M.R.O. 1—38,000—16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 1303 Press ~~Mis.~~

59-60-61

Dated 8.10. 1860.

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Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
8th October 1860.

Read the following papers:—

No. 59. From F. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Acting Accountant General, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Fort Saint George, dated 10th September 1860, No. 181.

General Department.

With reference to the Order of Government, No. 997, dated 9th ultimo, directing the cost of clothing of the Mint Guard and Garrison Peons to be debited departmentally, I have the honor to state that in the Estimates of receipts and disbursements prepared in this Office, the cost of the Mint Guard and Garrison Peons are taken, and I submit correctly so, as Police charges, the Mint Master in his letter to me, No. 144, dated 14th ultimo, paragraph 4, observes, "The cost "of the Mint Guard Establishment, Rupees 147 per mensem, is not included in the Estimate, as "it is drawn and paid by the Commissioner of Police." As the cost of the Military Guard is not charged to the Mint, the cost of the Police Guard in my opinion ought not in like manner to form a debit against the Mint, the duty performed being solely one of protection, which is a function of the Police.

2. I would venture to suggest therefore that the salaries of the Garrison Peons and the Mint Guard, together with the Black Town Market establishment, referred to in Order No. 1,083, dated 27th ultimo, be drawn on the same abstract with the pay of the regular Police Force, and treated in all respects alike with it: and the contingent charges and clothing account dealt with in the same manner also. I believe the Peons attached to the Garrison, the Mint, and the Black Town Market, are subject to Act 13 of 1856, and that their salaries are subject to deduction on account of the Police Superannuation Pension Fund.

3. The Marine Police also, I beg to add, is taken as a Police, and not a Marine, charge, in accordance with instructions received from the Calcutta Authorities, as its functions also are purely protective.

Referred for the remarks of the Commissioner of Police.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
13*th September* 1860.

No. 60. From Colonel J. C. BOULDERSON, Commissioner of Police, to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 28th September 1860, No. 110.

1. With reference to the letter from the Accountant General to your address, of date 10th September 1860, referred to me for remark, in consequence of the Accountant General having therein expressed an opinion to the effect, that the cost of the Mint Guard of Police Peons employed at the Mint should be considered a Police charge, in support of which that Officer, in a letter under review, quotes a portion of a letter to his address from the present Mint Master Major Orr, in which that Officer informs him that he has not inclued the Mint Guard establishment in his yearly estimate, because it is drawn and paid by the Commissioner of Police. I think it expedient to confine my remarks entirely to that portion of the letter which refers to the Mint Guard, because, whatever decision is come to in that case, it will doubtless be made applicable to all the departments requiring the protection of the Civil power, instead of a Military Guard as heretofore.

2. Early in 1857, Colonel Cotton, the then Master of the Mint, informed me, that he found it necessary to have at the Mint a Guard of Peons, quite separate from and more under his immediate control than the Military Guard on duty there. He wished to have the support of the Police, but that I was unable to render, having no spare hands on the establishment available. He then determined, with the sanction of Government, to raise a body of Peons, and being desirous to get them under some Code of Law, or Regulation, through which he might hope to keep them in some degree of discipline, by rendering them subject to punishment if disobedient or unruly and being anxious also to secure an occasional change of men, it being in

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his opinion inexpedient that the same party should always remain on duty at the Mint, he consulted with me, and at length I consented to receive his Peons into the Police, as an extra Force, upon the same terms that protection is afforded by the Police Force of the City of London to Departments of Government and private establishments, such as Theatres, Banks, &c., viz., by payment for the extra or special duty performed, at fixed rates.

3. The Mint Master and myself having come to a mutual understanding, in due course with the sanction of Government, (vide Minutes of Consultation, 18th June 1857, No. 349, Financial Department, paragraph 2,) a Guard, consisting of 1 Daffadar, 2 Naigues, and 17 Peons was raised. The men were in due course enrolled as Police Officers, extra to the regular establishment, thereby, that is by such enrolment, becoming subject to the same law by which our Madras Force is governed, and also being admitted as a consequence thereof, to all the advantages enjoyed by our Police Officers, of which the prospect of a pension when worn out, and unfit for further service, is the chief. Since that period, the regular stoppage for the Superannuation Fund has been made from their pay, and in order to distinguish them from the Officers of the fixed establishment, they all wear a cypher before the number exhibited on their Belt, thus, 01, 02, 03, &c.

4. From that time, a Guard of Police Officers of the strength above named has been on duty at the Mint, employed there exclusively on the duty of that department, under the orders of the Mint Master, and not a single man has ever been called away from that special duty to perform any of the ordinary Police functions of this Presidency Town. The duty performed by them at the Mint is certainly one of protection, but it is a protection afforded to that department alone, for whose service the force was specially raised, the Commissioner of Police being responsible only for the discipline of the body—such being the case, I do most certainly demur to the opinion expressed by the Accountant General, viz., that "*as the cost of the Military Guard* is not charged to the Mint, the cost of the *Police* Guard 'ought not' to form a debit against the Mint."

5. It is necessary to consider the condition of the two Forces with reference to each other. The Military are a large body, and they consider themselves overworked *if they have less than* 4 reliefs for each party sent on any watching duty, that is to say, three idlers for one at work, whereas the number of men allowed for the Police duty of this large city, is fixed at the lowest number by which the duty can be performed, without allowing any relaxation from duty by actual relief at any time; the only indulgences which it is *possible to grant* to the men being 2 *hours daily* to cook food, and 1 night to sleep at home out of five. These indulgences are moreover of necessity denied to Police-men, whenever there is a call for extra work.

6. There is a vast difference also between the positions of the Soldier and Police Officer, in many other respects, but I will mention one only:—When a Soldier is sick and unable to perform his duty, or when he obtains leave for 2 days or more, he still continues to draw pay, whereas under similar circumstances, the Police Officer's place is supplied by an Oomedwar, (because the duties of the Force must be performed) and consequently he ceases to draw pay until his return.

7. Now with respect to the proposal to debit the Mint Guard as a Police charge. The number of men allowed for Police duties being fixed, the Mint Guard could not be added thereto, and the consequence would be that about 4 Police beats would of necessity be abandoned to meet that call, if the Police Force should be ordered to furnish that Guard.

8. Having so many men already called away to furnish what were formerly Military Guards, under the operations of the Order of Government of date 19th April 1860, No. 466, Judicial Department, and the men left for the Police work of the Town being now so grievously overworked, they are becoming much disheartened and much dispirited, and it is with great difficulty that the morale and discipline of the Force can be maintained. I greatly fear that any further calls upon the men for extra work, would soon incapacitate the Force for the proper performance of their duty as Police Watchmen.

9. I am fully aware that many of the duties now taken by the Military, could be as well, and much more economically performed by the Civil power, and that a great saving to the State would be effected if the change was introduced provided a proportionate decrease of the Military was made, for otherwise no saving would be thereby effected. My experience leads me to believe, that 6 Police Officers can perform the duty which under the Military system would fall on an ordinary Naigue's Guard, 1 Naigue and 3 or 4 Sepoys with it's three or four reliefs. That number would give a Thannadar with 5 men for each sentry, and thereby allow of *one man being* off duty daily.

10. The strength of the Madras Police Force is below that proportion, that is of 5 men to each sentry, and since the Police have taken the Military Guards referred to, the number of men has been so much reduced, as to be the cause of serious anxiety to me.

11. I must trust to the kind consideration of the Government to overlook the circumstance of my having, in the remarks above recorded, stepped in some measure beyond the immediate subject of reference. I feel that I have taken a great liberty in again opening the subject, after the opinion expressed by Government in paragraph 4 of their Order dated 30th June 1860, No. 822, Judicial Department, but I trust the Government will give me credit for having, both interests of the State and the comfort of the inhabitants of this city at heart, when I say that I hope the efficiency of our fine Police Force, may not be diminished, by its being over taxed with work, as I much fear it is now in course of being. Nature demands a certain measure of sleep and relaxation, for the restoration of her powers exhausted by vigilance and exertion, and unless this is granted to Policemen by the Rules of the Force to which they belong, they will assuredly, at all risks take the amount of rest which is absolutely necessary to them. I need scarcely add that my earnest desire is to co-operate with His Excellency the Governor in Council by affording my aid towards relieving the Military of as many of the Guards now taken by them as the Government may desire to hand over to the Civil power, and that I will not decline any amount of responsibility of that kind which it may instruct me to undertake, but I do most earnestly hope that the efficiency of the Force under my direction may not be prejudiced by the throwing upon it additional duties beyond its power of steady continued performance.

No. 61. ORDER THEREON, 8th October 1860, No. 1,303.

The Honorable the Governor in Council observes that the remarks of the Commissioner of Police in his letter of the 28th ultimo, would appear to have been made under some misapprehension of the views of the Accountant General.

2. It was not meant by that Officer that the Guard now on duty at the Mint should be dismissed, and the service hitherto discharged by them thrown upon the ordinary Police establishment in addition to their own labors.

3. What was intended by Mr. Lushington, as the Government understand him, was that the Guard in question should henceforth cease to be specially debited to the Mint—that it should be incorporated with the regular Police body, and that from the force as thus combined, the Mint duty should be provided for.

4. Viewed in this light, there can, the Government conceive, be no objection to the Accountant General's proposition, nor would the Commissioner of Police have any, and it certainly seems to the Government to proceed on the correct principle.

5. The Commissioner will accordingly take measures for uniting the Mint Guard, the Garrison Peons and the Black Town Market establishment with his regular force, drawing for the pay of all in the same abstract, and treating the contingent charges and clothing account of all in the same manner.

6. It is observed that the Mint Guard was sanctioned by the Supreme
7th August 1857. Government in 1857 as a temporary arrangement, but this Government have
31st August 1860. lately addressed them on the necessity of making it permanent.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. F. Cartledge.

Judicial Department.

Soon

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read ~~the following Letter from~~ the following letters

The Accountant General (Here enter 10th September 1860).

~~Read also the following letter~~

from the Commissioner of Police (Here enter 28th Sept. 1860. No. 110)

Order thereon 8th October 1860. No. 1303.

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3. What was intended by Mr Lushington, as the Government understand him, was that the guard in question should hence-forth cease to be specially debited to the Mint - that it should be incorporated with the regular Police body - and that from the force as thus combined, the Mint duty should be provided for.

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7 August 1857

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31 August 1860

J. P.

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To the Commissioner of Police.
" Accountant General.
" Inspector General M. Police
" Mint Master.
" Civil Auditor

Disp^d 12^th

H. Whitehouse

Pro of Oct.

Judicial Department 1860.

No. 1303.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Dated 8 October 1860.

Respecting the Incorporation of the Mint Guard with the regular Police body.

Pro 60-61 & 191-2 8-60 218-219 6-1861 94-95 20-4-10 5-6 23-6-1859

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