Second) would suffice for the requirements of the town, and that until the change can conveniently be made (with reference to other district arrangements) a Third-class Inspector only need be charged for. This will cause a saving of Rs. 600 per annum on the gross cost of the Police.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Major W. H. HOSKINS, District Superintendent of Police, Kistna, to the Inspector-General of Police, dated Masulipatam, 5th May 1881, No. 141.

With reference to your endorsement, No. 2343, dated 23rd April 1881, I have the honor to forward a statement of grave crime in the town of Masulipatam for the last three years, and to submit the following remarks.

2. The strength of the force is below the prescribed proportion of 1 to 500 of the population, in towns, being 1 to about 600. This town, I believe, covers a larger area in proportion to the population than other towns. The Municipal limits are 4 by 2 miles, and the fort, separated by a causeway two miles long over a swamp, is considered part of the town. One head constable and four constables have to be separately stationed in the fort, containing about 2,000 inhabitants, the Sea Customs Office, Port Officer's Office, and wharf for shipping and landing goods.

3. In the town itself one European head constable, one sub-inspector, four native head constables, and forty-nine constables are posted. There are forty-four pettas divided into twenty night beats, each on an average about two miles long; thirty-two constables are on duty at night. This does not appear to be a large force to protect the lives and property of 34,000 people.

4. A compact town like Guntur is much easier to watch than a large straggling town like Masulipatam among gardens and palmyra plantations.

5. In some other towns, like Rajahmundry and Cocanada, where the cost for the Police seems less, I believe that the Inspector's pay is not included as he is in charge of some taluk stations as well, and it is therefore debited to Government.

6. The cost to the Municipality here of a Second-class Inspector alone is Rs. 1,380. The taluk of Masulipatam contains eleven stations and is under another Inspector.

7. An Inspector of experience is required for the separate charge of such a large town as the Mussulman and Hindu festivals are celebrated here on a large scale, and there is still some jealousy between them as to their respective privileges. This is shown if their festivals fall on the same date. The Mussulmans claim the exclusive right to go in procession and play music in the public streets during the Mohorram, and stop all their ceremonies for the festival if the Hindus are supported by the Police in their equal right to use the Queen's highways during

that time. Any indiscretion or want of tact on the part of the Police might lead to a collision between the rival sects.

8. Besides it is only within the last few years that the Hindus have learnt that they must not interfere with each other's right to use the public roads. Formerly no goldsmiths could ride in palkies or on horseback in wedding processions.

9. The wide-spreading character of the town would appear also to entail an extra cost in road-making beyond the means of the Municipality. Even the main road that passes by the Collector's house to the canal is metalled only to half its extent. The remainder has long been deep sand. Instead of closely restricting the expenditure of Municipal funds to the most pressing requirements, hundreds of rupees have been spent in putting a railing round the grass in front of a few gentlemen's houses; about Rs. 500 are spent annually in firing the noon-day gun; considerable sums have gone in the experimental planting of trees which had to be rooted out as the soil was not suitable, and also in enlarging conduits not properly made in the first instance.

10. The water-supply is still likely to cause further expenditure although the Government in G.O., No. 2166, dated 20th November 1880, seem to have been led to believe that a regular supply of water had at last been provided. While the canals are closed in the hot weather no fresh water at all is received into the town, and the people have to scoop out water, more or less impregnated with saline deposit, from shallow wells, only a few containing pure water.

11. The Municipality are thus heavily handicapped. Compact towns with short and few roads, and water already supplied, must keep a long way ahead of this place.

12. If a sufficient Police force is required in the town I cannot recommend any reduction in the present strength. When the Native Regiment was removed from here in 1864 the inhabitants were loud in their protests, and memorialized Government representing that there would be no security to life and property in the town.

13. If it is necessary to cut the coat according to the cloth, and not the cloth according to the coat, the force must be largely reduced. The President wants the entire Municipal cost to be reduced to Rs. 3,650. This would necessitate the strength being lowered by half. The present estimated cost is Rs. 9,524, of which the Municipality* pay 60 per cent., amounting to Rs. 5,724. Any saving of money effected

* Income Rs. 30,257.

by unduly weakening the strength of the Police may probably be more than counterbalanced by losses of the people in burglary and thefts. Crime appears to be very light at present, but it should be borne in mind that, while gambling-houses were put down by one Magistrate, Mr. Horsfall, they have lately been reopened largely throughout the town, as the Magistrate will take action only on formal complaint of it, as nuisance, by the neighbours in each instance, and some of them may be interested in encouraging gambling. This no doubt leads to crime, and places mofussil towns at a disadvantage compared with Madras town where gambling-houses are prohibited.

MADRAS POLICE.

KISTNA DISTRICT.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of Grave Crimes for the last Three Years in Masulipatam Town.

Offences.	1878.						1879.						1880.					
	Cases.		Persons.		Property.		Cases.		Persons.		Property.		Cases.		Persons.		Property.	
	Reported.	Detected.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.	Reported.	Detected.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.	Reported.	Detected.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered.
Murder ..	2	..	2	..	25	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Culpable homicide ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacoity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Highway robbery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robbery ..	50	18	31	24	5,093	687	31	10	28	16	1,580	241	17	6	8	7	1,091	21
House-breaking ..	32	5	9	6	1,215	157	31	7	18	11	2,293	525	24	10	25	14	3,082	1,514
Thefts above Rs. 5 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bunder } House-break- Fort } ing ..	14	1	2	1	288	3	4	1	1	1	19	10	5	..	3	..	99	2

(Signed) W. H. HOSKINS, Major,
Superintendent of Police.MASULIPATAM,
5th May 1881.

N.B.—I do not see how any reduction can be made if an efficient night-beat system is to be kept up in the town. Each night beat is about two miles long, and this distance ought not to be extended.

The number of head constables employed is below the usual proportion.

When the present Inspector vacates a Third-class Inspector might perhaps suffice, and this would effect a saving of 50 rupees per mensem, but a large and important town like Bunder requires the services of an Inspector on high pay.

The figures given in the two statements forwarded do not correspond. For instance in one statement the cost of the Police at Trichinopoly is put down at Rs. 8,869, while in the other the cost is entered at Rs. 10,882. If the latter amount is correct it would increase the cost to 16 per cent. of the Municipal income, but it is usual to calculate the Police force required according to population and area, and not according to income.

WALTAIR,
10th May 1881.

(Signed) F. J. HICKS, Lieut.-Colonel,
*Acting Deputy Inspector-General of
Police, Northern Range.*

ORDER THEREON, 18th June 1881, No. 1137.

The letter of the Inspector-General of Police will be communicated to the President, Municipal Commissions, Kistna District.

2. The suggestion of the Inspector-General of Police will be adopted, but the Government are not prepared to fix the strength of Town Police with reference to the amount of income which the Municipal Commissioners may raise.

(True Extract.)

C. G. MASTER,
Offg. Chief Secretary.

To the President of the Municipal Commissions, Kistna District.

„ Inspector-General of Police.

Copy to all Municipalities.

1137
3

municipality is properly burdened with
such a charge as has been laid on it for Police.

I do not mean to contend that the mun-
-municipality ought to be given easier terms
so far as the percentage of their payment
for the cost of the Police is concerned but
I mean that Masulipatam is required
to keep a Police force wholly disproportionate
to its population and the character of
the people of the District.

Trichinopoly and Salem are towns
in which I should be inclined to expect
a large Police force to be requisite but
they pay nothing like what Masulipatam
is called to pay.

Considering that the roads, the
lighting, the sanitation and all miscella-
-neous public improvements are most
backward in Masulipatam and that
it is a place requiring every farthing
that can be found for its public works.

I think it is bound to protest against

the employment of an unreasonable large
Police force.

1137
I now request that Government may
direct the removal of such numbers of
Constables and Police Officers as will
bring the charge on Municipal Funds
down to Rupees. 3650 which appears to repre-
-sent the percentage of the average Police force for such a
population.

I have the honor to be
Sir.

Your Most Obedt. Servant

C. S. S. S. S.
President M.C.

Govt. of 11881 Madras
FINANCIAL.

To
THE PRESIDENT OF THE
MUNICIPAL COMMISSION,
&c., &c., &c.

Dated June, 18th.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 18th June 1881, No. 1137.

JUNE.

Municipal — Police. — Communicating, with
remarks, letter from the Inspector-General of
Police, stating, in reply to a reference on the
subject, that the Police in the town of Masuli-
patam cannot be reduced, but that a Third in-
stead of a Second Class Inspector will suffice.



No. 5.

From

To

By

Masulipatam
Municipal Office
6th April 1881

1137
x

CURRENT No. 935

The President
Municipal Commission
Masulipatam.

The Chief Secretary to
Government
Madras.

I have the honor to request
that the accompanying return showing
for eight Municipalities taken at random
throughout the Presidency (1) The population
(2) The municipal income and (3) the Cost
of Police, in order that Government may con-
sider whether this very poor and struggling

1137
 1/37
 Statement showing the population & of certain Municipalities & the cost of Police force employed thereon

Number	Name of Municipality	Population according to the Census of 1871.	Income of the Municipality.	Cost of Police	Percentage Column 4 to 3	Remarks
1.	Coimbatore	17839	28236	3178	11	
2.	Pajamunary	19515	23442	1812	7	
3.	Ellore	25000	16333	2430	14	
4.	Vengalpatam	32191	25240	3342	13	
5.	Vengalpatam	20169	15150	1930	12	
6.	Trichuapoly	76530	6475	8869	13	
7.	Gulem	50012	52680	4750	9	
8.	Guntur	18033	28660	2928	10	
9.	Masulipatam	36188	30257	5700	18	

Masulipatam
 Municipal Office
 6th April 1881

W. S. S. S.
 President

La Jolla 9/35/01

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113.7
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Enclosure to letter
No 5 dated 6 April 1887

Ind. (1881) Dept.
(Mun. - Police)

From

The President
Municipal Commissions
K. D.
Masulipatam.

C^o

3 APL 81

The Chief Secretary
Government
Madras

Dated 6th April 1881.
Received 13

N^o. 5
Enclosure. 1.

CURRENT No. 935.

Requesting that Government
may direct the removal
of such numbers of Constables and Police Officers
as will bring the charge on
Municipal Funds down to
Rs. 3650 and accompanying
a statement to that effect.

With Endorsement

NOTE.—This paper should
be returned with reply, and
should not be marked in
any way by the
receiving office. 14th April

Office of the Inspector General of Police,
No. 2932 Cotacand. 19th May 1881.

1137
8

From Colonel. C. Hearn. C. I. C.
The Inspector General of Police,

CURRENT No. 1378.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Cotacand.

Sir,

Enclosures.
Four

X Herewith returned.

With reference to endorsement N^o 703
dated 14th Ultimo on a letter from the
President of Municipal Commissions in
Kistna District requesting a diminution
of Police force in the town of Masulipatam
I have the honor to forward a letter
from the Superintendent of Police Kistna
District on the subject and a statement
of crime in the town.

2. The strength of a town police force
is calculated according to population
area and other local conditions but
not according to the amount of mu-
nicipal revenue. The general average
ratio

ratio of town police population in the Madras Presidency, 1 to 542. In Masulipatam it is 1 to 93. Masulipatam is a large and somewhat straggling town and the whole area has to be watched. Crime has decreased and was light in 1880 (a prosperous year) but I am not aware that the population is less criminal or turbulent in its tendencies than most other towns, and a diminution of the present force which is not more than sufficient to cover the area, might lead, as remarked by the Superintendent to an increase of crime and consequent loss of property by the inhabitants.

3. I think however that a 3^d class Inspector (instead of a 2^d) would suffice for the requirements of the town, and that until the change can conveniently be made (with reference to other District arrangements) a 3^d class Inspector only need

6P
need be charged for. This will cause a saving of Rs 600 per annum on the gross cost of the police.

1137
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I have the honor to be
Sir

your most Obedt Servant.

C. M. M.

Inspector General of Police

Neurotoxin

In letter of the 11th
with the

District, with reference
to his letter dated 8 Aug.

To Rev. Mr. Kinsland
C. Smith, Secy.
Copy to all other parties
100

No. 2932

Dated 19th } May 1891
Recd. 2 }

SUBJECT.

Reports that the diminution of the present Municipal police force might lead to an increase of crime, and that the force is not disproportionate and states that a 3rd class (regr) would suffice for the requirements of towns

District Police Officer Krishna
Masulipatam, 5th May 1881.

From The District Superintendent of Police,
1137
10
District.
To The Inspector General of Police,
Madras.

Thos the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range

Sir,
With reference to your Endorsement to 9249, dated 23 April 81

* Enclosures
herewith returned.

I have the honor to forward a statement of grave crime in the Town of Manhattan for the last 3 years, & to submit the following remarks:-

2. The strength of the force is below the prescribed proportion, of 1 to 500 of the population, in towns, being 1 to about 600. This Town, I believe, covers a larger area in proportion to the population than other Towns. The Municipal limits are 4×2 miles, & the Port, separated by a causeway over a swamp, is considered 2 miles long part of the Town. 1 Head Constable & 4 Constables have to be separately stationed in the Port containing about 2000 inhabitants, the Sea Customs Office, Port Officers' Office & wharf for shipping and landing goods.

2. In the town itself 1 European Head Constable, 1 Sub-Superior, 4 Native Head Constables, 849 Constables are posted. There are 44 fells divided into 20 night beats, each on an average about 2 miles long - 32 Constables are on duty at night. This does not appear to be a large force to protect the lives & property of 24000 people.

4. A compact town like Quinter is much easier to watch than a large straggling town like Manipatam among gardens & palmyra plantations.

5. In some other towns like Rajahmundry & Cocanada, where the cost for Police seems less, I believe, that the Inspector's pay is not included as he is in charge of some large stations as well, & it is therefore debited to Government.

6. The cost to the Municipality here of a 2 Class Inspector alone is Rs 1980. The Taluq of Masulipatam contains 11 Stations & is under another Inspector.

7. An Inspector of experience is required for the separate charge of such a large town. The Mussalman & Hindoo festivals are celebrated here on a large scale, & there is still some jealousy between them as to their respective privileges. This is shown if their festivals fall on the same date. The Mussalmans claim the exclusive right to go in procession, & play music in the public streets during the Moharrum, & stop all their ceremonies for the festival if the Hindoos are supported by the Police in their equal right to use the Queen's Highways during that time. Any indiscretion or want of tact on the part of the Police might lead to a collision between the rival sects.

8. Besides it is only within the last few years that the Hindoos have learnt that they must not interfere with each others right to use the public roads. Formerly no goldsmiths could ride in palanquins or on horseback in wedding processions.

9. The wide spreading character of the town would appear also to entail an extra cost in road making beyond the means of the Municipality. Even the main road that passes by the Collector's house to the Canal is metalled only to half its extent. The remainder has long been deep sand. Instead of closely restricting the expenditure of Municipal funds to the most pressing requirements hundreds of Rupees have been spent in putting a railing round the grass in front of a few gentlemen's houses; about Rs 500 are spent annually in firing the noonday gun. Considerable sums have gone in the experimental planting of trees which had to be rooted out as the soil was not suitable, and also in enlarging conduits not properly made in the first instance.

10. The water supply is still likely to cause further expenditure although the Government in G.O. No. 2166 dated 20 November 1880 seem to have been led to believe that a regular supply of water had at last been provided. While the Canals are closed in the hot weather no fresh water at all is received into the town, & the people have to scoop out water, more or less impregnated with saline deposits, from shallow wells, only a few containing pure water.

11. The Municipality are thus heavily handicapped. Compact towns with short & few roads, & water already supplied, must keep a long way ahead of this place.

12. If a sufficient Police force is required in the town I cannot recommend any reduction in the present strength. When the Native Regiment was removed from here in 1864 the inhabitants were loud in their protests, & memorialized Government, representing that there would be no security to life & property in the town.

13. If it is necessary to cut the coat according to the cloth, & not the cloth according to the coat, the force must be largely reduced. The President wants the entire municipal cost to be reduced to Rs 2650. This would necessitate the strength being lowered by half. The present estimated cost is Rs 9524, of which the Municipality pay 60 per cent amounting to Rs 5714. Any saving of money effected by unduly weakening the strength of the Police may probably be more than counterbalanced by losses of the people in burglary & thefts. Crime appears to be very light at present, but it should be borne in mind that while gambling houses were put down by one Magistrate, Mr Horsfall, they have lately been reopened largely throughout the town, as the Magistrate will take action only on formal complaint of it, as nuisance, by the neighbours in each instance, & some of them may be interested in encouraging gambling. This no doubt leads to crime, & places Masulipatam at a disadvantage compared with Madras town where gambling houses are prohibited.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your most obedient servant

W. H. H. H.
Major
District Superintendent of Police

Mr. I do not see how any reduction can be made, if an efficient night watch system is to be kept up in the town. Each night

* Income Rs 30254

The figures given in the 2 statements forwarded do not correspond. For instance in one statement the cost of the Police at Trichinopoly is put down at Rs 8869 while in the other the cost is entered at Rs 10,882. If the latter amount is correct it would increase the cost to 16 per cent of the Municipal income - but it is usual to calculate the Police force required according to population & area & not according to income.

Waltair
10th May 81

Thanks
ag D. J. G. of the
Northern Range

$$\begin{array}{r} 2578 \\ 10-5-88 \end{array}$$
 Dec. 12, 1888
 Lu. Jud. 15-88/88.

Robertson Major

Superintendent of Police

Office of the Suptg Police
Municipalities -
May 1881

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1881 DEPARTMENT.

ENCLOSURE 3.4

In a letter from the Inspector
General of Police, dated 19th May
1881 N^o 2932

Municipal contribution
to the Police force at
Masulipatam Town.

1137
35
14

Copy of
Govt. of 1883 } Madras.
Ful

DISPOSED OF

18 JUN 81

BY G.O. NO 1137

(184)

*Annual Police Commission ^{with regard to} for
the S of Police stations, in & p of
a reference on the subject, that the
cost of Police in the town of Masauli, has
cannot be reduced, but that a 3rd
in lieu of a 2nd class house will
suffice*