M.R.O. 1—30,000—16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1247-48 Press ~~Mis.~~

11-13

Dated 4-8- ~~19~~ 1863.

11/12

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
4th August 1863.

No. 11. Read the following letter from W. ROBINSON, Esq., Inspector General of Madras Police; to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 17th June 1863, No. 1,508.

General Department.

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Government Order, dated 13th June 1863, No. 926, calling for my opinion on the proposal to employ young Officers on probation in the Police.

2. I consider the plan of indiscriminate introduction of young Military Officers into the Police, as proposed by Colonel Bruce, to be objectionable in every way: one that will inevitably end in complications with Military authorities, great discontent and disappointment among the young men whom it is proposed thus to employ, and in confusion and dissatisfaction amongst a rising body of Subordinates whose duty will be interfered with, prospects marred and useful ambition checked.

3. It is not perhaps my part to dwell upon the obvious objections which must exist in a Military point of view to placing a number of very young Officers, some of whom probably will never be permanently provided for with appointments, in positions where they are practically beyond control, where discipline cannot be maintained; and where any Military knowledge they may have acquired will be unlearned. The young men will return to the Army with no heart for their Military duty.

4. The movement savours of a dangerous tendency and direction—that of making the Police a Military body in tone, spirit and character. Police service is essentially a branch of the Civil administration; and I would carefully avoid measures likely to alter this character. A Police is useful precisely in the degree in which its Officers identify themselves with the Civil administration.

5. In the large Districts of this Presidency, two Military Officers may be employed with great advantage as Superintendent and Assistant, but I would restrict this class to the duty of supervison for which two Officers, excepting as hereinafter recommended, will suffice. I consider that the executive—detective and preventive—work of the Police is better done by Europeans acquainted with the country, East Indians and respectable and educated Natives of the country.

6. An Officer who has passed in drill, but is unacquainted with the languages, people or country, a perfect youth in age, and with a Staff salary which is apparently to be on the most economical scale, can never replace, as a Detective, the astute and able Inspector of Police that can be obtained amongst the educated classes of this country. And such a youth will, in his own way, often prove quite as difficult to manage. Colonel Bruce does not state how he proposes to employ these youths without interfering with the subordinate and working grade of the Police—many of whom are learning to do their work well. And I doubt greatly whether the Magistracy could so readily and confidently use a young and inexperienced Officer of this class, as they now do the Inspectors in charge of the cases before them.

7. I think further that a system whereby perfect boys are to begin and rise slowly through a service like the Police, would have a tendency to cramp it in tone and destroy its elasticity and vigour, and to induce a perfunctory narrow character to its operations. Such would be the result of what is proposed, and I should far rather see freedom of choice and facilities afforded for introducing fresh energy and varied experience and judgment.

8. We must not moreover lose sight of the probability that the appointment of Assistant Superintendent at least must ultimately be opened to men who have done good and lengthened services in the Police, or to professional and experienced Policemen who may offer their services.

9. However I take this opportunity of recommending the Government to appoint 7 or 8 young Officers to be Supernumerary Assistants in some of the heaviest Districts, such as Cuddapah, Bellary, Tanjore, &c., where they would be trained and their qualifications tested. By this measure the place of Officers going on leave would be more readily supplied. I could find their pay, say 150 Rupees per month Staff salary, and 3½ Rupees per diem travelling allowance, from reductions and saving.

No. 12. ORDER THEREON, 4th August 1863, No. 1,247.

In the letter from the Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India of the 22nd April, recorded in the Proceedings of Government under date the 13th June last, the Supreme Government called for a statement showing the number of Officers who have completed three years' service with a Regiment, and whose services could be made available for employment on probation in the Police, together with an expression of the opinion of this Government on the proposal so to employ them.

2. Major Bacon's letter was referred to the Commander-in-Chief for the requisite information; and His Excellency's reply is conveyed in the Adjutant General's letter of the 27th May; from which it appears that the number of Officers immediately available is 48, and that in the event of the irregular system being introduced into the Madras Army that number will be raised to 240 *at least*.

3. The Inspector General of Police was also called upon to give his opinion on the proposal; and his views are given in his letter under date the 17th June, which is recorded above.

4. The Governor in Council entirely concurs in the objections urged by Mr. Robinson to the indiscriminate introduction of young Military Officers into the Police as proposed by Colonel Bruce, and considers the measure calculated to be most prejudicial to the efficiency of the Police.

5. It would, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, be in every point of view, most impolitic to introduce into the Police a number of young Officers not selected for their special qualifications for Police duties; many of them, probably, ignorant of the language of the District in which they might be employed; all of them, more or less, free from the restraints of discipline; and the majority of them with little or no prospect of obtaining permanent employment in the Department. In a financial point of view, there would be no economy in such an arrangement; for the Police, like every other Department, can employ usefully only a certain number of Agents. In a Military point of view, it would be open to the serious objection that the large body of Officers for whom it would be impossible to make permanent provision in the higher appointments of the Police Department would return to the Army by no means well qualified for their Military duties. And in a Police point of view, irrespectively of the inexpediency, on general grounds, of introducing into the Department a body of young men in excess of the number required for its duties, there would be the grave objection that such an arrangement would debar the Subordinate Civil Officers of all prospects of promotion, and would add seriously to the difficulty—already sufficiently great—of inducing competent men to enter the Department in its lower grades. The Police is essentially a Civil Department. As it is, the number of Military men employed in it as Superintendents and Assistants is unduly large; and unless some of these appointments be thrown open to the best of the Inspectors, the Department must break down.

6. Mr. Robinson, it will be observed, recommends that a limited number of young Officers (not exceeding 7 or 8) should be selected for employment as Supernumerary Assistants in some of the heavier Districts; and the Governor in Council sees no objection to the experiment to this extent, provided that the Officers appointed are picked men, selected with reference to their apparent fitness for the work. They should, however, be required to pass within a stated time an examination in the language of the District and in those branches of law, a knowledge of which is necessary for a Police Officer.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

No. 13. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor General, dated Fort Saint George, 4th August 1863, No. 1,248.

I am directed by the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of Major Bacon's letter, of the 22nd April last, No. 663, calling for a statement showing the number of Officers who have completed three years' service with a Regiment, and whose services could be made available for employment on probation in the Police, together with an expression of the opinion of this Government on the proposal so to employ them.

27th May 1863, No. 411.

2. In reply, I am directed to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, the annexed copy of a letter from the Adjutant General, from which it appears that the number of Officers immediately available is 48, and that in the event of the irregular system being introduced into the Madras Army, that number will be raised to 240 *at least*.

3. I am at the same time to forward a letter, under date the 17th June, from the Inspector General of Police, who was called upon to give his opinion on the proposal, objecting in strong terms to the indiscriminate introduction of young Military Officers into the Police as proposed by Colonel Bruce; and to state that the Governor in Council entirely concurs in the objections urged by the Inspector General, and considers the measure calculated to be most prejudicial to the efficiency of the Police.

4. It would, in his opinion, be in every point of view, most impolitic to introduce into the Police a number of young Officers not selected for their special qualifications for Police duties; many of them, probably, ignorant of the language of the District in which they might be employed; all of them, more or less, free from the restraints of discipline; and the majority of them with little or no prospect of obtaining permanent employment in the Department. In a financial point of view, there would be no economy in such an arrangement; for the Police, like every other Department, can employ usefully only a certain number of agents. In a Military point of view, it would be open to the serious objection that the large body of Officers for whom it would be impossible to make permanent provision in the higher appointments of the Police Department, would return to the Army by no means well qualified for their Military duties. And in a Police point of view, irrespectively of the inexpediency, on general grounds, of introducing into the Department a body of young men in excess of the number required for its duties, there would be the grave objection that such an arrangement would debar the subordinate Civil Officers of all prospects of promotion, and would add seriously to the difficulty, already sufficiently great, of inducing competent men to enter the Department in its lower grades. The Police is essentially a Civil Department. As it is, the number of Military men employed in it as Superintendents and Assistants is unduly large; and unless some of these appointments be thrown open to the best of the Inspectors, the Department must break down.

5. Mr. Robinson, it will be observed, recommends that a limited number of young Officers (not exceeding 7 or 8) should be selected for employment as Supernumerary Assistants in some of the heavier Districts; and the Governor in Council sees no objection to the experiment to this extent, provided that the Officers appointed are picked men, selected with reference to their apparent fitness for the work. They should, however, be required to pass within a stated time an examination in the language of the District and in those branches of law, a knowledge of which is necessary for a Police Officer.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. T. McMootry.

Judicial Department

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Read again Proceedings of Government

(Here Enter 13th June 1863 No 926)

Read also the following letter from the Inspector General of Madras Police

(Here Enter 17th June 1863. No 1308)

Minute by the Hon'ble T. Pycroft

Minute by the Hon'ble T. Maltby

Order thereon 4 August 1863. No 1247.

In the letter from the Offg Deputy Secretary to the Govt of India of the 22d April, recorded in the Proceedings of Govt ~~in the~~ ~~Mily Dept~~ under date the 15th ~~[illegible]~~ June last, the Supreme Govt called for a statement showing the number of Officers who have completed three years service with a Regiment, and whose services could be made available for employment on probation in the Police, together with an expression of the opinion of this Govt on the proposal so to employ them.

2. Major Bacon's letter was referred to the Commander in Chief for the requisite information, and His Excellency's reply is conveyed in the Adjutant General's letter of the 27 May; from which it appears that the number of Officers immediately available is 48, and that in the event of the Irregular system being introduced into the Madras Army that number will be raised to 240 _at least_.

3. The Inspector General of Police was also called upon to give his opinion on the proposal; and his views are given in his letter under date the 1st June, which is recorded above.

4. The Governor in Council entirely concurs in the objections urged by Mr Robinson to the indiscriminate introduction of Young Military Officers into the Police as proposed by Colonel Bruce, and considers the measure calculated to be most prejudicial to the efficiency of the Police.

5. It would, in ~~our~~ the opinion of the Commissioners conferring, be in every point of view most impolitic to introduce into the Police a number of young officers not selected for their special qualifications for Police duties; many of them, probably, ignorant of the language of the District in which they might be employed; all of them, more or less, free from the restraints of discipline; and the majority of them with little or no prospect of obtaining permanent employment in the department, ~~[illegible]~~

In a financial point of view, there would be no economy in such an

arrangement

arrangement; for the Police, like every other department, can employ usefully only a certain number of Agents. In a Military point of view, it would be open to the serious objection that the large body of officers for whom it would be impossible to make permanent provision in the higher appointments of the Police Department, would return to the Army by no means well qualified for their Military duties. And in a Police point of view, irrespectively of the inexpediency, on general grounds, of introducing into the department a body of young men in excess of the number required

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for its duties, there would be the grave objection that such an arrangement would debar the subordinate Civil Officers of all prospects of promotion and would add seriously to the difficulty — already sufficiently great — of inducing competent men to enter the department in its lower grades. The Police is essentially a civil department. As it is, the number of Military men employed in it as Superintendents & Assistants is unduly large; and unless some of these appointments be thrown open to the best of the Inspectors, the department must break down.

6. Mr Robinson, it will be observed, recommends that a limited number of young officers (not exceeding 7 or 8) should be selected

for

for employment as Supernumerary Assistants in some of the heavier Districts; and the Governor in Council sees no objection to the experiment to this extent, provided that the officers appointed are picked men selected with reference to their apparent fitness for the work. They should, however, be required to pass within a stated time an examination in the language of the District and in those branches of law, a knowledge of which is necessary for a Police Officer.

~~Resolved that the following letter be despatched to the Secy to the Govt of India, Mility Dept.~~
~~(Here enter [illegible])~~

To
The Military Dept
The Inspector General of
Madras Police } ext-6

Despd 4 Steamer "Cambria"

Judicial Department

No 1218

To
The Secretary to the
Government of India,
Military Department,
with the Governor General

Sir,

I am directed by the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of Major Bacon's letter of the 22d April last, No 663, calling for a statement showing the number of officers who have completed 3 years' service with a Regiment, and whose services could be made available for employment on probation in the Police, together with

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Pro Aug 1.

Judicial 1863 Depart

No 1247

Proceedings of Govt

D/A Aug 1 /63.
F.A. 2040

Passing orders on the proposed employment of Young Military Officers on probation in the Police -

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with an expression of the opinion of this Government on the proposal so to employ them.

2. In reply, I am directed to submit, for the considera-tion of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, the annexed copy of a letter from the Adjutant General, from which it appears that the number of officers immediately available is 48, and that in the event of the Irregular System being introduced into the Madras Army, that number will be raised to 240 at least

3. I am at the same time to forward a letter under

27th May 1863 - No. 411.

under date the 17th June from the Inspector General of Police, who was called upon to give his opinion on the proposal, objecting in strong terms to the indiscriminate introduction of young Military Officers into the Police as proposed by Colonel Bruce; and to state that the Governor in Council entirely concurs in the objections urged by the Inspector General, and considers the measure calculated to be most prejudicial to the efficiency of the Police.

4. It would, in his opinion, be in every point of view, most impolitic to introduce into the Police a number of young Officers

Officers not selected for their special qualification for Police duties; many of them, probably ignorant of the language of the District in which they might be employed; all of them, more or less, free from the restraints of discipline; and the majority of them with little or no prospect of obtaining permanent employment in the department. ~~in which they were then introduced.~~

In a financial point of view, there would be no economy in such an arrangement; for the Police, like every other department, can employ usefully only a certain number of Agents.

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5. Mr Robinson, it will be observed, recommends that a limited number of young officers (not exceeding 7 or 8) should be selected for employment as Supernumerary Aſsistants in some of the heavier Districts; and the Governor in Council sees no objection to the experiment to this extent, provided that the officers appointed are picked men, selected with reference to their apparent fitness for the work. They should, however, be required to pass within a stated time an Examination in the language of the District and in those branches of law, a knowledge of which is neceſsary for a Police Officer. —

Fort St George
4th August 1863

4 Augt [illegible]

Pro. Augt.

Judicial 1863. Deptt.

No. 1248.

To
The Secy. to the Govt.
of India

D/4 Augt. /63.
Tel. 2640. From the Inspr. Genl. of Police

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