

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	1991	Press ~~Mis.~~
Dated	6-12-1918	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

6th December 1867.

Read the following papers:—

No: 61. From W. ROBINSON, E-q., c. s. i., Inspector General of Madras Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; date Kotagherry, 11th November 1867, No. 2066.

In submitting the explanations of the Commissioner of Police of Madras, with reference to the letter of the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 13th September 1867, I beg to state that the revision of the establishment was most carefully prepared by that experienced Officer in communication with myself, and that economy and efficiency were carefully kept in view.

2. I endorse confidently Major Hearn's explanations and recommendations, as worthy of the support of the Government. They are in accordance with the principles which have guided the general organization of the Police in this Presidency, and have worked well.

3. I would only specially notice the all important subject of the wages of the lower ranks. Nothing can be added to the testimony of their own Commissioner in respect to the effect on the Calcutta Police of confessedly inadequate remuneration. I have on two occasions carefully studied its condition while there on duty. I will only add that I believe that a large number of the men entertained in the Calcutta Police come from distant Provinces, where they leave their families in cheap villages, and in Calcutta live in public barracks and the like. The Policemen on this side are, as are our Native soldiery, family men, and bring their families with them to an expensive town where they have no barracks, &c., or public accommodation. I need scarcely advert to the necessity and expediency of encouraging and maintaining this important condition of respectability, as well of stability, of the Force.

4. The rates of wages proposed do little more than afford subsistence, and are, as it is, scarcely equal to the wages of ordinary labor in Madras. I am satisfied that if these rates are not sanctioned, the deterioration properly noticed by the Commissioner cannot be arrested.

From Major C. S. HEARN, Commissioner of Police for the Town of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George (through the Inspector General of Police); dated Madras, 7th November 1867, No. 117.

Adverting to paragraph 3 of Order of Government, No. 1613, of 9th October, I have the honor to submit explanatory remarks on the points alluded to in paragraphs 7, 8, 10, and 11 of letter, No. 2552, dated 13th September, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.

2. With reference to paragraph 7, while I would deprecate any comparison with a Jemadar's party in the Army (since the conditions of a body of Police widely differ from those of a similar number of soldiers, and there is no analogy between their respective duties and responsibilities), I must still admit that the retention of a Commissioned Military Officer, on a civil staff salary of Rupees 200, as Superintendent of the Mounted Police, is not absolutely necessary. It is true that the Mounted Force, although limited in number, consists almost entirely of Europeans, who require strict discipline, and are best controlled by a Commissioned Officer. Moreover, the daily supervision of 32 valuable Government horses is an important charge, and I certainly consider it a great advantage to possess the services of an experienced Officer, like Captain Markham, at the head of the Mounted Police. Still, in recommending to Government the retention of this appointment under the reduced organization, I was partly guided by considerations arising from the long and meritorious services of Captain Markham, and the inexpediency of abolishing an appointment, always believed to be permanent, during the tenure of the existing incumbent, who is an old and

faithful servant of Government. Bearing in mind, however, the reduced number of men, it was my intention, on a vacancy occurring, to recommend to Government that it should not be filled up, but I trust I may be permitted respectfully to urge the personal claims of Captain Markham on the consideration of Government, and to express a hope that he may be permitted to retain his appointment until otherwise provided for. I beg to append a statement of Captain Markham's service in the Army and in the Police. He is an efficient and trustworthy Officer.

3. With reference to the marginal statement of cost of supervision (paragraph 7), I would venture to submit that Inspectors, Sergeants, and Corporals (the last two grades according to Head and Deputy Constables in the Native Police) are actual executive Police Officers and component parts of the general body of a Police Force—not members of the supervising staff—and the pay of these grades is not usually reckoned under the head "cost of supervision." A separate Mounted Police party of 26 men with 32 horses must have an Inspector, and the proportion of other subordinate Officers is 2 to 11 men. This is but slightly in excess of the proportion generally observed in the organization of Police Forces which has been found to work well. The Mounted Police are broken up into small patrols for the watch and ward of the very extensive suburbs of Madras, and, practically, it is found necessary to appoint two of the Troopers to act as Corporals (without increase of pay) in addition to the four permanent petty Officers. I would deprecate reduction in these grades.

4. With reference to the five extra horses, a horse has been furnished to the Superintendent, Mounted Police, ever since the first formation of the Force. This makes the number of horses used for Mounted Police duty 28. The remaining four horses are used in conveying prisoners to and fro, between the High Court, Magistrates' Courts, and Penitentiary, in a prison van. This is a daily service. A prison van is also used on occasions of embarking convicts for transportation, conveying prisoners to and from the Railway Station, &c. The practice of escorting prisoners on foot through crowded streets is, of course, objectionable. The average monthly cost of each horse is Rupees 22.

5. With reference to the increase of pay to the Foot Police, the rates of pay were last raised in 1857—vide G. O., No. 114, of 24th January in that year. The grade of Inspector was then for the first time created. It may be observed (with reference to the term "European Police Officers") that Natives are eligible for this grade as for all others, though, for obvious reasons, in a town like Madras, the great majority of Inspectors and Sergeants are Europeans. With regard to lower grades, the revision of 1857 chiefly consisted in augmenting the number of men in the class drawing 8 Rupees, and in forming a limited class at 9 Rupees. Thus, previous to 1857, the rates of pay to Peons and Talhars were 8 and 7 Rupees. Since that date, they have been 9, 8, & 7 Rupees, the same as now. These rates were liberal in those cheaper times, and secured the object in view, viz., the provision of efficient material and the maintenance of stability in the Force.

6. By the recent revision now under consideration, the pay of Inspectors has simply been assimilated with that of corresponding grades in the general Police Force of the Presidency, with which the Madras Town Police is now incorporated under Act VIII of 1867. The same principle has been followed in the lower grades with a slight difference in favor of the Town Police, as compensation for dearness of house rent, provisions &c. With reference to the high proportion of Chief Constables, &c., I beg to explain that the Chief Constables really fill the post and perform the duties of 2nd Inspector in each Division, and the distinctive appellation was merely given for obvious purposes of convenience, and to prevent confusion. The proportion of Petty Officers (Head and Deputy Constables) to men is, as before explained, in accordance with general principles of Police organization. There is a necessity for great exactitude in the supervision of each separate beat in a large city.

7. Regarding the pay of Constables, I venture to submit a most earnest request that the existing scale may not be reduced. I am not in possession of the relative prices of labor and

provisions in Calcutta and Madras, nor do I know if the rates of pay to Constables in Calcutta suffice to secure a respectable and efficient class of men in the lower grades. The last annual report of the Calcutta Police furnished to this office was that of Mr. Schaleh for 1864-65. In this he insists strongly on the fact that, owing to insufficient rates of pay, recruits are only obtainable from the "scum of the population", while the Service is so unpopular that the casualties from desertions, dismissals, and resignations amounted in one year to the enormous number of 1023

or nearly 50 per cent. of the entire Force. The pay has probably been since increased on Mr. Schaleh's strong representation, and I have no information

as to the existing tone of the Force in the lower grades, or whether the present rates of pay have sufficed to effect a thorough cure of the melancholy state of disorganization so vividly painted by Mr. Schaleh. But the evils arising from insufficient pay could not be more forcibly illustrated than in the report above quoted.—I can answer for the state of things in Madras. When I took charge of the Town Police in July 1865, I was at once struck with the evident inferiority of recently enlisted men, both in physique and intelligence, as compared with the men of longer service. On inquiry, I found that this deterioration had been visible for some years, and, judging from the character of the recruits enlisted at different periods, it would appear to have been gradually increasing. I was dismayed at the stamp of men who presented themselves to me for enlistment. The great majority were quite illiterate; and very few possessed even the requisite physical qualifications. The reasons were obvious. The rates of pay to the lower grades were then, as now, Rupees 9, 8 and 7, but by far the larger proportion of Peons and Talhars (as they were then styled) drew 7 Rupees per mensem only, while the rates of pay obtainable on promotion to the grade of Petty Officer were not sufficiently high to make the Service attractive by prospective advantages. Prices have greatly risen during the last 10 years. An ordinary cooly in Madras can now-a-days earn from 8 to 10 Rupees per mensem, while bricklayers and persons of similar occupations can earn from 8 to 15 Rupees. Pointsmen on the Railway are paid 9 Rupees; and mace office peons usually draw 7 Rupees, although their duties are very light compared with the severe exacting work by night and day, and the heavy responsibilities, of a Police Officer. Thus, there was little inducement for men of activity and intelligence to enter the Police, except the hope of illicit perquisites, which the close supervision of the modern system tends to suppress; but, looking to the hard conditions of Police work, there can be no doubt that this demoralizing consideration alone could ever fill the ranks of an underpaid Police Force. Judicious liberality on this point is true economy in the interests both of Government and of the Public. I, therefore, hailed the opportunity of recommending to Government a measure calculated to raise the tone of the Police Force, and to place it upon a really sound footing, without any increased financial charge to the State or to the Municipality. The present rates of pay nearly correspond with those of the Mofussil Police. Prices and wages are higher in the Presidency Town, and, therefore, a small difference is necessary in order to secure an equally efficient class of men. The Bombay rates of the present day are, of course, exceptional. But in the Bombay Police the four lowest grades of Native Constables draw Rupees 13, 12, 11 and 10 respectively, with one Rupee house rent to each man in addition. The population of Madras by the last (so called) census was 860,000, but it probably far exceeds this number. Accepting these figures, and excluding Police employed on purely State services, the proportion of Police to population is 1 to 600. The proportion in Calcutta is, I believe, 1 to 400. The strength of the Madras Police is, therefore, below the general estimate for a Town Police, and the large area to be watched, 27½ square miles, somewhat increases the difficulty of working in the present proportion. But, after anxious consideration, I determined, in submitting to Government proposals for reorganization, to recommend a revision of the rates of pay on a really sound footing, rather than a trifling increase in the number of men, the former measure being, in my opinion, best calculated to promote efficiency of working. The alteration in the revised scale, as it affects the Constables, merely consists in the admission of a larger number of men to the 8 and 9 Rupee classes which already existed. Thus, men entering on 7 Rupees have a stimulus to good conduct, and no very remote prospect of obtaining a fair maintenance. In a stable force dismissals and resignations are few (in the last two years they have amounted to 5 per cent. only in

* Copy of paragraphs 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 22 of Mr. Schaleh's report is appended for easy reference.

the Madras Town Police, and that chiefly in the lower grades); desertion is almost unknown—consequently, promotion to the grades of Deputy and Head Constable is necessarily slow and will not of itself attract men to the Force. They require a present maintenance for themselves and families. Looking, therefore, to the fact that no increase of expenditure was caused to the State by the revision of salaries on reorganization, and that the reduction now proposed would effect but a trifling saving, while it would, I fear, create a disheartened feeling and impair efficiency, I venture respectfully to hope that the remarks which I have offered may meet with favorable consideration, and that the present scale may be allowed to stand.

STATEMENT of service of Lieutenant J. Markham, European Veterans, and Superintendent of the Madras Mounted Police.

	Years.	Months.
Total service in the Army previous to obtaining commission.....	31	9
Service as a Commissioned Officer, viz :—		
As Riding master, 1st Regiment, Light Cavalry.....	5	6
As Superintendent, Madras Mounted Police.....	4	1
Total service.....	41	1

MADRAS, 1st November 1867.

(Signed) J. MARKHAM, Lieutenant,
Superintendent, Madras Mounted Police.

EXTRACT from the Administration Report of the Calcutta Town Police for 1861-63.

Para. 12. I have pointed out that the Chowkeedars are underpaid, and, in consequence, that recruits are only obtainable from what may be called the scum of the Calcutta population.

13. The Service is most unpopular, so much so that, of the men enlisted, nearly one-fourth desert before serving a month, and it is not unfrequent for defaulters to receive with satisfaction a sentence of dismissal from the Service, though it entails loss of all arrears of pay.

14. Under such circumstances, the difficulty of recruiting the Police at all will be understood, and the utter impossibility of obtaining a body of trustworthy men trained in their duties will be recognized.

15. I do not think it necessary to recapitulate all that has been written on this subject, though it may be added that it is the general remark of the Police Officers that the class is daily becoming lower in standard.

16. The desertions, dismissals, and retirements from the Force are so constant that efficiency is impossible. The number of changes last year was 1093, or nearly 50 per cent. of the entire Force. Of these, the number of men that absconded was 253, and of those who resigned 289.

17. The men punished during the year reached the enormous number of 6858.

18. The chief offenders were very serious, viz., sleeping on beats and leaving beats; of these two classes alone there were not less than 4654 instances.

19. In nearly every case fine was inflicted—a most objectionable form of punishment, but the only practicable one, dismissal having, in fact, no terrors.

22. It is absolutely necessary to raise the tone of the Force, and this can only be done by increasing the pay of the men and diminishing the amount of work.

No. 62. From Lieutenant Colonel W. J. WILSON, Inspector General of Jails, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Ootacamund, 19th October 1867, No. 115.

With reference to the 2nd paragraph of the Order of Government noted in the margin, I have the honor to annex a statement showing the daily average number of prisoners in the Jails at Vellore from the month of March to the month of September 1867, inclusive.

Judicial Department, 6th October 1867, No. 1613.

STATEMENT showing the daily average number of convicts in confinement at Vellore from March to September 1867, inclusive.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1867.			
March... ..	369		369
April... ..	356		356
May... ..	379		379
June... ..	427		427
July... ..	417		417
August... ..	484		484
September... ..	489		489

(Signed) W. J. WILSON, Lieut. Colonel,
Inspector General of Jails.

No. 63. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Fort Saint George, 6th December 1867, No. 1991.

I am directed by the Governor in Council, in reply to paragraphs 6 to 11 of the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 2552, dated 13th September 1867, to forward, for the information of the Governor General in Council, the enclosed letters, from the Inspector General of Police and the Commissioner of Police for the Town of Madras, on the revision of the Town Police Force.

2. As regards the retention of a Military Officer, on a staff pay of Rupees 200, for so small a body as 23 Troopers, I am to observe that it is not intended that this charge should be permanent, and that it will be discontinued on a vacancy occurring, or if any other provision can be made for the present incumbent, Captain Markham, whose long and meritorious services entitle him to special consideration.

3. The Commissioner of Police explains that the charge of one Inspector, two Serjeants, and two Corporals can hardly be included as part of the cost of supervision, as these are actually executive Police Officers, the grades of Serjeants and Corporals answering to those of Head and Deputy Constables in the Native Police.

4. In reply to paragraph 8, it is explained that, of the five extra horses noticed, one is allotted to the Superintendent of Mounted Police, and the remaining four are used in the prison vans which are in daily use.

5. The Commissioner of Police has fully explained the reasons which induce him strongly to deprecate any reduction in the pay of the Constables of the Madras Town Police. He points out that, owing to the rise which has taken place in the

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
6th December 1867.*

rates of wages at Madras, the pay now given to Police Constables is not higher than can be earned by an ordinary unskilled laborer, and that any reduction would certainly tend to a deterioration of the material of which the Police is composed. Major Hearn is a Police Officer of judgment and of large experience, and he is warmly supported in his view by the Inspector General of Police. I am to add that the Governor in Council considers that the opinions of these Officers are entitled to much weight, and that he trusts that, under the explanation now submitted, the Governor General in Council may be pleased to sanction the maintenance of the present rate of pay to the Constables of the Madras Town Police.

6. A statement of the number of prisoners at the Central Jail at Vellore under the charge of the Medical Officer of the Native Regiment stationed there, is, as requested in paragraph 5 of the letter above referred to, herewith forwarded.

Letter from the Inspector General of Jails, dated 19th October 1867, No. 115.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

Sept 7/12

Judicial Department.
No. 1991.

To

The Secretary to the Government
of India,
Home Department.

Sir,

*I am directed by the
Governor in Council, in reply
to paras 6 to 11 of the letter from
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No 2552 dated 13 Sept 1867,
to forward for the information
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the enclosed letter from the In-
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W.D.

can be made for the present incumbent, Captain Hamilton, whose long and meritorious services entitle him to special consideration.

3 - The Commissioner of Police explains that the change of 1 Inspector, 2 Sergeants and 2 Corporals, can hardly be included as part of the cost of expansion as there are actually 5000 Police officers, the grades of Sergeants and Corporals answering to those of Head and Deputy Constables in the Native Police.

4 - In reply to para 2, it is explained that of the 5 extra houses noticed, one is allotted to the Superintendent of Mounted Police and the remaining four are used in the prison vans which are in daily use.

5 - The Commissioner of Police has fully explained the reasons which induce him strongly to deprecate any reduction in the pay of the constables of the Madras Town Police. He points out that owing to the rise which has taken place in the rate of wages, at Madras, the pay now given to Police

Constables

Constables is not higher than can be earned by an ordinary unskilled labourer and that any reduction of ~~any~~ ^{pay} would certainly tend to a deterioration of the material of which the Police is composed. Major Thomas is a Police Officer of judgment and large experience and he is warmly supported by the Inspector General of Police. I am to add that the Government Council considers that the opinions of these officers are entitled to much weight and that he trusts that under the explanation now submitted, the Government Council may be pleased to sanction the maintenance of the present rate of pay to the Constables of the Madras Town Police.

6 - A statement of the number of prisoners at the Central Jail at Vellore under the charge of the Medical Officer of the Native Regiment stationed there is requested in para 5 of the letter

Letter from Inspector General of Police, dated 19 Feb 1915.

Letter above referred to, herewith
forwarded.

Dec 2. 1884 Receipt

Dec 1991

To

Mr. George J. Smith

From Receipt

Dec 2. 1884/68

1015

Dec 2. 1884/68

Dec 2. 1884/68

Dec 2. 1884/68

Dec 2. 1884/68

Dec 2. 1884/68