M.R.O. 1—38,000—16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial **DEPARTMENT**

G.O. No. 1681 Press ~~Mis.~~

1918-19

Dated 25-12-~~19~~1918

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 18. Read the following letter from H. RICKETTS, Esq., Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India; to the Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated Ootacamund, 5th December 1857, No. 1357.

SIR,

I beg to forward herewith for submission to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, a copy of my purposed report on the salaries of the Commissioners and other Officers of Police for the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

(Signed) H. RICKETTS,
Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India.

COMMISSIONER AND OTHER OFFICERS OF POLICE FOR THE TOWNS OF CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

Commissioner in Calcutta, Salary per mensem, Rupees 2,500 or per annum Rupees 30,000.
The Commissioner also draws Rupees 3,000 per annum as President of the Board of Municipal Commissioners.

The officer filling this post, was formerly styled Chief Magistrate, and the salary was Rupees 36,000 per annum.

In 1840, the salary was reduced to Rupees 30,000 per annum. Under the provisions of Act 13 of 1856, the constitution of the office was changed, and the designation of Commissioner of Police introduced. The salary remained unaltered. The Commissioner describes his duties as follows:—"The duties appertaining to the office of Commissioner of Police, are as onerous as they are multifarious. He is the executive head of the Calcutta Police, and has the entire supervision and control over all its members, nnmbering in all about 1778 individuals, European and Native. He has to hear daily the reports of every occurrence in Calcutta, during the previous 24 hours, and determines what cases are to be taken before the Division Magistrates for trial, and what remanded for further enquiry by the Police. He likewise determines in his capacity of Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, whether parties arrested on insufficient evidence are to be released or detained. He has the hearing and disposing of cases in the conservancy department under the provisions of Act 14 of 1856, which are numerous, and all petty cases which amount sometimes to 1000 per mensem. He has the entire charge and control of that very important institution, the Calcutta House of Correction, in which the dregs of the populace of the city are incarcerated, averaging generally 500 persons, of whom 150 are Europeans and foreigners. The Commissioner has charge of the esplanade or maidan, its conservancy and roads, and the public tanks and buildings, expending about Rupees 20,000 annually on it. He has also charge of the whole strand-bank from Armlitollah Ghaut to the southern extremity of the town at Hastings bridge, acting as Collector of the Revenue and Conservator. He has also charge of the Police Hospital and Townhall. He is President of the Board of Municipal Commissioners for Calcutta, who hold weekly sittings besides the disposal of business in circulation. He is ex-officio Governor of the Calcutta Free School, Member of the Committee of the Native hospital, visitor of the European Lunatic Asylum besides other public institutions, in the management of which, he takes part because of his office though not officially connected with them. There is a Treasury attached to the Calcutta Police, for which the Commissioner is alone responsible, and the details of his office and its correspondence form no mean portion of his duties. The Commissioner grants licenses for all liquor shops and places of public entertainment in Calcutta, and for all boats plying for passengers in the port, assigning the number of passengers each is permitted to carry. He has to keep the registration of all printing and lithographic presses, and to see that the provisions of Act XI of 1835, and 15 of 1857, are duly complied with. He has, likewise, to grant licenses to manufacture, sell or keep, or expose for sale all arms and ammunition in the town of Calcutta under Act 28 of 1857. He has at present to see that no foreigners enter Calcutta without his knowledge. He has raised more than three hundred European recruits for Government lately, and what with building, hiring and paying hackeries, and making himself useful in every possible way, it is more difficult to say what his duties are than what they are not, since the passing of Act XIII of 1856, they have enormously increased."

The Commissioner represents that in considering the salary of his office, the expenses of living in Calcutta, should be borne in mind, especially that he is obliged to keep a number of horses

in order to be able to visit, as he does, different parts of the town at all times of the day and of the night, wherever his presence may be required, and that considering the various classes of persons with whom he has to deal, there is no appointment in India which more requires to be filled by an officer holding a high social position.

Commissioner in Bombay, Salary per mensem, Rupees 1,200 or per annum ..... Rs. 14,400

Previous to 1850, the Superintendent of Police at Bombay was also Collector of wheel-tax and house-tax. In that year he was relieved of these duties and the salary fixed at Rupees 14,400 per annum. The Superintendent represents that the responsibilities of his office are greatly "increased by the straggling character of the suburbs, and rural districts of Bombay; by its heterogeneous and fluctuating population and by the extent of the trade both by land and by sea."

Commissioner in Madras, Salary per mensem, Rupees 1,500 or per annum... ..... Rupees 18,000

Formerly the person who held the office of Superintendent of Police, was permitted to hold other situations. Lieutenant Colonel Ormsby, when Superintendent, besides the allowance of Rupees 1,500 per mensem, received his Military pay, which amounted to Rupees 708 per mensem, making an aggregate income of Rupees 2,208 per mensem. Mr. Elliot, while Superintendent of Police, was also Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, with an income from both offices of Rupees 3,000 per mensem. It is represented that the existing salary of Rupees 1,500 per mensem was never deemed adequate remuneration, and that, with reference to the responsible nature of the office, and especially to the provisions of Acts 13 and 14 of 1856, the pay is not commensurate with the duties. The constant calls and appeals for public and private subscriptions are so great, as to render it difficult to keep within means.

Returns which I have procured, shew the particulars entered in the margin connected with the Police of the three Presidency towns. Upon the whole, there does not appear to be such a difference in the responsibilities attaching to the officers at the head of the Police of the three towns, as to warrant the existing difference in the salaries of the three officers. Calcutta is the richest town, but the population is ⅓d less than Madras and Bombay. The Calcutta establishment is considerably larger than the establishments of Bombay and Madras, but the average number of persons apprehended in Calcutta is 2,609 less than the number apprehended at Madras. The salaries of the Commissioners are as follows:—

	Area of jurisdiction in square miles.	Population of town and suburbs.	Number of Police all classes including the Commissioner.	Number of European officers of all classes under the Commissioner.	Expense of the whole Police Force under the Commissioner.		Number of persons apprehended and sent before the Magistrate on an average of three years.
Calcutta.....	7 12/20	450,000	1891	53*	17,317	0 0	17,048 3/4
Madras.....	27	720,000	800	29	11,458	0 0	19,657
Bombay.....	20	700,000	1038	23	13,363	0 0	15,448

* Including 11 East Indians.

Calcutta.....	Rs.	30,000
Madras.....	,,	18,000
Bombay.....	,,	14,400
	Rs.	62,400

I do not find sufficient reason for this great difference. The wealth of Calcutta, and the greater strength and cost of the establishments kept up under the Commissioner of Calcutta, are elements of increased responsibility. On the other hand, the extensive areas of the jurisdictions under the Police Commissioners of Madras and Bombay, and the populousness of those towns as compared with Cacutta, are justly, I think, urged by the Commissioners as augmenting the burden of their duties. I think Rupees 24,000 per annum for Calcutta, Rupees 20,000 per annum for Madras, and Rupees 18,000 per annum for Bombay, would be suitable, with reference to the present responsibilities of the three offices, but these salaries will not be proportionate long. When all the rail-roads now under construction shall be opened for traffic throughout their whole length, Bombay will fast increase in population and wealth, and the Police establishments will again require revision.

The offices should, I think, be open to all classes.

The subordinates of the Commissioners are as follows:—

Calcutta.	1 Deputy Commissioner of Police. 3 Superintendents of Police.
Madras.	2 Deputy Commissioners of Police.
Bombay.	1 Deputy Superintendent of Water Police.

Deputy Commissioner in Calcutta, Salary per mensem..... Rs. 600. or per annum..... Rs. 7,200.

The Deputy Commissionership in Calcutta is a new office, and the salary is not yet finally fixed. The present incumbent draws the pay attached to the appointment he lately held, that of Assistant to the Chief Magistrate, which has been abolished. The Commissioner thus describes his duties:— "The Deputy Commissioner is at present a Justice of the Peace, and discharges the functions belonging to that office for the preservation of the peace, the prevention of crime and the detection, apprehension and detention of offenders. He is the resident officer, and has his quarters in the Police office, and is accessible both to the public, and members of the Police force at all times by day and by night. He is in immediate and constant communication with the Commissioner, and executes all orders he receives, and exercises the full powers of the Commissioner when acting under his orders in any particular matter. The Deputy visits the several section houses scattered all over the town, and reports on the discipline and appointments of the force, and has in his immediate charge, the River Police, the Reserved force, the Mounted Police, the lock-up, and the fire engine department. The European town Serjeants who also are quartered in the Police office premises, are subject to the control and orders of the Deputy Commissioner." The Commissioner represents that this officer also has to keep several horses, solely for the prompt and efficient discharge of his duties, and that it should be borne in mind that the cost and keep of horses, has within a short period doubled.

I think the salary of this officer should be increased to Rs. 800 per mensem, the salary proposed for Joint Magistrates and Assistants of the first class in the interior.

3 Superintendents of Police in Calcutta, each drawing per mensem Rs 300 or per annum .... R 3,600. To be raised to Rs. 4,200 per annum after a service of 3 years, to Rs. 4,800 after a service of 6 years and Rs. 5,400 after a service of 9 years; one officer now draws Rs. 4,800 per annum.

When the Calcutta Police establishment was remodelled in 1845, these officers were styled Deputy Superintendents, there being at the time a Covenanted officer designated Superintendent of Police. The salary was fixed at Rs.250 per mensem. In December 1852, the salary was raised to Rs. 300 per mensem, and in December 1855, the existing system of progressive increase was introduced. Only one of the three officers has served long enough to obtain the increase. He having completed six years service, receive Rs. 4,800 per annum. The Commisioner describes their duties as follows:—"The Superintendent is required to reside in the chief or most central section house or Thannah in his division, of which in each division there are six. He is responsible for the general performance of the Police duties within his division, and is expected to be well acquainted with the character and conduct of every officer and constable subordinate to him. It is his duty to receive and collect the reports of the occurrences of the preceding 24 hours; thoroughly to investigate and inform himself of the particulars of every case or complaint, and to forward the reports themselves to the Commissioner by 8 A. M. each day. He has to attend in uniform all large assemblies of the public, and at the Supreme Court during the Criminal Sessions, and is responsible for the prompt attendance of prosecutors and witnesses before the Court, and the ready production of all necessary exhibits. He is to see that all general orders issued from time to time are duly promulgated to the Police, and strictly obeyed. He visits the several sections of his division at uncertain hours every day and night, and reports the results of his visits weekly to the Commissioner of Police. He gives immediate notice of cases of murder and unnatural deaths to the Commissioner, and the Police Surgeon, and communicates with the Commissioner in order to inquests being held when necessary. All burglaries and heavy robberies are likewise reported immediately to the Commissioner, and the Superintendent has to see that proper steps are taken at the outset to trace offenders and property. He attends all fires occurring in his division, and sees that the engine men and Police do their duty in extinguishing fires, and preserving and protecting the property of the sufferers. He is at all times to set an example to his subordinates of firmness, activity, vigilance and integrity."

I have no alteration to propose in the salary of these officers. Periodical increase of salary for the performance of the same duties, is opposed to the general instructions of the Honorable Court of Directors, who have ruled that the reward of good service should be promotion, not increased pay without change of office; but I think, with reference to the duties of these officers, to the class to which they belong, to the non-existence of situations to which they could be promoted, the arrangement existing is the best that could be made for securing good service.

2 Deputy Commissioners in Madras each drawing per mensem Rupees 500, or per annum Rs. 6,000.

These Deputies were first appointed in 1834. They were also Magistrates, and received Rupees 350 per mensem each; in the year 1843-44 the salary was increased to Rupees 500 per mensem. On the promulgation of Act XIII of 1856, they became Deputy Commissioners of Police. The information I have received respecting the duties and responsibilities of these officers is not as complete as it might be. There does not appear to be any class of officers corresponding exactly with the Superintendents of Police in Calcutta, whose duties I have above described. I gather from the papers that the duties which in Calcutta devolve on the Deputy Commissioner and the three Superintendents of Police, are in Madras performed by the two Deputy Commissioners. If the system is to continue unchanged, I have no alteration in the salaries to propose, but I should think the Calcutta system of one Deputy Commissioner and Subordinate Superintendents of Police must be the most efficient.

Deputy Commissioner of Water Police in Bombay. Salary per mensem Rs. 500, or, per annum Rs. 6,000.

This office was created in July 1844, and the salary fixed at Rupees 6,000 per annum, which has remained unaltered till now. The Deputy Commissioner describes his duties as follows:—"The general supervision and control under the Commissioner of Police, of the extensive harbour of Bombay and its public bunders, and the suppression and detection of crimes therein; the preliminary enquiry into all criminal offences brought to the knowledge of the Water Police, and the preparation of such cases for judicial investigation; the prevention of the exportation and importation of slaves, and the preservation of peace among ships' crews, &c." The Deputy Commissioner represents that the harbour usually contains from 120 to 150, square rigged vessels at anchor, which, with the native craft, represent an annual tonnage of about 920,470 tons; and that the value of exports and imports during the last year exceeded Rupees 22,46,78,575. Though the information before me respecting this office is not as full as I could wish it to be, I cannot think a salary of Rupees 6,000 per annum suitable remuneration. As in Madras, this officer appears to perform the duties which in Calcutta devolve on a Deputy Commissioner, assisted by three Superintendents of Police. I would raise the salary to Rupees 7,800 per annum.

The result of these suggestions will be as follows :—

Present scale.	Calcutta.	Proposed scale.
30,000	Commissioner	24,000
7,200	Deputy do	9,600
4,800	Superintendent	4,800
3,600	do	3,600
3,600	do	3,600
49,200		45,600
	Madras.	
18,000	Commissioner	18,000
6,000	Deputy do	6,000
6,000	do	6,000
30,000		30,000
	Bombay.	
14,400	Commissioner	20,000
6,000	Deputy do	7,800
20,400		27,800
Rupees 99,600		Rupees 1,03,400

Deduct

Present scale, Rupees 99,600

Increase per annum, Rupees 3,800

(Signed) H. RICKETTS.

No. 19. From T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George; to the Commissioner for the Revision of Civil Salaries and Establishments throughout India, dated 29th December 1857, No. 1681.

SIR,

1. I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 5th Instant, No. 1357, forwarding copy of your proposed report on the salaries of the Commissioners and other Officers of Police for the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and to reply to that portion of it which relates to this Presidency.

2. It is observed, that you recommend 1st that the salary of the Commissioner of Police should be raised from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 20,000 per annum; and 2ndly that, instead of two Deputy Commissioners, there should be one Deputy Commissioner with subordinate Superintendents of Police.

3. In regard to the 1st of these proposals, it is remarked, that while in your report you suggest that the Commissioner should receive Rs. 20,000, still in the table of results appended thereto, his salary on the proposed scale is entered at Rs. 18,000 per annum. This is probably a clerical error. With respect, however, to the augmentation, the present pay is, I am instructed to state, that which this Government recently recommended for the office on its original creation, and they do not feel themselves warranted in advising any increase.

4. In respect to the second proposal, it may be observed, that it is at present discretionary with Government to have one or two Deputy Commissioners. The Government on the best consideration that they have been able to give the matter, have been led to prefer two, but the arrangement is but of recent origin and it must be for experience to decide, whether in this respect the Madras or the Calcutta plan be the preferable one.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. F. Cartledge.

Dispd 21st

Judicial Department

No 1681

To

The Commissioner for the Division of Civil
Salaries and Establishments throughout India

Sir,

I am directed by the
Right Honble the Governor in
Council to acknowledge the
receipt of your letter of 5th
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2. In regard to the 1st of these proposals it is remarked that while in your report you suggest that the Commissioner should receive Rs 20,000 still in the table of results appended thereto, his salary on the proposed scale is entered at Rs 18,000 per annum. ~~His Lordship~~

This probably a clerical ~~in Council, however does~~ error - With respect ~~no reason for any sug-~~ however to the suppression ~~of the salary of the Com-~~ pay is I am disinclined ~~missioner~~ - ~~to~~ to state that Mr. His first recently recommended for his office on its original creation & they do not feel themselves warranted in advising any increase -

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Fort St. George
29 Decr 57

JP

18-19

18 & 19

Dated 29 Decr

To the Commissioners
of Inquiry &c &c &c
Calcutta
Recd 31st Dec

1857

Dy to Secy to Govt
Judicial 1857 Dec