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(1) Number of pages 122

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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Government of Madras

Judicial DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1979-80 Press
B.P. No. Mis.

Original

Dated 18th September 1888.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

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Government {1888} of Madras.
JUDICIAL.

Recd. } 1888. *Enclosures*
Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 1979, 18th September 1888.

SEPTEMBER.

Madras City Police.

Passing orders on remarks of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, on Mr. Giles' report on the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again G.O., dated 13th April 1887, No. 793, Judicial.

Read—G.O., dated 14th June 1887, No. 711, Financial.

Read—also the following papers:—

From A. P. MacDONNELL, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Police), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Calcutta, 9th December 1887, No. 482.

With reference to the correspondence ending with the endorsement from this department, No. 203, dated the 26th May 1887, I am directed to forward a copy of the report submitted by Mr. A. H. Giles on the strength, cost and working of the Police in the Presidency towns. I am also to enclose a summary of the proposals made in the report. They appear to be of two classes, namely—

A.—Those which have a financial aspect, resulting in an increase or decrease of charge; and

B.—Those which are made from an administrative point of view, and which do not at all, or only in a very indirect manner, affect expenditure.

An estimate is given in the summary of the financial effect of all the proposals in class A, so far as the information furnished in the report admits of an estimate being framed.

2. I am to request that the Governor in Council may be moved to consider the proposals made in Mr. Giles' report so far as they affect the Town of Madras, and to favour the Government of India with an expression of his views on the subject.

Enclosure.—Summary.

From the Government of India, Home Department, dated 20th June and 24th August 1888, Nos. 242 and 361.

Abstract.—Requesting early reply to Home Department letter No. 482, dated 9th December 1887.

From Colonel T. WELDON, Commissioner of Police, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 26th June 1888, No. 46.

I have the honour, in accordance with the endorsement dated 10th January 1888, on current No. 1773, to submit the following remarks on Mr. Giles' report on the Police Force of this City.

2. It will be convenient to take the subjects in the order of the useful summary which accompanies the report.

3. *Commissioner of Police.*—No remarks.

4. *Deputy Commissioner.*—Mr. Giles is under misapprehension as to any delegation to the Deputy Commissioner of magisterial powers. The Deputy Commissioner is by law a Justice of the Peace, and beyond such powers as he can legally exercise in that capacity, no special delegation of magisterial authority is made to him. I do not agree with Mr. Giles that the Deputy Commissioner of Police should be a young, and therefore inexperienced, officer whose knowledge of the special work required in a Presidency Town would be lost just when it became most valuable, and who would on transfer to the mofussil be as heavily discounted in his new position as his successor in the town. The pay should be such as would secure a lengthened service in this important post, and considering the cost of living in the Presidency Town as compared with a mofussil station, where also a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent receives in the shape of travelling allowances substantial aid towards the upkeep of horses, &c., the Deputy Commissioner of Police as principal officer of the executive branch should rank with, and be paid as, a Third-grade Superintendent, namely, Rs. 700 per mensem; this will effect an annual saving of Rs. 600. This officer's duties are every year, with the increase of legislation and various rules and regulations requiring Police attention, becoming more arduous and important, and I am entirely at issue with Mr. Giles in his opinion that the duties of this officer are "comparatively unimportant and do not call for the exercise of much tact or ability." The contrary is the fact, and we are greatly dependent on the tact and ability of the Deputy Commissioner, who is frequently entrusted with very difficult inquiries. The Deputy Commissioner should, in my humble opinion, be an officer who could, on occasion, take temporary charge of the Commissioner's office without the necessity for disturbing the districts to provide for a short tenure of this special charge. The present arrangement, whereby the Deputy Commissioner and his office is located in the busiest part of the town, including in his charge the harbour and shipping, is on all grounds the best. By this division, which coincides with the magisterial districts, a superior officer of the department is at all times immediately available. It is admitted by Mr. Giles (*paragraph* 50) that the present arrangement is the best under existing circumstances, and the circumstances which necessitated this arrangement still exist and will continue. It would be an intolerable hardship to the public in this "City of great distances" if all who had business to transact with the Police office had to come to Egmore. I do not consider that if a fair salary as at present be given it is either necessary or advisable to provide Police horses for the use of this officer as suggested.

5. *Assistant Commissioner.*—This officer Mr. Giles considers altogether redundant, and proposes that instead native officers of intelligence and integrity be employed as Inspectors and Superintendents as in Calcutta and Bombay. Calcutta and Bombay may, with their redundant establishments of Superintendents on salaries ranging from 400 to 600 rupees per mensem with horses found, possibly be able to dispense with

very moderate salary. I would therefore propose that instead of three "Superintendents" as proposed by Mr. Giles, we should have two Chief Inspectors (retaining the Assistant Commissioner in lieu of a third Superintendent) on salaries of Rs. 300. As the Chief Inspectors will be required to live in a central part of their districts and will have long distances to travel, they should be granted as house-rent Rs. 25 and double horse allowance or Rs. 25 per mensem for the upkeep of an additional horse and conveyance. I look on the appointment of Superintendents (Chief Inspectors) as of the utmost importance. At present the Commissioner is overwhelmed with petty routine work, which in a regiment would be done by the Adjutant or Sergeant-Major, and in consequence he is quite unable to afford grave questions a full consideration. As I before remarked the "system" of working the town calls for revision, but this would require great care and time. Every day some matter crops up which should be carefully thought out; but if the Commissioner took it fairly in hand, the whole routine work would be checked, as every one is looking to him for orders on all small matters. The registration and supervision of criminals or suspected criminals is sketchy and imperfect, simply because no one has time to attend properly to it. I am sure that the money expended in the proposed direction would be well laid out, for every year we find the need for a more intelligent handling of Police affairs. The executive Police would be more closely supervised, less would be taken on trust than is the necessity at present, and intricate and difficult cases undertaken by the Police would be more thoroughly investigated and creditably prosecuted.

7. Mr. Giles (paragraph 58) advises that "Superintendents be introduced, the numbers of Inspectors be increased and placed one in charge of each station. Small and unimportant stations might be given over to the native Sub-Inspectors with higher rates of pay as is done in Calcutta." We have now no small or unimportant stations, for in 1876, all these were abolished and the men concentrated, the number of stations being reduced from 70 to 21. Each division now has one central or principal station and only two sub-stations. This arrangement has not proved altogether a convenience either for the public or the service. The beats are very extensive, and a constable has sometimes a long distance to march from the station before he gets to the three-mile beat which he has to patrol for four hours at a stretch. However, I do not at present recommend any change; we have in one or two instances re-occupied by the beat relief a former post. I do not see much advantage in increasing the number of Inspectors; it is a mere change of name. Our present Sergeants can be placed in immediate charge of a section, and this is being gradually done where fit men can be had, but the great difficulty is the want of proper quarters for them. They should reside near the station—certainly in the section,—but in many parts of the town this is impossible, as no suitable houses are procurable. This branch of the service will be more fully dealt with hereafter. I again urge the appointment of Chief Inspectors if we are to keep pace with the requirements of the age. The City Police, from Commissioner to head constable, have an amount of office work which must be done, which rural officers have no conception of—returns of, and reports on, all kind of subjects; inquiries to be made and results recorded; various special Acts to be worked; and an over-stocked legal profession to encounter. But what is most urgent is the need for closer supervision of the out-door work and of station-house officers. The distances are very great and population scattered, yet life and property are equally precious in all parts. It must be remembered that in the city a great deal of work is done in the Police department, which in the mofussil is transacted in the executive branch of the offices of the District and Divisional Magistrates, and that the same professional assistance in the preparation and prosecution of cases is not given in Madras as in Calcutta and Bombay. C

On the abolition of the office of Coroner, the Chief Inspectors can, with the Divisional Inspectors, efficiently conduct inquiries of the nature of inquests.

8. *Inspectors.*—Mr. Giles remarks (paragraph 62):—"In Madras, the Inspectors perform duties almost identical with those of Superintendents in Calcutta and Bombay." He might have added "and in addition are supposed to perform the legitimate duties of Inspectors." It is simply impossible for one over-driven man in this large town to perform efficiently all the miscellaneous work expected from a City Police Inspector.

He is not even allowed a clerk to assist him in making out the numerous reports and keeping the various books and records which must be maintained. He is responsible for not only the crime and peace of the division, but also for the discipline, clothing, stores, contingencies, etc., of the men. If he has an important case pending, he must attend court each day till it is disposed of, and that throws all his other work into arrears. He suffers, as does the Commissioner, from an accumulation of petty routine work which gravely hampers him. It is right he should attend to the routine duties. Those are specially what an Inspector is supposed to be responsible for, but for the graver objects of Police administration, he can spare no time, and is obliged, to a great and dangerous extent, to depend on the reports of less trustworthy subordinates. The pay of the City Inspectors is the same as corresponding ranks in the mofussil. They must be able to write intelligible reports and keep their books and records in English. They are brought hourly in contact with an English-speaking community, and must be equally ready to transact business in the vernacular languages. As Mr. Giles remarks: "The rank of Inspector is that which is more open to temptation than any other." I can answer for it that there is no legal fiction about the Madras City Inspector being *always* on duty. Even at his meals or in his sleep he is like a bell handle, kept to be pulled at, and to my knowledge there is no delicacy shown about working him in and out of season. However, if the appointment of Chief Inspectors be sanctioned, there will be some promotion for experienced and worthy men to look forward to and a sensible relaxation of the present unnatural tension, in view of which advantages the pay of the Inspectors may remain as at present, but the allowance in lieu of free quarters should not be less than Rs. 15, and even this will be only a contribution towards a necessary item of the expense of living in the Presidency town. The petty allowance of Rs. 7 per house-rent is manifestly nominal, and is only granted to third and fourth class Inspectors, and not, as Mr. Giles seems to understand, to all. An Apothecary receives 54 rupees and an Accountant in the Public Works Department 40 to 70 rupees per mensem as "Presidency allowances."

9. *European Sergeants.*—Mr. Giles recommends that "these should be entirely abolished and replaced by adequately paid Inspectors and native Sub-Inspectors." The conversion of Sergeants into Inspectors would be a mere change of name without any corresponding benefit to the service thereby; indeed a recognized subordinate rank such as Sergeant is more in accordance with the duties which would be required of the incumbents. The proposal seems equivalent to converting all the Sergeants of a regiment into Second Lieutenants, leaving the Corporals to represent the non-commissioned rank. What is required is the conversion of useful but inadequately paid public servants into adequately paid, and, therefore still more useful, Police officers. The rule at present is to appoint no man to this grade who cannot speak some vernacular language, and who has not, at least, a sufficiently good general education to enable him to render material assistance in the work of the division to which he is attached. Gradually this change is being effected, and now instead of being, as Mr. Giles says, "little else than station patrols," * these men are taking an intelligent share in general duties; indeed, but for this still imperfect aid, the Inspectors would be paralysed. Service in the grade of Sergeant is an admirable training for future Inspectors. The work is hard and continuous, and a man's true quality very soon shows itself. He is strictly on probation for six months, and the frequent changes in that time show the value of the test, though the low rate of pay a recruit receives also has an adverse bearing on the exertions a man will make to retain his appointment. Mr. Giles remarks, however, that "with their horses they cost a sum of money quite incommensurate with their services." On this point also I cannot agree with Mr. Giles, but it involves not only the question of the employment of European Sergeants, but the whole question of Mounted Police which Mr. Giles discusses at some length (paragraphs 86—95) and to the employment, or rather maintenance, of which he is apparently altogether opposed. Fortunately on this subject we are not dependent on theories, for not only in the Presidency towns in India, but in the cities of Great Britain has the attempt been made to dispense with this powerful aid to the preservation

* But see paragraph 93, page 29, where it is admitted that "in Madras the Mounted Police are not merely patrols and traffic regulators."

any other Special Assistant to the Commissioner, but even in Calcutta an "additional Deputy Commissioner" has for several years been required. I submit that our one native gentleman on the modest salary of Rs. 350 is, for the useful and frequently delicate duties he has to perform, a very economical substitute for the intelligent and highly-paid Superintendent elsewhere employed. What seems to be the real stumbling block is the title "*Assistant Commissioner.*" This was evident when the Finance Committee visited Madras, and I am glad to say I quite satisfied those gentlemen that this was a case in which there really was a great deal in a name. As Assistant Commissioner, this officer has a status and influence which it is good policy to maintain, and his appointment as such enables him to assist in the performance of many minor duties appertaining to the office of the Commissioner which he could not legally do if styled merely a Superintendent. I strongly deprecate the abolition, or rather conversion—for some substitute must be provided—of this very useful office, being satisfied, not only that no real economy would be effected, but that there would be an unwise depreciation of administrative power which, with the rapid growth of education and civilization, requires strengthening rather than diminution. If this officer be withdrawn, there must, if it is to be a measure of economy, necessarily be a great deal of important work distributed among subordinate officers of a comparatively low status and intelligence which it would on all accounts be desirable to keep well in the hands of the Commissioner and his personal staff. The office duties of the Police Commissioner are also too great to be undertaken without the help of an Assistant, that is, not merely a technical assistant in the sense of a person who gives assistance of some kind or other, but a person who as "Assistant Commissioner" has a legal position and competency to perform such duties as may be assigned to him (*section 5, Act VIII,* 1867) and which duties it would be impossible for the Commissioner to undertake single handed unless he became a mere office drudge. As it is, even with the present Assistant Commissioner, the Commissioner must work hard from 6 A.M. till dark. From 10 A.M., when he takes his seat in public office till 5 P.M., there is a constant flow of papers, letters, petitions, reports, etc., and if he sat there till midnight the flow would continue. These papers must be seen to. It is desirable that the Commissioner himself should see them all even though he may transfer some of them for immediate action to the Deputy or Assistant Commissioner. Then there are mofussil processes to be endorsed and arrangements made for assisting District Police officers in making inquiries or searching for offenders. Complaints have to be personally heard, and it is not always easy to persuade a man with a grievance that there are others also with grievances as important as his and who must be attended to. During the past three months no less than 5,647 licenses of various kinds under the Arms' Act, Explosives' Act, Hackney Carriage Act, Police Act, etc., have been examined, signed and issued; and this is not a duty that can be perfunctorily done. These are special licenses exclusive of the ordinary licenses for music in the streets and processions on the occasion of native festivals and ceremonies. There is all the financial work of this important office also to be attended to; public charities in charge of the Commissioner to be administered; caste disputes to be heard, and, if possible, amicably adjusted; correspondence with the Police of other provinces and the convict establishments to be carried on; also local correspondence with the mercantile community and with attorneys and vakils in regard to cases in which they are concerned. All these and much more, which it would make this note too lengthy to detail, are matters in which the Assistant Commissioner can render material help, and which without the presence of an officer of his recognised position, it would be quite impossible for the Commissioner to undertake single handed. As it is, the Commissioner is far too much tied to his office. He should be more at liberty to move out and about; visit the courts and station-houses at any hour and satisfy himself by personal inquiry and observation as to the manner in which his subordinates of *all grades* are conducting themselves. This he could not possibly do if a mere departmental executive officer like a Superintendent were substituted for the Assistant Commissioner. With an Assistant Commissioner there is always some one present in the office who can attend to matters required by law to be done by the "Commissioner of Police." The "miscellaneous" work undertaken by the Police has more than quadrupled since the time when the present supervising staff was sanctioned,

and the co-operation of the Commissioner of Police in the management of public or semi-public institutions of all kinds is freely sought, and, so far as possible, as freely accorded. The Assistant Commissioner also has practically the entire management of the useful and ancient Muhammadan charity—the Triplicane Langerkhana—and he is also with the Commissioner on the direction of the Monegar Choultry. This report has, with other matters, been delayed, as during January and February the Assistant Commissioner was unfortunately for some time under medical treatment and unable to undertake his usual share of work, which misfortune gave practical illustration of the need for his assistance. A really active, intelligent native gentleman in the position of the Assistant Commissioner should be a very important factor in the Police administration.

6. *Superintendents.*—I entirely agree with Mr. Giles as to the importance of this grade, and in 1861 I urged the necessity for such officers. Mr. Giles (paragraph 55) says: "this class of officer is in my opinion the backbone of a City Police and is deserving of liberal treatment." There is little, if any, doubt that but for some misunderstanding which occurred here, Superintendents would have been appointed in the Madras Presidency town as in Calcutta and Bombay when Colonel Bruce was deputed in 1864 by the Government of India to report on Police establishments generally. Mr. Giles endeavoured to obtain a copy of Colonel Bruce's report, if any were made as regards this city, but no such report could be traced, and it is probable that Madras was simply ignored. Calcutta already had Superintendents, and on the recommendation of Colonel Bruce Bombay also obtained the benefit of these appointments. I am quite sure that neither of those towns would consent now to be without such aid. City Police especially require constant and close supervision. The work is very different to that in isolated rural posts. Nothing but constant driving will keep the native constabulary on the alert, and the unremitting nature of their duty necessitates close personal supervision. The Commissioner and his two Assistants cannot possibly be out of doors continually during the day and night. The Inspectors are overwhelmed with work in and out of office and are all men on comparatively low salaries. The Madras Police also serve under great disadvantage as compared with the other cities, as there is no Public Prosecutor to take charge of important cases in the Magistrates' Courts and advise the Police generally as is the case in Calcutta and Bombay. The Inspectors are responsible for the preparation of all cases, and in fact do, or try to do here, the work of skilled professional men. The Superintendents would attend to the discipline of the force in their districts, make all arrangements for keeping the peace and preserving order on the occasion of large assemblies, or when any disturbance was anticipated. They would also supervise the working of the Arms' Act, Explosives' Act, Hackney Carriage Act, Regulation of places of public entertainment, etc. At present it is feared that there is a good deal of evasion of the law under all these heads. There is no proper system of work, nor is it possible to maintain such while we are dependent on the one over-burdened Inspector in each division. Public confidence in the Police administration of the country is not as strong as it should be. Even Government and the High Court have found it necessary to draw attention to this blot. The defects are not only due to the character of the persons employed, but to the want of effective supervision by tried and responsible officers. City Police Inspectors have a number of duties imposed on them from which mofussil Police are free, but the pay of the City Inspector is the same as in rural districts notwithstanding the additional cost of living in the Presidency town. If a grade corresponding to that of Superintendent in Calcutta and Bombay be sanctioned, it will infuse new life into the force and be an incentive to good Inspectors to qualify for advancement. At present they have nothing to look forward to. As to the title, I would prefer to style these officers "Chief Inspectors." There would be less confusion of ideas and ranks, and this title would better coincide with their duties. I would be glad could we afford to pay them on the same scale as proposed apparently. I am sure they would deserve it, but seeing that there are other directions in which money will be required, and that the expedient of "trimming" in one direction to supplement an increase elsewhere has been resorted to so often as to leave no room for *reduction* anywhere, I think for the present we must be content with a

of order, and in every instance the result was the unanimous opinion that Mounted Police were indispensable. Such changes as of late years have been made have been in the direction of increasing and not diminishing this branch of the service. In the history of the mounted branches of the Police in India, as given by Mr. Giles himself, Colonel Bruce found in Calcutta a force of ten sowars, which small force was retained; but it fell into disrepute not because the men were not useful, but because they were not properly used; and in 1881, the Mounted Police were revived in the shape of six European Sergeants and sixteen sowars. In addition to these, horses are provided for the use of the Superintendents, some of the latter having the use of two horses. In Bombay Colonel Bruce found 20 Europeans and 26 native sowars. The Europeans were dismounted and the sowars reduced to twelve. Practical evidence having been afforded of the inexpediency of this reduction, this force also was revived to its present strength of three native officers and *thirty* sowars, in addition to which, on occasions of State and at large native gatherings, horses have to be hired to mount a contingent of European constables, a very risky sort of make-shift; whether regarded from the point of view of the unfortunate riders of the borrowed steeds or of the public.

The Inspector-General of Police of the Punjab is referred to for an opinion, and this, based on the experience of the riots at Delhi, is that the Mounted Police are of great use, but that the force should be increased to "quite 50 or 60 in number, well drilled and taught, as cavalry are to face crowds." To go to Europe, Mr. Giles is mistaken in saying that in no town is a body of Mounted Police kept up. If inquiry be made, I think the reverse will be found, that is, that in every town of any consequence Mounted Police are now considered a necessity. In the recent disturbances in London, the Mounted Police did splendid service, and it was mainly due to them that the necessity for any effective action by military force was avoided; so far from the Police authorities there being blamed for quelling the disturbances without resorting to military force, every merciful and right-thinking person gives them the fullest credit for their splendid vindication of the law by the ordinary civil power. In Dublin, to my knowledge, the Mounted Police force was increased and their organization perfected as an admitted necessity more than ten years ago, and later years have confirmed the wisdom of the measure.

10. Taking now our own city, Madras. In 1867, there was a force of Mounted Police consisting of one Superintendent, one Inspector, four constables, four subconstables, and 40 troopers, total 50. This force had done excellent service in very troublous times and restored confidence to the inhabitants of the suburbs, who were, and are, liable to the incursions of depredators from the bordering districts. Money had to be found to carry out a reorganisation of the City Police, so the mounted branch was reduced to one Superintendent, one Inspector, two Sergeants, two Corporals, and 22 troopers, total 28, and the saving thereby effected was utilised for other purposes. In 1870 again was money required, and again was this branch of the service drawn upon; but as it had already been depleted, this time there was nothing for it but annihilation. Accordingly, the order was passed to abolish the Mounted Police altogether. This was done, but the result was not satisfactory, and the necessity for mounted aid was so manifested that in 1873 Government (G.O., No. 2012, 19th December 1873) on the representation of the Commissioner and Inspector-General of Police "entirely approved" the proposals for a reformation of this force in the modified form in which it now exists, namely, that instead of a separate body of Mounted Police, the Divisional Inspectors and Sergeants should be provided with horses and be competent to act either mounted or dismounted as occasion required. They are thus, as Mr. Giles admits (para. 94), in a better position not only to regulate traffic and control large assemblies, but they can patrol the whole of their extensive divisions, or be rapidly concentrated at any point. In fact, they serve the same purpose in the civil force that Mounted Infantry do in military operations, and they are trained in the same way. I have no doubt whatever that this is not only the most efficient mode of supplying what I have shown is a universally admitted necessary feature in Police organisation, but it is also the most economical and safe. With 441 miles of roads and streets to patrol, it would be impossible for dismounted men to supervise the beats

and visit, as they should, the stations and posts. The native constabulary would be left practically uncontrolled if the superior officers had to march always on foot from point to point, and this important duty would certainly be shirked unless the supervising staff be largely increased. Mr. Giles can hardly be serious when he suggests (para. 87) a native constable flourishing an umbrella as an efficient substitute for a properly trained horse and rider to control traffic or regulate crowds. I would undertake to do more towards preventing confusion or restoring order in ten minutes with two mounted Sergeants than could be done by twenty foot Police in an hour, if at all. The spectacle of the casual employment of a foot Police officer careering about on a cart horse (*para.* 94, *Mr. Giles' report*) in the middle of a crowd would be but a sorry exhibition, dangerous alike to the rider and the public. Further, we have no reserve of fire brigade horses to call on even if they could be safely withdrawn from their legitimate work. Mr. Giles strangely enough (para. 90) refers to the experiences at Etawah as "fully bearing out his opinion." He says: "the horses of the Mounted Police, six in number, refused to face the mob." Now a reference to the report he quotes (page 47) will show that it was not the *horses*, but the *men* (natives) who "refused to advance" when ordered. This I regard as a most satisfactory proof of the wisdom of our employing the Europeans of the force when there is occasion to use Mounted Police. If horses be, and I maintain they are, a necessary part of Police equipment, then it is wise to put our best men on them; they cost no more than if inferior riders were employed. The experience at Etawah also proves the folly of attempting to face excited thousands with units. It is not surprising that the six unfortunate natives shrank from personal contact with an infuriated mob of fanatics. Mr. Giles' proposal therefore to abolish Mounted Police altogether is simply a proposal to repeat an admitted mistake. When Mr. Giles (para. 65) recommends that the European Sergeants should be abolished and replaced by adequately paid Inspectors and native Sub-Inspectors, I do not understand that he advocates the abolition of European Police officers, but only the conversion of the present inadequately paid Sergeants into adequately paid Inspectors with native Sub-Inspectors for charge of some stations. I note that in the summary no reference is made to the European constables in Bombay, and no reductions suggested there, and that 40 European Sergeants are proposed to be retained for Calcutta. If it be intended to abolish European subordinate officers altogether, then I say at once that no Commissioner could be held responsible for good order in the town. It would be quite impossible for the native Police to act alone, and an attempt to do so would inevitably lead not merely to confusion and a contempt for the law, but to much bitterness and continual complaints and counter-charges. The few Europeans and Eurasians we have are the backbone of the force as representatives of law and order. But for them there would be no certainty that any orders would be carried out, and their absence would simply court resistance. Many European prisoners pass through our hands, and there is a garrison of European soldiers, in addition to an increasing civil population of Europeans and Eurasians, and I regret to say that the lower classes of the latter, in addition to increasing in number, are becoming more troublesome. No reason is given why Madras alone should be deprived of the services of the European Sergeants. I do not understand what is meant by saying that in Madras the Sergeants are "quite differently employed, being little else than station patrols, sometimes mounted and sometimes on foot"* (para. 65). Is it not better they should be distributed and attached to divisions for general duty and general purposes than kept in reserve like the 18 European Town Sergeants and constables in Calcutta on salaries from 70 to 100 rupees per mensem "whose principal duty is to keep order in those streets most frequented by Europeans?" (para. 65). We have only 13 Inspectors for all purposes, who may be either Europeans, Eurasians or natives; and we have only 24 Sergeants, Europeans or Eurasians, for all purposes, or a total of 37, some of whom may be natives, to 54 in Bombay and 111 in Calcutta, all of whom are Europeans. Not only in this respect, but throughout, the marvel is that we in Madras do so well on so little. That the pay of these officers is insufficient I must admit. I think I may safely say that they are all in debt, inevitably in debt. One of the Senior Sergeants was obliged to have recourse to the Insolvent Court,

* But see foot-note, p. 6.

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exist. One petty officer to six men is the admitted need for Cit
Police work, and
indeed generally for all Police purposes. Deducting two head co
nstables and seven
constables constantly employed at railway stations, and not (as they should be)
specially provided for, we have for station duties only 561 c
onstables. For the
ordinary supervision of these, and to supply a continuity of supe
rvision, there should
be 93 petty officers, the majority of course may be of the lowe
r grades. We have
only 73, or 20 short of an effective strength.

* Bombay 41·5 to one mile area.
Calcutta 48·9 "
Madras 11·4 "

Miles of street in each beat—

	Day.	Night.
Bombay	·77	·44
Calcutta	1·05	·44
Madras	3·4	3·4

Mr. Giles says it is not necessary to have so large a
number as fourteen or
(including school) sixteen "in reserve and that half of these
might with advantage be
abolished, their pay being utilised t
creat a higher grad
e of head constable."
Mr. Giles has evidently taken all the petty officers of the
"A" Division as being
"in reserve." The A Division is composed of two sections
—I, the reserve proper,
II, all the miscellaneous guards and posts outside station
duties, many of which
are supplied on payment, and all of which are employed
on special duties. They
are attached to the A Division for pay and discipline,
but they all have special
duties to perform and are in no sense a reserve. On the
contrary, the reserve has to
supply temporary vacancies at these special posts. Th
e *reserve* consists of just the
number of petty officers Mr. Giles considers sufficie
nt, namely, eight. There is an
error in the comparative tabular statement of su
bordinate native officers given in
para. 66 of Mr. Giles' report. There are only
three, not four, petty officers
to each station in Madras, that is, the actual num
ber (see Appendix B. p. xxxiii).
A comparison of the pay of these officers is most u
nfavourable to Madras, where the
subordinates receive from 12 to 25 rupees (there
only 5 of the latter grade for
station duties) as compared with Rs. 10 to 50 in Calc
utta and Rs. 15 to 70 in Bombay.

A first-grade head constable should be allowed for each division, otherwise some divisions are placed at a disadvantage. The "station-house officer" is now a recognized functionary specially invested by law with large powers which require for their exercise a good education, considerable natural tact and intelligence, and, above all, honesty. The present system is the same as before the days of Procedure Codes and "miscellaneous laws," when rule of thumb was very much the guide for "jemadars" and "duffadars" of Police, many of whom could neither read nor write. At the central station of each division there should be a chief constable as "station-house officer" on Rs. 30 per mensem, which is but the pay of an ordinary clerk. He and the first-grade head constable should be competent to receive charges, make out charge sheets and generally attend to all the work which in London and Dublin is done by the Station Sergeant (Acting Inspector). He should keep the crime and occurrence register, entering therein the reports immediately and as they are made either by complainants or by Police officers; muster, inspect and despatch the beat reliefs, seeing that they are informed before going on duty of any matter requiring special attention; receive all prisoners, noting their condition and superintending search of their persons when search may be required; take charge of all property either unclaimed or alleged to be stolen, and see to the preparation and circulation of information lists of stolen property, descriptive rolls of proclaimed offenders, &c. Either he or the Sub-Inspector, or the first-grade head constable should be always present and on duty day and night, instead of allowing both in-door and out-door duties to be done haphazard by any head constable. It is in my opinion of great importance to make distinct provision for the in-door and out-door duties. For charge of the sub-stations, a second-grade head constable as "station-house officer" will suffice. Thus there would be at each station or sub-station a responsible officer in charge of the station instead of three head constables, generally of the lowest grades, coming indiscriminately on duty, none of whom is in charge beyond the few hours he is nominally detailed for "station duty." During parts of the night there is now no head constable present, as two of the three attached to the station are supposed to go on night rounds. Instead of increasing the permanent number of head constables for minor duties, I think it would suffice to appoint one man in each present beat or section of seven men to be an acting head constable mainly for beat supervision.* They would be selected from the most intelligent and steady first-class constables (see para. 13) on the list for promotion who have passed the examination for station-house officers, and their employment as acting head constables would be a useful probation; there would thus be a lower grade head constable and an acting head constable to each beat, some of which are very extensive. The district and divisional staff would then consist of—

District staff	.. .. ..	1 Chief Inspector.
Divisions staff.		1 Inspector.
		1 Sub-Inspector.
Station Staff. — No. I. or Central station.		1 European Constable.
		1 Station-house officer (chief constable).
		1 First-grade head constable.
		1 Writer (constable).
No. II. Sub-station.		1 Sergeant.
		1 Second-grade head constable in charge as station-house officer.
		1 Writer (constable).
No. III. Sub-station.		1 Sergeant.
		1 Second-grade head constable in charge as station-house officer.
		1 Writer (constable).

In addition to the above, there would be, as at present, one third or fourth grade head constable and one acting head constable for each beat and for general out-door work, as it must always be borne in mind that we have to provide for continuous duty day and night. The writers may be constables and be allowed divisional writers 3 rupees and station writers 2 rupees as staff pay. For this men with a fair knowledge of English should be obtained.

* I have been trying this for some time and the result is very satisfactory.

For the "M" or Beach Police Division, a first-grade head constable will suffice as station-house officer.

12. *Constables.*—Here our greatest difficulty presents itself. The constable is the working man. He is also the weak link which determines the real strength of the chain. It is from the body of constables that we must look for useful petty officers, and no amount of school boy learning will compensate for the lack of actual experience of Police duties acquired by service in the ranks. Hence the best men are always those who have passed from the lower grades to the positions which they have proved their competence to hold. The character of the force is determined by that of the rank and file. The most difficult and distressing part of the Commissioner's duty is inquiry into complaints—many of them just and reasonable—against constables. The law necessarily invests Police officers with large powers. It must be so; but if a constable be evilly disposed, he can be a scourge to the citizens or a traitor. The Commissioner is at his wit's end to know how to deal with even the petty delinquencies of an under-paid and over-worked force; there is no margin for the infliction of fines, the imposition of which is also undesirable on other grounds if such form of punishment can be avoided; extra duty for a man who for two out of three days is already on ordinary duty for twenty hours is impossible; stoppage of leave or other indulgence simply results in the man walking off without leave, or when he gets leave for a certain term he coolly writes in to say he requires so much more and takes it; suspension has merely the effect of still further impoverishing the individual and throwing additional work on his already over-burdened comrades: dismissal aggravates the evils of suspension, as recruits are very difficult to procure, and when they do present themselves, require three to four months' training before they can be sent on general duty, within which time many of them resign.* We have never been able to fill up vacancies even to the nominal strength, and there are some 150 to 200 men in the force who are neither physically nor intellectually efficient Police officers, but they must be retained, as an animal in a blue coat has to be provided for certain places as an outward and visible sign of executive authority even though he be practically a dummy. It is of frequent occurrence that a man when refused leave owing to the paucity of constables available, or the temporary pressure of work, on increase of crime requiring the employment of every available Police officer, tenders his resignation; he knows that he will in all probability be gladly received back when it suits him, as men must be employed when they can be got; or in any case he can always earn more by ordinary labour without the irksome discipline, and with the comfort of having every night at home and his time at his own disposal.

13. Now, an examination of the work allotted to a constable causes one to marvel that the men can endure it. No doubt, as Mr. Giles remarks, there is reason to fear that for want of proper supervision it is shirked, and if every detected instance of neglect were punished as it deserved, there would be no constables left in the force other than those who would devise some illicit compensation for a strict discipline, and who, in their turn, when detected would have to be got rid of. Mr. Giles (paragraph 71) remarks: "The Madrassee constable * * * * is however inclined to take his ease, and in Madras it is the custom to allot four men to a post instead of three as in Bombay and Calcutta. If his pay is raised, he must be prepared to do the same number of hours' duty as the constables of Bombay and Calcutta * * * * Eight hours of guard duty during the twenty-four is not too much to expect of them." When Mr. Giles says that the Madrassee constable is inclined to take his ease, it may be presumed he means that he does take his ease. How this can be asserted in the face of the tale of work shown above is difficult to see. If merely the natural inclination to take one's ease be all that is meant, then the need for such effective supervision as will counteract that tendency is manifest. As to the suggested minimum of eight hours' guard duty, a Madras constable *never* does less, and on two days out of three does more than double

* 1st day—20 hours.
2nd „ —20 „
3rd „ —12 „

* During the past year 89 recruits were enlisted and there were 35 resignations.

that amount of duty. [illegible]graph 73 of Mr. Giles' report, where he gives the average number of hours' [illegible]e beat constables in Madras as nine and a third *plus* eight hours' station [illegible]pared with Bombay eight hours and Calcutta eight and-a-half hours). [illegible] is mistaken in supposing that station duty merely means "remaining present at the station;" the men on station duty are the men who have come off a four-hour beat and are waiting to go on beat duty again; meantime they have to answer any calls for assistance by beat constables. quell disturbances, attend fires, escort prisoners, take the places of beat constables, temporarily absent at courts or recording charges, &c. In Bombay apparently these men would be supposed to be waiting on the beats, where they might or might not be found, instead of at the station where they are sure to be found, and as a rule always have something to do while so waiting. In Madras we calculate on an average of four men to a post, because we recognise the laws of nature and the fact that men will get sick they will require and deserve leave sometimes, and there will always be some vacancies in the established strength. If three men only be allotted, then there must be a large reserve on which to draw to supply casualties, temporary or otherwise, and in paragraph 96 Mr. Giles observes that "in all three towns the reserves are to a great extent depleted in the performance of permanent duties for which especial allotment should have been made." In Calcutta there is a substantial "Additional Constables' Fund" working up to Rs. 31,000 annually to furnish a reserve and provide substitutes for absentees. The Government of India and the Local Government have recently drawn attention to the advisability of keeping the Police reserves as a special well-disciplined body ready to act in any emergency. We try to maintain the principle of keeping the reserve proper as low as possible and making every outpost complete. Even with four men to a post we cannot avoid calling on the reserve; with only three to a post, one man's absence from any cause would make the work impossible for the remaining two, it being already almost too much for the four to perform efficiently. We put the men on active daily duty instead of keeping them idling in reserve either in the streets or in barracks, and each post is expected to provide for its own ordinary vicissitudes of service. Our system distributes the force and places it where it can be always and immediately useful. Two-thirds of the divisional constables are always on beat duty. The beats being very extensive, two men are on each beat patrolling separately during the day and together at night. In some parts of the town where the traffic is great, four men have to be placed on a beat during certain hours. With four men to a post the theory is that each man should get one night in three at home what is called a "house-turn," but in practice the men are more frequently deprived of even this small indulgence; and if in any part of the city thefts or burglaries become frequent, or if there be a disturbance anticipated, or on occasion of a fire, all the house-turn men have to be called out for night duty and extra beats. In most divisions the house-turns have also to be suspended during the darker nights of the month, about new moon time. In the army if a soldier native or other, does not get three nights clear in bed, a special report has to be made to head-quarters and guards or other duty reduced to allow of at least that relaxation. In the police one night in three off duty is the most a constable ever gets, and that is as frequently forfeited by the exigencies of the service as enjoyed. The night work is especially distasteful to the native police, and with a city plunged in total darkness after midnight, except on the few moon light nights, this night work in all weathers is very trying; indeed, but for European supervision, it would not be carried out at all. Mr. Giles when in Madras admitted that the ranks of this City Police were under-manned and under-paid; the expense of remedying both these radical defects will be considerable, but something may be done for the public benefit by improving the position of the limited number now employed. We have not here a battalion of 500 *Ramosees*, or Police Militia, to supplement our regular force as in Bombay, nor an "Additional Constables' Fund" to draw on as in Calcutta. It would be useless to ask Government to sanction an increase to the ranks of the force on existing terms when we cannot attract sufficient men to complete the present sanctioned strength; we must first improve the quality of the limited material employed. I regret to say that the need for improvement in this direction is pressing. Already, in the short space of the first quarter of this year, five constables have been convicted of disgraceful offences—theft and receiving stolen property—and have been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. This

is a grave public scandal, but unavoidable; it would have ...aver scandal and public danger had they not been detected and effectively p... Others of the force have been arrested on civil warrants and confined in ... rs' jail, where we have now three of our constables lodged. This should not be. The grinding want which leads to the ruin of a public servant is a reflection on the State, and there is no department in which so much is exacted from the members, whether measured by a physical or moral standard. And what is the wage? a sum which an ignorant low-caste maty, horsekeeper, or coachman would refuse. If I write plainly on this subject, it is because I know the good-will of Government to which apparently ever-present financial exigencies alone prevent effect being given, but the depreciated Policeman is a more serious feature of administration than even the depreciated rupee. We cannot do without him, or put him out of sight, or let him stand over till funds be available. If he be not vigorously and righteously *en evidence* funds, either public or private, would never be available for anything.

14. Mr. Giles proposes (*paragraph* 71) that "a rupee a month should be given to each constable in lieu of accommodation as in Bombay; or at any rate that, as in Calcutta, the pay of the lowest grade should be raised by one rupee." Here again the financial barrier appears, and I fear we must be content at present with some cheaper expedient. The present proportion is one-third (265) first class at Rs. 9, one-third (263) second class at Rs. 8, and one third (261) third class at Rs. 7. To allow one rupee all round would require an additional charge of Rs. 789 per mensem. I therefore propose that the first class be limited to one-fourth (197), their pay being raised to Rs. 10, and that from this class be selected the acting head constables for supervising beats, &c. They will still be practically beat constables with the added responsibility of a petty officer. One-fourth (197) to be second class at Rs. 9 and the remainder (395) third class at Rs. 8. This would entail an additional charge of only Rs. 587 instead of Rs. 789 and be an increase of only 12 annas per man. It will then be understood that a first-class constable is a selected man competent to act as head constable in charge of a beat, or, if necessary, at a station and available for any special duty for which an experienced steady constable may be required, such as command of small escorts, execution of special warrants, &c. The station writers also may be taken from this class. I have calculated on the present total sanctioned strength of the force. Forty-eight of the men included in this total come under the head of private guards, that is, the department recovers their cost, so the actual increased charge would be less than even Rs. 587. Some small posts, for instance, the Water Cistern guard and the Medical Store guard if they be retained might be in charge of a first-class constable as acting head constable instead of requiring a permanent head constable as at present; and when arranging for any future detached duties of this nature it may be considered if a first-class constable as acting head constable with the necessary complement of second and third class constables would not suffice instead of a permanent head constable with the usual proportion of first, second and third class constables. Each section of four men would then be complete in itself, having one first-class constable in charge, one second class and two third class constables. A petty officer should march out with and post each beat relief, remaining on patrol, visiting men on duty and any places for which special attention is necessary during the four hours' tour of duty. At present the beat-men are practically uncontrolled, and no one knows what becomes of them from the time they leave the station till they return, for the fitful visit (if indeed any be made) of the one head constable who has also his station duties to attend to may be left out of account. There should always be two petty officers on duty throughout the twenty-four hours, one at the station and one on patrol, it being a strict rule that, except for the purpose of entering a charge, both petty officers are never to be at the station together. As the first-class constables to be employed as acting (or honorary) head constables will have to be taken from the present number of beat constables, their places must be supplied by a similar number (64) of men for ordinary beat duty. The general effect of the above proposals is to materially improve the position of the constables as a body in consideration of which the first class must provide without extra charge a supplement to the minor supervision instead of increasing the number in the more expensive grade of head constable

15. All guards and posts not charged with strictly Police duties, that is, men who may be employed on mere watch duty which could probably be as efficiently performed by an ordinary peon or watchman should be withdrawn or the strength of such posts revised. I fear there is not much margin left for reduction in this direction, but some re-arrangement may be possible, which will be dealt with under the head of "*Government Guards.*" Departmental officers and private individuals no doubt find it a great convenience to indent on the Police for guards or watchmen, as they are relieved of all responsibility for finding men ever present for duty, and there is the great advantage of the discipline and supervision, all for about the same cost as ordinary peons. Where valuable property belonging to the State may be concerned, a Police guard may still be advisable; no other guards should be undertaken.

16. Another important point in the Madras system appears to have been overlooked or misunderstood, that is, that our "beats" are not single as elsewhere, but double or "extended" beats, so that the three numbered beats attached to each station or sub-station are in reality six single beats which at night become three double beats. For night duty it has been found necessary to double up the beats to allow of patrols of two men acting together, as single night patrols would not be advisable or practicable. It will therefore be seen that the beat duty is in fact done by three men only to each single beat which makes no allowance either for station duty or casualties; therefore as every man does 20 hours' duty for two days and 12 on the third, his average daily task is really 17⅓ hours without any provision for replacing an absentee. This is an unreasonable burden to impose, and as a constable is expected to move on his beat at the rate of two miles an hour at least, the severity of the duty may be estimated. There should be at each station a small divisional reserve, viz., four men at central stations and two men at sub-stations. These should be employed on all special duties connected with the division, obviating the present necessity for withdrawing beat constables from their legitimate and most important preventive and protective duties—a practice which sometimes results in portions of the town being left without any Police protection whatever. The divisional reserve constables should be the first selected for all extra duties in the divisions to which they are attached. They should not be placed on beats unless to fill the places of men who are on the sick list, on leave, or who are engaged on any special inquiry (for which the Chief Inspector of the district considers it necessary to relieve an ordinary beat constable) or to perform the whole or a portion of the duty of men attending Sessions or the Magistrates' courts. To arrange for this divisional reserve for seven divisions, an addition of 56 constables would be required for beat duties. The above system is in force in London, but the number of men in the divisional reserves is much larger than now proposed.

17. The total number of constables to be added to the force to keep the beats complete and provide for their effective supervision is 120. There will be a set off against this if a reduction of some of the present "Government guards" be sanctioned.

18. *Government Guards.*—Mr. Giles on inquiry found that the heads of departments addressed by him with a view to reductions "displayed a general reluctance to part with a single man, and in more than one instance he was informed that the present guard was insufficient." Mr. Giles lays down certain principles which he presupposes should be adopted, viz., that "Cash should be kept at Banks, or in strong rooms, or anchored safes; all valuables in one building should be kept together; all accessible doors and windows should be securely fastened; staircases should be closed; dangerous points should be well lighted." To ensure all these conditions precedent would, in the cases of most of the guards we have to deal with, involve the building of new public offices or a very large expenditure far outweighing the present cost of guarding, and Mr. Giles notes that at present one or more of these conditions are violated in many instances where they might easily be complied with. Mr. Giles also lays down a rule that three constables are sufficient to post one sentry throughout the twenty-four hours which, as already pointed out, assumes that no man is ever to be sick or absent from any cause, or that there is a large reserve, such as in a regiment, on which to draw at a moment's notice to replace casualties in any part of the town; in other words, that the department enjoying the benefit of a Police guard would

only pay for three men, but have the use of an unlimited number at will. Two native officers for six posts are said to be sufficient. That would entirely depend on the distance and situation of the posts, and while three constables are conceded to undertake twenty-four hours' duty, only two petty officers, on whose vigilance the efficiency of the constables mainly depends, are allowed for the same time with the addition of having to travel over six times the ground. Unless each post be held responsible for itself, the inevitable result would be that the officer in charge when improperly absent, or when anything went wrong, would always declare that he was at some other place, or going there, or returning. When determining the strength of guards a distinction should be made between posts merely requiring watch duties and defensible posts, such as treasuries, the locality, and the assistance that would on an emergency be procurable should also be considered. Mr. Giles' comparative statement at page 24 of his report is not quite in accordance with his "*note*" *Appendix B*. For instance, the Deputy Collector's treasury guard (which he places together with the Accountant-General's guards of other towns) he proposes in the comparative statement (which is important, as it contains the figures on which he bases the cost) to reduce to four, but in his "*note*" he suggests 5, viz., one head constable and four constables. The lock-up he reduces to eight in the comparative statement, but in his note would leave them at their present strength (10) if retained at all. I will now take each Government guard

19. *Inspector-General's Guard.*—One head and four constables. This is a transfer from mofussil to the City force, and will probably be retransferred on the separation of the City and Rural Police. It is of minimum strength, and is not, properly speaking, a "Government guard," or employed on extra departmental duty.

20. *Government House.*—Present guard, seven constables only. Mr. Giles proposes one head constable and six constables. The addition of a head constable is very necessary; an important post like this should have a petty officer in charge. During great part of the year, the Police have entire care of the Government House and the extensive grounds, and when the Governor is present their duties are responsible. The head constable now employed at the Water Cistern guard may be transferred to this guard, which would be then reduced by one constable. In Calcutta a special allowance is given to the men on duty at Government House.

21. *Deputy Collector's Treasury.*—Present strength, one head constable and six constables. Proposed by Mr. Giles, one head constable and four constables. This reduction might be carried out if the guard be relieved daily from the reserve. To this the Deputy Collector agrees (but see paragraph 63 *infra*).

22. *Stamp Office.*—Present guard, one head constable and twelve constables. Proposed by Mr. Giles, one head constable and four constables. Four constables would not suffice. There are in fact two buildings to be guarded extending from the Beach Road on the east to 2nd Line Beach behind. There is a side gate leading into the courtyard dividing the two buildings; the strong room has communication not only with the ground floor, but by an open staircase with the upper floor of the main building. The strong room and other rooms where valuable property is kept is secured by padlocks, which no doubt are of the best make to resist picking or the use of false keys, but the very worst form of lock to resist force. This office is frequently kept open till a late hour in the evening, the passages and verandahs are blocked with cases, and it would be easy for thieves to secrete themselves inside when the place is closed for the night and carry on their operations unknown to the beat-man outside. I think, however, that when the new Presidency Magistrate's Court and Police Station now being erected on the Abercrombie Battery is completed the guard might be reduced to one fourth-grade head constable and eight constables. Mr. Barlow, Collector of Madras and Superintendent of Stamps, considers this to be the lowest strength compatible with the nature of the duties required. The first-grade head constable may be transferred to the B Division, which has no petty officer of that grade though it is the strongest division in the city.

23. *Telegraph Stores.*—Present guard, one head constable and four constables. Proposed by Mr. Giles, the same. This store is located in a portion of the old Grand Jail. I do not see why any Police guard should be employed here. There is

certainly a great quantity of heavy material, such as telegraph wire and posts stored in the yard, but there is no reason why this should not be as efficiently watched by the lascars or peons of the department concerned. I would abolish this guard, transferring the petty officer and men to the Central Railway Station platform duty, for which important service no provision was made. The Superintendent of Government Telegraphs states that he cannot recommend the withdrawal of the Police guard till he ascertains what guard is found sufficient in the store-yard in Calcutta (but see Appendix E since received).

24. *Medical Stores.*—Present guard, one head constable and four constables. The same remarks apply to this as to the Telegraph Stores. I agree with Mr. Giles that this guard might be withdrawn, watch duty being undertaken by peons or lascars, and the petty officer and constables transferred to railway platform duty at the South Indian Railway Station, for which no provision was made. The Principal Medical Storekeeper considers a Police guard absolutely necessary, and states that if it be withdrawn application must be made for a Military guard instead (Appendix C).

25. *Chepauk Park*—one constable and *Buckingham Canal Basin* two constables. These men are employed for purely Police purposes and must, as Mr. Giles also agrees, be retained.

26. *Gun Carriage Guard.*—This is a purely military charge and should, it is submitted, be again resumed by the Military Department. The present arrangement is not satisfactory. Indeed there seems no reason why the Corps of Ordnance Artificers, which is composed of enlisted soldiers, should not furnish the necessary sentries for the protection of their own buildings and property as is done by Royal Engineers and the Sappers and Miners. If the Police guard be retained, no reduction can be made. Mr. Giles so reports (*Appendix B page* 84) remarking—"This is an extensive and important factory, and much valuable property is lying about the yard." But in his comparative statement (page 24) he takes credit for a reduction of four in the strength. Two petty officers are not sufficient for continuous duty requiring that a petty officer shall accompany each relief besides going visiting rounds during the night between reliefs. Another head constable should be added to allow of the petty officers getting at least one night in three rest. This guard is paid for in cash by the Military Department. I believe the Ordnance officers in charge would prefer a Military guard to the present Police guard.

27. *Water Cistern Guards.*—Present guard, one head constable and three constables. It seems to be unnecessary to provide a police guard for this. The water is, however, still valued by many, and during the past year when the Red hills water was in bad odour it was sought after. The barrels are, I believe, supplied with this (seven wells) water. A couple of lascars would probably suffice for the care of this post. The head constable should be transferred to Government House, and the constables (2) to Railway platform duty at Perambore and watching at foreign arrivals (1) for which service no provision was made. The Executive Engineer agrees to dispense with a police guard (Appendix D).

28. *Police* (*Presidency Magistrate's*) *Courts.*—Present Force, two Court Inspectors, four head constables and thirty constables for four courts. The Inspectors are besides the keepers of the two lock-ups of Justice, jails. The duties of the court establishments are to take charge of all prisoners in court and in cells, and to furnish escorts for prisoners to and from the Penitentiary or Justice jails; look after witnesses in cases; keep order in court; guard the court premises and cash chests; serve all processes, and act generally as court orderlies. The suggestion to mix up charge of thieves and burglars with that of cash chests and court records is, I think, undesirable even if feasible, which it is not. The lock-ups are at a distance from the courts, and the suggestion that the lock-up should only be used in the day-time is also objectionable for reasons which I will presently state, independently of the objection which the jail department has to a convict prison like Her Majesty's Penitentiary being used as a mere house of detention. Of the native police attached to the four Police Courts, only two petty officers and eight constables are employed in guarding the court premises and cash chests day and night; all the others are fully employed serving processes which has to be done during the hours on which the courts may not be sitting. During court hours they have to attend to prove the service of processes entrusted to them,

and assist in preserving order and escorting prisoners. During the past year no less than 29,000 processes of various kinds were served and executed by the court constables, an enormous task for this small body of men to perform in the limited time at their disposal. To reduce the strength of this establishment by one-half as, apparently, is proposed by Mr. Giles (page 24) would be to make the task impossible.

29. *Egmore and Black Town Justices' Jails.*—Present guard, two head constables and 8 constables. Proposed, the same. Mr. Giles suggests they might be abolished "if accommodation were provided for the Inspector of the division on the premises of the Egmore and Black Town Courts, and the jails left in charge of the native officers" as "the only duty justifying their (Court Inspectors) retention is the charge of these lock-ups." If this really were the only duty justifying their retention, it would be ample; but, in addition, they are responsible for the orderly conduct of business during court hours. They receive all cases coming in for trial, producing such prisoners as may be in custody, marshal the numerous night cases, noting absentees, whether accused or prosecuting constables; keep witnesses at hand; take all orders of the Magistrates on police matters; receive, register, and distribute for service all processes (see paragraph 28) being responsible for the prompt execution and service thereof; forward to jail all prisoners sentenced or committed, and bring from jail on the proper dates all prisoners remanded thereto. But I regard their duty as keepers of the Justices' jails as being of even greater importance. Here in Madras the existence of these authorised and well-controlled places of detention is a great safeguard against certain tendencies of native police. When a man is arrested, unless he can be put at once before a Magistrate, he is taken forthwith out of the hands of the Divisional Police and investigating officers. Prisoners are not allowed to be kept at stations longer than may be necessary to enter the charge against them and provide an escort for their removal to the nearest Justices' jail, which is in charge of totally independent officers who have no connection whatever with divisions, and are not allowed to interfere in any way with the investigation of offences. Prisoners are there received at any hour, day or night. Immediately on the arrival of a prisoner with whom is sent a simple form giving his name and the charge on which he has been arrested, he is carefully inspected and searched. If he bears any marks, or makes any complaint of ill-treatment, it is the duty of the Inspector-keeper to make a note of the same which is submitted in the daily report from these jails to the Commissioner, before whom, or the Deputy Commissioner, are produced all the prisoners who make complaints or appear to have been injured, however slightly, or whose cases are not ready for immediate trial. No one is allowed access to a prisoner except by written authority of a Magistrate or the Commissioner on cause shown. The Court Inspectors serve directly under the Magistrates and Commissioner and are entirely independent of other members of the Force. They see every prisoner at least three times daily besides visits to the lock-up at uncertain hours. They are also responsible for the proper application of the batta allowed for prisoners. It is further the duty of the Court Inspectors to bring to the notice of the Commissioner any remarks by Magistrates on the conduct of the police or anything in that conduct which in the course of a trial or otherwise may come to their knowledge and be such as ought to be reported. If then the Court Inspectors and Justices' jails be abolished, and the duties taken over by the Divisional Police, the public will be deprived of one of greatest safeguards against abuses, and misconduct by the police will be encouraged by the absence of the present wholesome checks. I am strongly opposed to any change whatever in the present arrangements.

30. *Fort or Garrison Guard.*—This is an important station in the Fort. It is not properly a special guard, but really a sub-station of the B. Division. A sum of about Rs. 465 annually being the fees from the *boutiques*, is paid over by the Military authorities towards the cost of this guard. The present strength of this guard is one head constable and 17 constables, or with the Secretariat guard, one head constable and 21 constables. One petty officer for such a large party and important charge as this is insufficient. A fourth-grade head constable should be added.

31. The following statement shows the modifications in the Government guards now proposed:—

Government Guards.

Par.		Present.							Proposed.							Increase.						Decrease.						Remarks.
		Head Constables.				Constables.	Total.	Cost.	Head Constables.					Constables.	Total.	Cost.						Cost.						
		1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	4th Grade.				1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	4th Grade.					1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	4th Grade.			1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	4th Grade.		
19.	Inspector-General of Police	..	..	..	1	4	5	528	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20.	Government House	..	..	..	..	7	7	672	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	672	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21.	Deputy Collector's Tent	..	..	..	1	6	7	672	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	576	..	..	..	..	..	96	..	..	..	1	..	96	
22.	Stamp Office	..	..	..	..	12	12	1,152	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	1,152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23.	Telegraph Stores	..	..	..	1	4	5	540	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	384	..	..	..	..	..	156	..	..	..	1	..	156	
24.	Medical Stores	..	..	..	1	4	5	540	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	384	..	..	..	..	..	156	..	..	..	1	..	156	
25.	Chepauk Park and Buckingham Canal Basin	..	..	..	1	3	4	384	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	288	..	..	..	..	..	96	..	..	..	1	..	96	
26.	Gun Carriage Guard	..	..	..	1	16	17	2,076	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	1,536	..	..	..	..	..	540	..	..	..	1	..	540	
27.	Water Cistern	..	..	..	1	3	4	396	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	288	..	..	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	1	..	108	
28.	Presidency Magistrates' Courts (Town and Egmore)	..	..	..	2	30	32	3,456	..	..	..	2	30	32	3,456	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
29.	Justices' Jails (Town and Egmore)	..	2	..	..	8	10	1,152	..	2	..	..	8	10	1,152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
30.	Fort or Garrison Police and Government Secretariat	1	..	..	..	21	22	2,316	1	..	..	..	21	22	2,316	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total ..	3	3	2	6	114	130	16,008	3	3	2	6	114	130	16,008	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

* Includes 2 Court Inspectors.

32. *Water (Harbour and Beach) Police.*—Mr. Giles remarks: "There is a European Inspector and a Sergeant who take it in turns to go off to ships. They also supervise the Beach Police. One European officer is quite sufficient, as the number of ships lying outside is seldom more than five or six. The Beach Police should be looked after by the officers of the adjacent stations. Their numbers may be reduced to three native officers and eighteen constables, posting six sentries, when the shore sides of the harbour premises are railed in." One European police officer would not be sufficient. It frequently happens that a boat which goes off to a vessel in the roads at 7 A.M., does not get back till 2 or 3 P.M., or even later if the wind and current is unfavourable, meantime vessels are arriving and departing all through the day. The class of people to be dealt with also requires the constant presence for duty of a European police officer and one man cannot be on duty day and night, especially when he is probably exposed to the sun the greater part of the day. The neighbouring (land) police could not possibly look after the Water Police also, even supposing they were competent sailors, which they are not. The reduction in numbers advocated is also impracticable unless a reserve, which would counterbalance the saving, be provided. The Water Police ("M" Division) are responsible for the whole line of beach from Cassimode, north of Royapuram, to the Fort on the south. In this charge property valued at several thousands of rupees is lying exposed, besides goods in the warehouses, which are mere open sheds. Even if the shore side of the harbour premises were railed in (which they are not, so far as any protection to property is concerned) there are still three miles of open sea-beach frequented by amphibious people who would have no difficulty in removing goods on catamarans. This division also assists in maintaining order and guarding stores, baggage, &c., during the embarkation or disembarkation of troops of all arms. Also embarks and disembarks prisoners, convicts and others, of whom large numbers pass through, chiefly from Burma and to the Andamans. They also assist in the transport and guarding of treasure, inwards and outwards. The service is special, and requires trained men for its performance, ordinary landsmen in a masula boat being frequently helpless. The efficiency of the present Beach or Water Police is proved by the fact that of the lakhs of rupees worth of property which has passed through or remained in their charge during the past year, much of it lying otherwise unprotected and with an open roadway on one side and an open seaboard on the other, only 25 offences against property occurred, all of which were detected and the offenders punished. The value of the property lost was only Rs. 175-15-1[illegible], [illegible] per cent. of which was recovered. During the fitting out of the Burma expedition stores of all kinds poured into the beach yards and work was carried on day and night without cessation. Armies of coolies were employed whose only qualification or recommendation was physical ability to work. The Beach Police guarded the stores both in the yards and afloat and not a single package was missing from the time the goods entered till they were delivered on board. The value to the state of the property so dealt with amounted to several lakhs of rupees.

33. There are two fixed posts (yard entrances and exits) and eight ordinary beats worked by this division. If any men be sick or absent the "house-turns" must be stopped or extra duty undertaken by others. Sometimes recourse must be had to both expedients. The tendency is for trade to increase with the facilities afforded, and when the harbour is completed the charge of this division will become more onerous. Even now additional goods sheds are being erected and reclaimed land is utilized for depositing cargo of all kinds. This division has further to attend to all calls by the shipping and take charge of refractory seamen. On one occasion a whole ship's crew of 26 men were handed over to be placed before a Magistrate. The Beach Police and their boats' crews are also exceedingly useful on the occurrence of cyclones, which of late years have been of almost annual—sometimes biennial—occurrence, though of course varying in severity. On these occasions the special value of men accustomed to boats and shipping is marked.

34. Mr. Giles considers that the Harbour Trust or Port Funds should pay the whole cost of the Beach or Water Police, and a portion of the cost of the Harbour Police. There is no distinction made in the duties, nor is any separate portion of the Force detailed for beach and harbour duty respectively. By G.O., dated 11th July 1887, No. 1483 (Judicial), the Port Funds are to be charged with half the cost of the Beach Police. If, as would appear from the Proceedings of Government, there be two separate funds, Harbour Trust and Port Fund, then as a considerable area of their charge is outside harbour limits and their duties are not solely connected with Port Trust interests, the whole cost of the Beach Police establishment might be debited to these funds in equal proportions. I cannot recommend any reduction of this small but useful body of men.

35. *Mounted Police.*—Already discussed, paragraphs 9 and 10.

36. *Detective Police.*—No separate branch of this nature exists in Madras, but provision is made for withdrawing a limited number of men from divisions from time to time as may be required for the purpose of carrying out special enquiries and watching criminals. The system in force here is, in Mr. Giles' opinion, "the least open to abuse of any." The Intelligence branch of the Force in no way interferes with the legitimate action of the Divisional Police who are not relieved of any responsibility for the state of crime in their divisions. The special officers merely supplement the ordinary police and carry on investigations which may require more time and greater freedom of action than is at the disposal of officers charged with multifarious preventive and routine duties. Two Inspectors receive a small local allowance (only Rs. 35) for charge of this special staff. The duty of supervising this branch will, the present proposals for reorganization be accepted, devolve on the Chief Inspectors of districts as part of their ordinary duty.

37. *Reserve Police.*—Unfortunately we have not, as Mr. Giles supposes, "nine to twelve spare men attached to each division" That is one of the advantages I am now striving for, though, as Mr. Giles further remarks, even with what we have there is not a sufficient complement of men for beat and other duties; there are four men on station "*parah*" at the central station and a writer constable. If the Assistant Commissioner be retained and two Superintendents (Chief Inspectors) be allowed; or, if instead of an Assistant Commissioner a third Superintendent as recommended by Mr. Giles be allowed, then one Third-class Inspector would be sufficient for the Reserve. The Intelligence branch would then consists of one Inspector (in lieu of two) with two Sub-Inspectors, four head constables and four constables as at present. Mr. Giles says that two Sergeants and three Sub-Inspe[illegible] might be dispensed with. With the three Sub-Inspectors to whom he refers are included the Sub-Inspectors of the Intelligence branch, which has proved useful and done such good service in its short existence that I strongly deprecate any interference therewith. Of the two Sergeants, one is in charge of the mounted branch and, besides training all the horses and the men in mounted duty, keeps the forage and all accounts connected with stable management, a very responsible post and one requiring the constant vigilance of a trustworthy man. The other Reserve Sergeant has ample occupation (especially during the residence of Government) and takes the place of other Sergeants when absent on leave, sick or on duty. He is also available for escort duty and attendance at sessions, and assists the Reserve Inspector as Drill Instructor and Storekeeper. A Reserve Inspector and two Sergeants are indispensable and must be retained, but if the Chief Inspectors be sanctioned, there may be a reduction in the Force of one Inspector (fourth class) and of the Sub-Inspector now attached to the Reserve. This will effect a counterbalancing saving of Rs. 1,572. The Reserve Inspector if in the third class (which he will be if the present proposals be sanctioned) and the second Sergeant if, as he should be, in the first grade, may also be required to undertake the supervision of the Hackney Carriage Department, effecting a further nett saving of Rs. 720 allowing for the appointment to the Reserve of a first-grade Sergeant in lieu of the present second grade. The Reserve is included in the A Division, which also furnishes all the important guards, such as Madras Bank, Stamp Office, Gun Carriage Factory, Deputy Collector's Treasury, &c., and forms a body of 196 native officers and men.

38. Mr. Giles suggests the withdrawal of the Magistrate's orderlies (4). The Magistrates are frequently called on suddenly to act out of office hours and may have

to send for their clerk or an interpreter, and at other times also may require the services of a special messenger. The distances here are much greater than in other presidency towns, and it does not appear that any saving would result from the withdrawal of men from this duty, for which some provision must be made.

39. *Office.*—No saving can be effected here. On the contrary, an additional clerk to take charge of the licensing department is needed.

40. *Travelling Allowances.*—Mr. Giles recommends a fixed allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem to all officers in charge of stations, or drawing Rs. 100 or more when attached to stations, to meet the expenses they are put to in attending courts and moving over the large area of this city. Any of our officers drawing Rs. 100 or more would be Inspectors, and they do receive conveyance allowance. The cases of other officers below Rs. 100 might be deserving of consideration. As regards the sergeants, who here take the place of junior Inspectors in Bombay, I think it would be sufficient to allow them to charge actual expenses necessarily incurred. As regards native station-house officers, their proposed position is so much improved that I do not think any further allowances for ordinary transits need be made. Special expenses incurred would, as now, be passed. Mr. Giles further recommends that a fixed allowance of Rs. 3 *plus* mileage of one rupee be granted to European officers for change of station. Some contribution towards the expenses of moving on public grounds would be fair. A fixed amount, say Rs. 4, would be preferable to a variable sum. Moves are not frequent. The small charge on this account can be met from ordinary contingencies. An allowance of, I think, Rs. 5 is granted to European constables in Bombay and Calcutta on the occasion of transfers to another station not made at the officer's own request or for misconduct.

41. *Special Allowances.*—Mr. Giles (*Summary, page* 21) notes for discontinuance the allowances of Rs. 50 and Rs. 20, now paid to the Reserve Inspector and Sergeant, respectively, from the fees collected under the Hackney Carriage Act for supervising the registration of hackney carriages and the working generally of that Act. These officers in addition to their ordinary duty examine and pass some thousands of vehicles annually and conduct all correspondence connected with this branch of the department; but with the improved prospects now suggested, I think these duties may be undertaken by the Reserve Inspector and Sergeant, but the former should, as now proposed, be in the 3rd class and the latter should be allowed pay in the 1st grade, as they must be good clerks and accountants. (See paragraph 37.)

42. *Leave.*—Mr. Giles' suggestion that a special provision should be made to meet the allowances of men on leave and to provide substitutes is worthy of attention. A fund such as the Calcutta "Additional Constables' fund" might be maintained, to which, in addition to the sum recommended by Mr. Giles to be provided to meet the charge for substitutes for men on leave might be added a small deduction from the sums charged on account of private services rendered by the police, such as attendance at private parties, theatres, etc. If the service were more attractive than it now is, there would probably be several candidates waiting for vacancies from whom might be selected men for temporary employment as special constables or to replace men sent on leave, etc.

43. *Pension.*—Mr. Giles observes: "Looking to the severity of discipline, the exposure and general hardness of police work in towns, and the desirability of maintaining a high standard of health and strength, ... I think the lower ranks, that is, all those whose salary does not exceed Rs. 20 a month should, in all the towns, be permitted to retire after 20 years' service with, and after 25 years without, a medical certificate." Considering the nature of the service, 30 years is certainly an excessive term to require in order to earn a pension without a medical certificate, and if it could be reduced to 25, as recommended, it would be a boon. Police officers are exposed to many personal risks from which other public servants in civil employ are exempted, and it is very hard that a man who has been obliged to go into hospital, owing to injuries incurred in the execution of his duty, should be placed under stoppages of half his pay in accordance with civil rules. The "Additional Constables' fund", if allowed, might perhaps mitigate this hardship. But if it is inexpedient to make any

special pension rules applicable to the police only, then there is the more reason for improving the ordinary conditions of their service.

44. *Accommodation.*—"In Calcutta", Mr. Giles notes, "every officer and man is provided with suitable accommodation." In Madras, unfortunately, with the exception of the Reserve lines recently built, no officer or man is suitably accommodated. This is a drawback which ought to be remedied gradually as the cost would be great. The greatest difficulty is experienced by the Europeans (Inspectors and Sergeants) in obtaining lodgings in the parts of the town where they are obliged to serve and on public grounds they should be provided with quarters owned or rented by Government and conveniently situated, in which they should be required to live so that they would be near their stations and any person requiring their services would know where to find or address them. The Inspector's quarters should be near the central station of his division and the Sergeant's quarters near the sub-station to which he is attached. Take one of our divisions, the "F" division comprising Chintadripet, Egmore and Nungumbaukum to the limits of the Chingleput district. No European police officer could be found, unless he happened to be patrolling, from the western limit of the city on the Mount Road near Saidápet, to Chintadripet near the Napier Park. There are no houses which such officers could occupy except in Chintadripet, and it is with difficulty accommodation is found there. Where quarters could be built, with stabling for a horse, rent would be saved. Several of the men are now residing in undesirable localities, and it would be much better if, instead of leaving them to shift for themselves, Government rented suitable quarters where procurable and obliged the police officers to live there. If landlords knew that there would be practically a continued tenancy, houses might perhaps be obtained on favorable terms. In any case the present allowance in lieu of free quarters being quite insufficient should be raised as proposed in paragraphs 8 and 10 (pages 6 and 10) to Rs. 15 for Inspectors and Rs. 12 for European Sergeants and constables. Mr. Giles recommends (paragraph 115) that "a sum should be allotted yearly to provide quarters for officers on salaries of Rs. 100 and upwards. In the meantime they should receive in lieu a fixed allowance of Rs. 15 monthly. If any Europeans are retained on lower salaries they should receive an allowance of the same amount." Mr. Giles further suggests that "when the Reserve barracks (lines) are completed, the house adjacent to the Commissioner's office, and now used as a guard-room and Reserve office, should afford accommodation for at least one European officer." The so-called Reserve barracks are merely lines of ordinary native huts. A guard-room and Reserve office would still be necessary at the Commissioner's office, and the building Mr. Giles refers to, contains also the stores with the recruits' and station-house officers' school. It is not adapted to be a dwelling-house and there are no out-offices attached to it.

45. I have now remarked on all the points mooted in the first part of the "summary" which accompanied Mr. Giles' able and valuable report. The rest is (*I*) *Matter requiring, or relating to, legislation*, (*II*) *Matters relating to powers and privileges of the police*, (*III*) *Matters relating to procedure*, (*IV*) *Inspection of Presidency police*, (*V*) *Nomenclature of police and* (*VI*) *Pay*.

46. (*I*) *Matter requiring Legislation.*—The Madras City Police Act recently passed provides fully for all matters requiring legislation and is probably better adapted to the wants of this city than a more general law would be. One point, however, noted by Mr. Giles is not provided for, namely, that Municipalities should be compelled by law to light up the towns at night for a sufficient number of hours. The present lighting of Madras is altogether insufficient even during the hours in which the public lamps are supposed to be burning; added to this is the fact that all public lights are extinguished at midnight—if they have not previously extinguished themselves. This is a grave drawback from a police point of view and should be always borne in mind when appraising the value of our small, scattered force, as it is between 12 midnight and 2 or 3 A.M. that burglars and thieves mostly work and stolen property is removed. But legislation on this point, if it be deemed necessary, would probably find a more fitting place in a Municipal Act than in a Police Act.

47. (II)—*Matters relating to powers and privileges of Police.*—Mr. Giles' recommendations as regards the position of the Commissioner have been met by recent orders and local legislation. There will be no need to place city police Chief Inspectors, if the grade be sanctioned, in a different position to that of the present Chief Inspectors of the mofussil police; nor would the Government probably care to be troubled with the duty of awarding minor punishments specially to this class of public servants.

48. (III)—*Matters relating to procedure.*—It is recommended that the practice of including in the charge sheet an abstract of the evidence of each witness should cease. There is no Public Prosecutor to take charge of cases before the Magistrates, and I am quite sure the Magistrates would not consent to have a bald list of witnesses put before them, nor would it be in the interests of justice to do so. The time given to the careful preparation of charge sheets is well spent as it enables the responsible officer to see that no essential point is omitted and leads to a great saving of time in the disposal of the cases. I do not advocate any change in this respect. This Government moreover has impressed on police officers the necessity for giving the fullest information in their charge sheets in view of the restriction now imposed by the Criminal Procedure on the conduct of cases in court by police officers. Mr. Giles would also abolish the separate registers of convictions kept at stations on the ground that a register is maintained at the central office. The abolition of these station registers would be decidedly impolitic every station-house officer should have a register of the criminals of his section, as the central office only maintains a register of "known depredators." A man is not registered as a known depredator unless he has been previously convicted and for the ascertainment of that fact the central office is dependent on the Divisional Police. The present system is as nearly perfect as possible and it is very seldom that a man who repeats a criminal offence escapes notice owing to the system of station registers, the time bestowed on making the few entries in which is well repaid. The station-house officers do not, as Mr. Giles supposes, visit the central office daily; they could not do so without neglecting other important work.

49. (IV)—*Inspection of Presidency Police.*—I do not think any benefit would result from periodical inspections by the Inspector-General of Rural Constabulary or by the Thuggee Superintendent. The work of city police is special.

50. (V)—*Nomenclature of Police in the Presidency towns to be assimilated.*—This will in a great measure result if the present proposals be approved. The principal difference in this city is in the native ranks where we style our petty officers, head constables (of various grades) instead of Jemadars, Duffadars, Havildars, Corporals or Naiks as of old in Madras and, apparently, at present in Calcutta and Bombay. The rank of head constable is recognized and invested by some local and special laws with certain powers to be exercised by officers not under that rank, therefore it may be well to retain this title. In Ireland the petty officers of the Dublin Metropolitan Police are all styled sergeants, as are all petty officers of the police in England both Metropolitan, County, and Borough. In the Royal Irish Constabulary, a Rural Force, the petty officers are styled head constables, sergeants and constables, the privates being styled sub-constables. In Bangalore, the native petty officers' rank as head constables and sergeants—the European police, being chief constables. On the whole the present nomenclature of the Madras Police (city and rural) has become well established and is sufficiently distinctive and expressive of the duties of each rank.

51. The conclusions to which Mr. Giles has arrived are: that the Bombay Police is "not excessive either in point of cost or numbers" and that "in point of efficiency there is nothing to desire." That the Madras Police, though less costly, is (as therefore might be expected) not so well organized as either the Bombay or Calcutta Forces. That the "controlling staff is unnecessarily strong and costly; more supervision—the beginning and end of a good pubic system—is badly wanted but of a different kind;" that "much money is spent on mounted patrols that might be more usefully

applied; and that the policy to be pursued is re-adjustment rather than retrenchment." That "the Calcutta Police is, taking no account of relative strength, quite as efficient as that of Bombay, and under more difficult circumstances; but it is far too numerous and costly."

52. The whole gist of the above is that an efficient Police cannot be cheaply obtained. The Bombay Police system in point of efficiency leaves nothing to be desired because it is liberally, though not excessively, provided with the means for attaining this desirable condition.

53. Now as to the opinion that the controlling staff of the Madras Police is unnecessarily strong and costly, a comparison of the actual cost of this in Madras with that of the other two cities will show how far this opinion is borne out, bearing in mind also the local difficulties in the way of effective supervision in Madras. Including the eight Superintendents in Calcutta and seven Superintendents in Bombay the present staff in each town stands thus (*see page 7 of summary*):—

	Calcutta.		Bombay.		Madras.		Remarks.
	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.	
Commissioner	1	12,000	1	(b) 24,000	1	18,000	(a) The "*Additional Deputy Commissioner*" of Calcutta is not shown.
Deputy Commissioner ..	1	18,000	1	11,400	1	9,000	
Assistant Commissioner ..	..	(a) ..	..	..	1	4,600	
Superintendents	8	42,600	7	33,300	..	..	(b) Excludes the personal allowance of Rs. 6,000.
Total ..	10	72,600	9	68,700	3	31,600	

It is conceded that a Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner are necessary. As before remarked it is the (Madras) Assistant Commissioner who is chiefly objected to apparently if not really because such an officer does not exist in Calcutta and Bombay, although in Calcutta an "additional Deputy Commissioner" had to be appointed. In fact, however, instead of our so-called—for it is really very much matter of title—Assistant Commissioner on the modest salary of Rs. 350 rising to 400 inclusive of allowances of every kind, there are in Calcutta no less than eight gentlemen on salaries ranging from 300 to 600 rupees, six of them with allowances in addition, and rising to salaries exceeding the maximum salary of our Assistant Commissioner. In Bombay there are seven gentlemen on salaries rising to a sum greater than the maximum of our Assistant Commissioner, six of them with allowances in addition. All these officers in Calcutta and Bombay assist the Commissioner in the management of his Force in the same way as our Deputy and Assistant Commissioners do—or rather try to do, for the task is too great to be effectively performed. It is conceded that in Calcutta and Bombay the present number of Superintendents should be retained. For Madras the proposal is that the remuneration of the Deputy Commissioner should be reduced and an inexperienced youth substituted in an appointment which requires a long apprenticeship before the incumbent can master all its duties;* and that the Assistant Commissionership should be abolished altogether. To compensate for this loss of administrative power, or rather to supplant it, the appointment of three officers to be called Superintendents, each on pay (Rs. 350) and allowances (Rs. 60) which would exceed the average consolidated pay (383⅓) of the present Assistant Commissioner is recommended (*see page 7, Summary*). There is clear and urgent necessity for strengthening the hands of the Commissioner for the purpose of more effectively controlling and supervising the force, but this assistance should be given by adding to the present weak staff two practical, experienced officers such as the Superintendents or Chief Inspectors would be, and who, being relieved of office work would have more time for constant local movement in the divisions, the present Assistant Commissioner being retained in lieu of a third Superintendent for the reasons stated in paragraph 5, page 2. The only real difference between the proposal now made on this point and Mr. Giles' is that it is now urged that one of the three Superintendents he considers necessary

* See Appendix B.

shall have the *status* and influence attaching to the appointment of a gazetted officer, and be one who by virtue of his appointment can materially aid the Commissioner in the despatch of routine business. Mr. Giles' proposal for the controlling staff (Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Superintendents) involves an annual cost of Rs. 43,360. The Superintendents are included in the controlling staff as our Deputy and Assistant Commissioners have to undertake duties which elsewhere are performed by the Superintendents. The modification now suggested (Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner and Chief Inspectors) amounts to Rs. 39,000. The following statement of the principal heads of charge shows the present monthly cost compared with Mr. Giles' and the present proposals.

	Present establishment.		Proposed by Mr. Giles.		Now proposed.		Remarks
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	
Commissioner	1	1,500	1	1,833	1	1,500	
Deputy Commissioner	1	750	1	550	1	700	
Assistant Commissioner	1	383	..	..	1	300	
Superintendents (Chief Inspectors)	..	..	3	1,230	2	700	
Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors (including Beach Police)	23	2,264	21	2,660	21	2,249	
European Sergeants * (including Beach Police)	24	1,597	..	.. (*b*)	24	1,782(*a*)	(*a*) Maximum. (*b*) Mr. Giles leaves out of calculation the cost of the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in charge of stations who are to replace the sergeants (See para. 65, his report).
Native Officers (head constables) (*c*) (including Beach Police)	103	1,593	Not calculated.		121	1,995	(*c*) Excluding paid guards.
Constables * (including Beach Police)	711	7,936	Not calculated. (*d*).		656	7,490	(*d*) Taking present strength only, the cost, allowing Re. 1 extra as proposed, would be Rs. 6,677 without any addition to the number of men.
Government Guards	130	16,508	86	8,516	114	15,132	

* Excluding Hackney Carriage Department, the cost of which is paid by fees.

51. *Changes proposed.*—The changes therefore which I respectively urge on the attention of Government are:—

Two Chief Inspectors to be appointed (*para.* 6).

I. The appointment of two Chief Inspectors to bridge the wide gap now existing between the Administrative and Executive Staff. This will be a new charge involving an increased expenditure (including all allowances) of Rs. 700 monthly.

House-rent for Inspectors to be raised to Rs. 15 (*para.* 8).

II. Allowance to Inspectors (11) in lieu of free quarters (house-rent) to be raised to Rs. 15 *per mensem* and to be given to all Inspectors not provided with public quarters. This will be an increased charge of Rs. 116 monthly.

Minimum pay of Europeans over 12 months' service to be Rs. 60. House-rent to be Rs. 12 (*para.* 10).

III. The second Sergeant of A Division to be first-grade instead of second-grade and to assist in Hackney Carriage Department, special allowances for which to cease (*paras.* 37 *and* 41). Increase .. .. Rs. 10

Pay of European sergeants over twelve months' service to be 60 rupees. Increase 70

Allowance in lieu of free quarters to 21 sergeants to be raised to Rs. 12 each. Increase 105

185

Appointment of competent "Station-house officers"—increased minor supervision and employment of divisional and station clerks (*para.* 11).

IV. Appointment in each division of competent chief constables as "Station-house officers" on salaries of Rs. 30 each and due provision for a sufficient number of minor petty officers for out-door supervision and routine duties. Also the grant of a small allowance for divisional and station writers. The increased charges to be incurred on these accounts will be as follows:—

		Rs.
	7 Chief constables as divisional station-house officers, at Rs. 30 each =	210
	2 First-grade head constables to complete divisions, at Rs. 25 each =	50
	And appointment of a first-grade instead of second-grade head constable for Beach Police =	5
	7 Second-grade head constables to complete divisions so as to allow a petty officer of this grade to be in charge of each sub-station, at Rs. 20 each =	140
	Allowance for 8 constables as divisional writers at Rs. 3 each, and for 14 constables as station writers, at Rs. 2 each =	52
Additional constables and increase of pay (*paras.* 13 *and* 14).	V. Addition to the force of 120 and increase of pay for all constables to allow of one-fourth first-class at Rs. 10, one-fourth second-class at Rs. 9 and two-fourths third-class at Rs. 8 per mensem (average pay, Rs. 8–12–0) =	1,590
Provision for railway duty (*paras.* 23 *and* 27).	VI. Provision of 2 head constables and 8 constables for railway platform duties =	94

55. *Summary of proposed increased charges.*—The following is a summary of the above recommendations involving increased charges on account of Establishments:—

	Per mensem. Rs.
I. Appointment of Chief Inspectors (2)	700
II. House-rent for Inspectors	116
III. Do. for sergeants and increase of pay of third-grade	185
IV. Appointment of station-house officers and writers	457
V. Additional constables and addition to the pay of that rank	1,590
VI. Railway Platform Police	94
Monthly	3,142
Gross increase Annual	37,704

56. *Conservancy of Station-houses.*—Another matter calling urgently for attention is the absence of proper provision for the conservancy of stations and sub-stations. For some posts no provision whatever is made on this account; at others sums ranging from 4 annas to 1 rupee per mensem are allowed. A sweeper and scavenger should be employed at each station and sub-station and the strictest cleanliness enforced. A sum not exceeding Rs. 3–8–0 for each central station and Rs. 2–8–0 for each sub-station would be very moderate at which rate the charge would be:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Eight central stations (including Beach Police) at Rs. 3–8–0	28	0	0
Fourteen sub-stations at Rs. 2–8–0	35	0	0
Total	63	0	0
Deduct at present allowed	28	8	0
Increased charge	34	8	0

which can be met from savings from present budget allotment for contingencies.

This charge (Conservancy) should be included in the contingencies and not as now under the head of Establishment. Some of these sweepers get only four annas a month for which they must trudge to the Commissioner's office where their names are duly entered in the monthly pay lists, &c., and the charges supported by Government Orders of various dates and numbers. These petty charges should be passed as a contingent charge, this office of course seeing that such items are properly vouched.

It may be possible at some places to make terms with the municipal scavenging contractor to serve the police stations also, at other places private arrangement would be more economical. There will also be an additional annual charge of about Rs. 1,320 for clothing of 120 constables to be added to the Force.

57. The resources from which the foregoing increased charges can be met, at all events in part, must now considered :—

First—Revision of Existing Establishment.

	RS.
(*a*) If the pay of the Deputy Commissioner be fixed to correspond with that of a Third-grade Superintendent (*see para.* 4) there will be a saving annually of	600
(*b*) The pay of the Assistant Commissioner who should, preferably, be a native gentleman, may be fixed at Rs. 350 consolidated, and will give—if the present incumbent could be otherwise provided for—an immediate annual saving of Rs. 600, or, taking the average salary of the appointment on progressive pay, of ..	400
(*c*) By reduction of one Inspector and one Sub-Inspector (*para.* 37).	1,572
(*d*) Local allowance for supervision of the Hackney Carriage Department to cease, the duty being undertaken by the Reserve Inspector and Sergeants. This will give a gross saving of Rs. 840, but the Sergeants employed as Hackney Carriage Inspectors should receive house rent as other Sergeants, therefore a sum of Rs. 24 monthly must be deducted on this account, and also Rs. 4 monthly to assimilate the pay of the constables of this branch to that of other constables; this reduces the net saving annually to	504
(*e*) Local allowance for two Inspectors, Intelligence Branch, duties being undertaken by Chief Inspectors (*para.* 36)	840
(*f*) The present system of managing the Government Workhouse by means of a committee is cumbrous, and if carried out in its integrity would cause great delay in the despatch of business, but, in practice, the whole management is left in the hands of the Commissioner of Police as President of the Committee. If the institution be placed legally, as it is in fact, under the direct control of Commissioner of Police, the Chief Inspector of the district might be appointed Governor, with an European constable on Rs. 50 as warder, clerk and storekeeper. Some European must always be present to receive vagrants, issue rations and clothing, and to superintend the labour-yard. This arrangement would give a saving of	600
(*g*) The present head Sergeant who draws a consolidated salary of Rs. 85 per mensem may be at once absorbed in the sanctioned number of First-grade Sergeants, the difference of pay giving annually	36
(*h*) By abolition of the appointment of Coroner and his establishment	8,500
(*i*) By reduction of Government guards (*para* 31) Rs. 876; but as some provision will probably have to be made for watchmen by the Officers of the Telegraph and Medical Stores and by the Department of Public Works for the Seven Wells water cistern, the above sum represents only the gross relief to the Police budget—the net saving to the State would be about	100

Note.—Some difficulty has been experienced in dealing with Mr. Giles' figures under this head, as he has included guards (such as Gun Carriage and water cistern), the cost of which is recovered by this department in each.

Additional Levies and Contributions.

(*j*) By (M.) Act VII of 1878, the Municipality of Madras is liable to contribute one-half of the total cost of the City Police. In 1882 the Government (*G.O., dated 9th June* 1882, *No.* 441, *Financial*), were pleased to remit all claim for this contribution. The Municipal Commissioners have never, I understand, paid anything towards the cost of maintaining their City Police. The Finance Committee, it is understood, advised the recovery of a portion at least of this cost, and it is said that a contribution of Rs. 50,000 is to be made from Municipal funds. Looking to the great insecurity caused by defective lighting, the heavy taxes levied on Police buildings, and the direct interest which the citizens have in maintaining an efficient Police Force, a grant equal to one-fourth of the total cost may well be expected. This will give, allowing credit for Rs. 50,000 as above, a further contribution of, say .. .. RS. 13,000

making in all Rs. 60,000. Even then the contribution will be only one-half of what is legally exigible, and much less, in proportion, than the amount of the municipal contributions in the other Presidency Towns, which compare :—

	Total Cost of Police.	Municipal Contribution.	
	RS.	RS.	
Calcutta	8,11,712	3,35,978	Nearly half.
Madras	2,25,848	..	..
Bombay	5,77,736	2,71,749	One-half.

The above figures taken from Mr. Giles' report include all Police expenses. They are significant as showing how reasonable is the present plea for more liberal treatment of our own Presidency. There is some doubt if the Municipal contribution of Rs. 50,000 is credited to "Police" or to general purposes.

	RS.
(*k*) Credit should be given to this department for the fees levied by *Stamps* as well as for the fees paid in cash. Under the Indian Arms Act and the Explosives Act all the fees are levied by Stamps, but this department has to find the establishment, clerical and executive, necessary for working these Acts, no provision being made for such duties. In Bombay there is a special establishment for this service costing Rs. 2,520, and in Calcutta costing Rs. 3,000; besides, is believed, additional payments for inspection of petroleum depots. Allowing a deduction of one-fourth on account of imperial revenue, the sum levied by Stamps may be estimated at	2,500
(*l*) At present Port Funds pay a contribution of one-half the cost of the Beach and Harbour Police. The other moiety, as suggested by Mr. Giles, should be paid by the Harbour Trust; this would result in a recovery of	5,394
(*m*) Fees to be levied on licenses for music in the streets, even taking a nominal fee of four annas on each license would bring about	1,500
(*n*) Other fees on licenses for places of public resort may be taken at	600
The total of the above items amounts to ..	236,146

Note.—Only a rough estimate of the revenue from these sources (*m*) and (*n*) can at present be made, so the amounts are put very low. The actual receipts would probably be considerably higher.

58. What has to be provided and paid for here is the continuous day and night duty; the close supervision, without which this duty cannot be ensured; and a class of officers possessing sufficient natural intelligence, improved by a fair education, to enable them to discharge the numerous miscellaneous duties devolving on the City Police with credit to themselves, and to the satisfaction of the highly civilized people with whom they are brought into daily contract. Finally, the unpopularity of the service is a factor which has to be considered and paid for. Unfortunately, there is a strong prejudice against the Police. Their duties are such that, if they be loyal, they must necessarily make enemies; they have to undertake all the unpleasant work of the executive; professional men having weak cases—indeed in many instances whether their cases be weak or strong—look on the Police as fair objects for the unchecked imputation of all kinds of disgraceful conduct for which there is not a shadow of ground; and I may add that there seems a tendency to accept as an axiom that it is to be assumed that every Police officer is an unscrupulous knave; instead of assuming, till the contrary be shown, that he, like other public servants, is doing

his duty in good faith. Europeans may perhaps treat unmerited aspersions with contempt, or affect to do so, but respectable natives are more sensitive and have not always the same moral courage to face these disagreeable incidents of the service. Then there is the incessant round of duty, the strict discipline, and—great stumbling block—the uniform. All these are deterrents to respectable educated men who eagerly seek employment in other departments. Of 150 candidates for a clerk's post on 15 rupees, not one would accept an appointment as head constable on 20 rupees, or even 25 rupees a month with prospect of advancement. It is a matter of state policy that some steps should be taken to make this service more attractive in all its grades; for there is no department on which the peace of the country and the comfort of the people more depends. There is much greater difficulty in obtaining petty officers and men for the City Police than in rural districts, where they are free from the constant supervision and never-ending labour of the City Policeman; and where, except perhaps under the eye of the European officers, certain departmental regulations are not very strictly observed.

59. The proposals which I have now the honor to submit adopt, substantially, nearly all the recommendations of the able Police officer specially delegated by the Government of India. I have not recommended the increase to the pay of the Commissioner as I consider it of greater importance to secure permanently the services of an experienced officer of some standing as Deputy Commissioner, and to retain a native gentleman of good position and some influence as an Assistant to the Commissioner. I beg special attention to a letter on this subject addressed to Government by the late Colonel C. S. Hearn, when Inspector-General of Police, whose views were accepted by Government (*see Appendix*). Also to the numerous operations of reduction in one direction to provide in another for what seemed one of two evils in this much manipulated office. The main difference of opinion is on the subject of Mounted Police; but in Madras we maintain no separate branch of this kind except four native sowars. We train our European officers to act when necessary as Mounted Police, and when not so required as a body, their horses are usefully employed in enabling them to patrol the great extent of their charges instead of—as would certainly occur—hanging about the immediate vicinity of their quarters or station-houses. This is not a climate in which an European can be expected to walk over 8 or 9 miles of ground twice, and, when for night duty, three times daily, in addition to attendance at Court, and the other ordinary duties of a Police officer. The conversion of sergeants into inspectors is a mere change of name which can, if desired, be at any time effected. The European sergeants do now take a more direct and intelligent share in the work of their sections than was formerly the practice.

60. Even if the present strength of constables could be invariably maintained, there would not be a sufficiency for the work expected from the force by the public; but when it is further reduced by vacancies which cannot be filled, and by necessary absence when men are sick or on leave, then the task becomes excessive. No doubt the strength of the present force was calculated mainly on the strength and cost of the old establishment is supplanted; but in former day's living was cheaper, the discipline was not so strict, and there were always a number of *Oomedwars* waiting for the chance of employment. From these candidates were selected substiutes for men absent on sick leave, or leave on private affairs, so that the ordinary working strength of the force was, as a rule, always available. The system was exceedingly simple. I have been receiving lately petitions from very respectable inhabitants pointing out, and with truth, that the Police force is insufficient for the protection of the City. There should be an addition of at least 200 men to the ranks. In London, with all the advantages of well-secured houses and well-lighted streets, the proportion of police to population, excluding parks, dockyards, etc.,—what we call here Government guards —is 1 to 381·8, and in the City of London, 1 to 56. In Dublin, which in size, population, etc., more nearly corresponds to this City, the proportion of police is 1 to 312·5. In Madras the sanctioned strength, which we cannot reach or maintain, is only 1 to 600 for all outside protective and detective purposes and with [illegible] has been tramping the streets during the night is of little use [illegible] an a

man who has been on beat under a fierce sun during the day be expected to keep awake and be alert at night. But our men have to do both day and night duty; it is unavoidable owing to paucity of numbers.

61. The physique of our rank and file is far below what it should be, and this further accentuates our numerical deficiency. The imperative need for improving the physical standard has unfortunately been illustrated by the recurrence, after a lapse of many years, of robberies with violence by gangs of thieves working in combination at night. No assistance from the inhabitants can, apparently, be calculated upon, as, in one instance, six male adults allowed two men who had committed house-breaking to forcibly dispossess an elderly relative of her ornaments without attempting any interference beyond useless verbal remonstrance. In another case, one of our constables who had seized a house-breaker was quickly disposed of by his captive, and now lies in hospital owing to injuries received in the encounter. The constable behaved well, but was no match for a sturdy thief. There is no doubt that the Police of this City has deteriorated physically and to a dangerous extent, as may be seen by comparing the few men of the old force now left, or the pensioners, with the present weedy constables. Of 38 candidates registered this year only 18 passed into the service; and some of these latter only barely satisfied the medical officer. Intellectually, the petty officers and men are far behind the requirements of the age.

62. A form of proposition statement is attached showing the present and proposed establishment according to which the net increase amounts to ... ... Rs 32,240

	NO.	RS.
	133	
Less moiety now recoverable from Port Funds ... ... „	5,394	26,846
To which add clothing for 120 additional constables ...		1,320
Total charge, Rs. ...		28,166
Against which the changes and recoveries specified in paragraph 57 provide gross ... Rs.	36,146	
Less sums for which credit is taken in proposition statement ... . Rs.	4,016	32,130
Leaving a balance of Rs. (surplus) ...		3,964

63. Since the foregoing was written there have been some very daring cases of house-breaking and open robbery of property from the inmates of the houses entered. It is unusual for such cases to occur here. The description given of the depredators points to a visitation by criminals of other districts, facilities for which have been greatly increased by the extension of railway lines of communication. Nearly all the cases have been in the suburbs which are specially open to inroads from the south, west and north. Seeing that such attacks may be repeated, I would ask leave to modify my views as to the sufficiency of the proposed guard at the Deputy Collector's Treasury, which I now think cannot safely be reduced lower than its present strength, viz., one petty officer and six constables. The post is isolated from any police aid, and a rush made by a determined gang could hardly be resisted by the three men of the reduced guard who would be present. Considerable public alarm has been caused by these house-breakings, and if an efficient night patrol is to be maintained, we must have more men and better supervision to keep them at this most unpleasant part of their duty. The proposals now submitted will provide for more effective supervision, but a sufficient increase to the number of constables has not been included, owing to the cost. Still if the 120 additional men now estimated for be granted, they will be a substantial aid and relief. We can then make better arrangements for watching the movements of suspects and bring the daily task of the force within more reasonable limits.

Appendix A.—Proposition Statement.

Appendix B.—Extracts from Proceedings of Government, 1872—1880.

Appendix C.

From Surgeon H. CARRUTHERS, Officiating Principal Medical Storekeeper, Madras, to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, dated Madras, 17th April 1888, No. 133.

Reference.—Your No. 32, dated 10th instant.

In reply to the above, I have the honor to state that this depot is a very large and important one containing valuable Government property, medicines, surgical instruments, etc. Supplies are constantly coming in and going out with lascars, coolies, etc., who have to be carefully examined before being permitted to pass the gate.

There was formerly a military guard in addition to the office peons' guard. The duties of the latter are such that they cannot always be at the gate; it is therefore in my opinion essential that the present double guard should be kept up. Failing a police guard, a military one will be required.

Appendix D.

From Colonel ROSS THOMPSON, R.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, dated Bangalore, 4th May 1888, No. 218-M.S.

With reference to your letter, No. 30 of 10th April 1888, I have the honor to inform you that the services of the police guard at the Water Cistern can be dispensed with, as their duties can equally well be performed by the ordinary lascars.

Appendix E.

From G. G. CHARLES, Esq., Government Telegraphs, Madras Division, to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, dated Madras, 9th June 1888, No. 1533.

With reference to your letter, No. 31, dated the 10th of April 1888, I have the honour to inform you that the question of substituting ordinary peons or lascars for the police guard now employed at the Telegraph Stores, Madras, has been referred to the Director-General of Telegraphs, and I have been directed to state that he considers it is highly desirable to have police guards at our depots so as to have men who are changed as frequently as possible, but he considers that, for an enclosed space like that at Rayapuram, the police guard might be reduced to three men.

Order—No. 1979, Judicial, dated 18th September 1888.

Following a suggestion made by the Finance Commissioner with the Government of India, in a note dated 27th January 1887, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council deputed Mr. A. H. Giles, a District Superintendent of Police in Bengal, to make a comparative inquiry into the cost, strength and working of the Police establishments in the three Presidency towns. Mr. Giles submitted the result of his investigations in a report, dated 16th August 1887, which was referred in the first of the foregoing letters for the remarks of this Government on such of his proposals as affected the town of Madras. A full report from the Commissioner of Police having been obtained, the Government proceed to pass orders on the papers.

2. Since Mr. Giles wrote some thirteen months ago, several matters to which he makes reference have been disposed of. The chief of these is the entire separation of the City Police from the general Force of the Presidency and the emancipation of the Commissioner from the control of the Inspector-General; this was accomplished by Madras Act III of 1888. The same enactment provides for the Commissioner being *ex-officio* a Presidency Magistrate, subject to certain restrictions, as well as a Justice of the Peace, and gives a legal status to the Deputy and Assistant Commissioners. In some other respects, such as the proposed power to inspect places of public resort and entertainment, the new Madras City Police Act has already dealt with Mr. Giles' suggestions.

3. The general conclusion to which the officer deputed by the Government of India came as regards the Madras Police, was that retrenchment was impossible. He recommended re-adjustment of the present expenditure, but an examination of his

detailed proposals shows that they involve an actual increase of cost. His first recommendation is that the pay of the Commissioner should be fixed at Rs. 1,500 rising to Rs. 2,000, instead of Rs. 1,500 as at present. The Commissioner has, it is true, now become an independent officer, but he has long been so in practice, and the Government do not consider that any change in the present rate of pay is called for.

4. The other proposals regarding the controlling staff made by Mr. Giles need not be noticed in detail here. His recommendation that the Deputy Commissioner should be drawn from the ranks of Assistant Superintendents of Police is strongly opposed by Colonel Weldon, and the Government entirely agree as to the inexpediency of the proposed change. It is, however, very desirable that the Deputy Commissioner should be graded with the District Superintendents of the Mufassal Police, for otherwise he would be deprived of all prospect of advancement. Practically this will continue the state of things which has prevailed for the last 25 years, for the present incumbent of the post is officiating as a 2nd grade Superintendent. In any case the salary may be reduced to Rs. 700, which is that of a 3rd-grade Superintendent, but sanction will be sought for the inclusion of the post in the 3rd grade of the graded list of Superintendents. Mr. Giles further proposes the appointment of three Superintendents drawing Rs. 350 a month with Rs. 60 horse allowance, instead of the Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 350—400. The Government fully agree as to the desirability of the appointment of these officers, but in view of the far greater necessity for strengthening the rank and file of the Force, they regret that one Superintendent on Rs. 350 per mensem is as much as can at present be afforded. Sanction for the creation of this post will accordingly be asked for, as well as for the reduction of the pay attached to the post of Assistant Commissioner to Rs. 350. The advantages of retaining the designation of the latter officer, and with it a definite legal status and power to act for the Commissioner within certain limits, are obvious and have been recognized in recent legislation. The single Superintendent now approved will, if sanctioned, act in the Commissioner's own district, but the Commissioner will relieve the Deputy of all work which can conveniently be transferred to the Central office, and he will also consider whether one of the Inspector's divisions now under the immediate charge of the Deputy Commissioner cannot be transferred to the new Superintendent and his own district.

5. Of the Inspector grade in Madras, Mr. Giles wrote that their remuneration was anything but liberal and the allowance in lieu of quarters quite insufficient. No specific recommendation as to their future rates of pay was made, but if they were to be assimilated with those in force in Calcutta and Bombay, a large additional expenditure would be involved. Colonel Weldon proposes to give a uniform allowance of Rs. 15 as house-rent, to reduce one 4th-class Inspector and one Sub-Inspector, and to revise the rates of conveyance allowances. These proposals are summarized in the margin and are approved. The net result is a saving of Rs. 180 per annum.

Present.		Proposed.	
Inspectors.		*Inspectors.*	
First class—	Rs.	First class—	Rs.
No. 2.—Pay	200	No. 2.—Pay	200
Horse allowance	15	Conveyance allowance ..	15
House-rent	..	House-rent	15
Second class—		Second class—	
No. 3.—Pay	150	No. 3.—Pay	150
Horse allowance	15	Conveyance allowance ..	15
House-rent	..	House-rent	15
Third class—		Third class—	
No. 5.—Pay	100	No. 5.—Pay	100
Horse allowance	15	Conveyance allowance ..	15
House-rent	7	House-rent	15
Fourth class—		Fourth class—	
No. 3.—Pay	75	No. 2.—Pay	75
Horse allowance	15	Conveyance allowance ..	10
House-rent (to 2 only) ..	7	House-rent	15
Sub-Inspectors.		*Sub-Inspectors.*	
No. 10.—Pay	40	No. 9.—Pay	40
Conveyance allowance ..	6	Conveyance allowance ..	6

6. Mr. Giles proposes the abolition of the Serjeant grade and its replacement by adequately paid Inspectors and Native Sub-Inspectors. He observes that they are little else than patrols, and it seems to be admitted that they have not hitherto taken a sufficient share in the general duties of the Force. The Commissioner of Police, however, states that efforts to effect an improvement in this direction are being made, and have already met with some success. Both Mr. Giles and Colonel Weldon agree that the present rates of pay are insufficient, and the latter makes

proposals for improving it by raising the house-rent all round to Rs. 12 and by having only 2 classes on Rs. 70 and Rs. 60, respectively, recruits being on probation for a year on Rs. 50 per mensem. After careful consideration and full personal discussion with Colonel Weldon, the Government have come to the conclusion that a certain number of Europeans are essential, that one is required for almost every station, and that it is necessary that nearly all be mounted. It is considered, however, that some reduction in the numbers of this grade is possible, and that an endeavour should be made to decrease the heavy cost incurred on horses. The proposals as regards house-rent and probation are accepted. The numbers and allowances of the Serjeants will, accordingly, be fixed at the scale shown in the margin, and four of them will be dismounted. This will enable seven horses to be dispensed with, at a saving which may be taken approximately at Rs. 3,500 per annum, while the re-organization of the Serjeants will effect a small saving. Taking the pay of the whole second grade to be Rs. 60, the effect of the change now ordered is an increase of one rupee per annum only, and there will be a reduction in the case of the men who are on probation.

Present. *Serjeants.*	Rs.	Future. *Serjeants.*	Rs.
First class—		First class—	
No. 8.—Pay	70	No. 7.—Pay ..	70
House-rent	7	House-rent ..	12
Second class—		Second class—	
No. 8.—Pay	60	No. 13.—Pay ..	60*
House-rent	7	House-rent ..	12
Third class—			
No. 7.—Pay	50		
House-rent	7		

* During first year to be on probation on Rs. 50.

7. On the subject of Head Constables, Mr. Giles' proposals are to reduce eight from the reserve and to utilize their pay in creating a higher grade of petty officer. It is correctly pointed out by the Commissioner of Police that the reduction recommended is due to a misapprehension. The division called the A or Reserve division is not in fact a reserve, but has specific and necessary duties to perform, only a section of it being really reserved to meet temporary vacancies. Colonel Weldon shows that, in order to provide a Head Constable for each station, an increase is necessary, and he proposes to create a new grade of Chief Constable, in number seven, one man to be allotted to each division, and to increase the number of Head Constables by eleven. These proposals do not altogether recommend themselves to the Government. There is already a sufficient number of separate grades and designations, and it is undesirable to add to them. Instead of having a higher-paid grade for the central station of each division, it appears preferable to give a charge allowance to the actual officer so employed. The Head Constables will, accordingly, be regraded in the manner shown in the margin, and the following rates of charge allowance will be given, viz.—

Present. *Head Constables.*	Rs.	Future. *Head Constables.*	Rs.
First-grade—		First-grade—	
No. 14.—Pay ..	25	No. 15.—Pay ..	25
Second-grade—		Second-grade—	
No. 10.—Pay ..	20	No. 20.—Pay ..	20
Third-grade—		Third-grade—	
No. 28.—Pay ..	15	No. 32.—Pay ..	15
Fourth-grade—		Fourth-grade—	
No. 47.—Pay ..	12	No. 50.—Pay ..	12

	Rs.
Seven Central stations and the Beach Police station	10
Sub-stations	5

The number of Head Constables will thus be increased to 117—that adopted by Colonel Weldon in his proposition statement—and the increased charge on account of their pay will amount to Rs. 3,852 per annum, to which has to be added Rs. 1,800 on account of charge allowances, making a total of Rs. 5,652 per annum.

8. The position of the rank and file of the Madras City Police Force has long been known to be unsatisfactory. In 1869 it was pointed out by Colonel (then Captain) Weldon and by Captain (afterwards Colonel) Tennant that the pay of the Madras constable is low, while the work expected of him—52 hours in three days—is absurdly excessive. Again in 1883, a Committee appointed to inquire into the manner in which the then Commissioner of Police had discharged his duties and to report on the general administration of the Town Police, among other suggestions, some of which were adopted at the time and others of which are included in the

G.O., 19th June 1869, No. 1027.
„ 21st Jan. 1874, „ 95.

reorganization now to be carried out, drew attention to the insufficient strength of the Force and the long hours of work, and recommended an addition of 181 men. Sixty-four additional constables were subsequently sanctioned, their cost being met by savings in the Police budget, and the balance of 117 is almost identical with the increase now asked for by the Commissioner. This recommendation strengthens the grounds on which the present request, itself clearly reasonable, is based, and the Government agree that nothing less can be considered adequate. It would no doubt be desirable to go further and give an increase of one rupee all round as recommended by Mr. Giles, but financial considerations render this for the present impracticable. The re-grading of constables, as proposed by Colonel Weldon, and as shown in the margin, is approved and sanctioned, the net increased cost being Rs. 18,276.

G.O., 17th September 1883, No. 2460.

G.O., 16th September 1884, No. 2204, Financial.

Present. *Constables.*	Rs.	Future. *Constables.*	Rs.
First-grade—		First-grade—	
No. 237.—Pay ..	9	No 204.—Pay ..	10
Second-grade—		Second-grade—	
No. 236.—Pay ..	8	No. 204.—Pay ..	9
Third-grade—		Third-grade—	
No. 228.—Pay ..	7	No. 408.—Pay ..	8

9. The general financial effect of the proposals now sanctioned, or to be submitted for sanction, is exhibited in the margin. An increased outlay of Rs. 23,448 from Provincial funds is involved, and except the three first items, which require the sanction of higher authority, the changes will be carried out at once, the reduction in Serjeants being, however, effected as opportunity offers, but before the 31st March 1889. In paragraph 57 of his letter the Commissioner of Police enumerates certain other items, besides those arising from savings in the Force, for which he takes credit as a set-off against the larger charges now to be incurred. As regards those numbered (*f*), (*j*) and (*k*), the Government are not prepared to take any action. With respect to (*l*), the present system by which the cost of the Beach and Harbour Police is equally divided between Harbour Trust Funds and Port Funds seems equitable, and will be continued for the present, but the Government will be prepared to reconsider the matter in the light of any decision which may be come to in Calcutta or Bombay. The Accountant-General will be requested to report whether those items numbered (*m*) and (*n*) can be held to be legitimate receipts of the Police department; if they are, there is no objection to their being so credited. The fact that the main responsibility in connection with inquests will fall on the Police, and especially on the Superintendent now to be created, when the abolition of the Coroner and his establishment is carried out, will give Provincial funds a fair claim to the saving so made, and this will be represented to the Government of India in due course, but nothing will accrue for the present. Finally, there is a saving of Rs. 504 arising from the withdrawal of the local allowance for supervision of the work connected with the Hackney Carriage Act, and there will also be a small saving on Government guards—a point referred to again below. The allowances to the Intelligence Branch will continue as at present, and the total immediate increased expenditure will thus be about Rs. 23,000.

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Deputy Commissioner	..	600
Assistant Commissioner	..	400
Superintendent	4,200	..
Inspector grade	..	180
Serjeants	..	..
Horses	..	3,500
Head Constables	5,652*	..
Constables	18,276	..
Total ..	28,128	4,680
Deduct decreases ..	4,680	—
Net increase ..	23,448	..

* Of this, 1,800, the amount of charge allowances, will not count for pension.

10. In paragraph 18 *et seq.* of his letter, Colonel Weldon makes certain proposals respecting guards supplied to Government House, Madras, and to certain public offices. His recommendations are summarised in the statement in paragraph 31, and are approved subject to the reduction of the guard at the Telegraph Stores to three, as suggested by the Superintendent, and to a similar reduction in the case of the Medical Stores. As regards the Black Town Justices' Jail, however, it was understood that the lock-ups to be provided at the new Town Magistrate's Court would answer all purposes, and

the Commissioner will report further whether it will not be possible to abolish the Justices' Jail on the completion of the new building, and thus do away with one of the present guards and posts.

11. Various other minor matters raised by Mr. Giles and referred to by Colonel Weldon remain to be noticed. As regards the proposals for granting travelling allowances and making provision to meet the allowances of men on leave, the Government consider, in view of the improved scale of house-rent now sanctioned and of the increase of strength, that nothing is called for. They have no objection to Mr. Giles' proposal to grant pension to the lower ranks of the force after shorter periods of service than at present. Paragraph 46 of Colonel Weldon's letter will be communicated to the Local and Municipal Department for consideration, and although the Government are not prepared to order any change in the matters of procedure referred to in paragraph 48, the Commissioner's attention will be specially drawn to the necessity for conciseness and the avoidance of irrelevant matter in the preparation of charge sheets. The small extra expenditure on the conservancy of station-houses, which is proposed in paragraph 56, is sanctioned.

12. Copy of these Proceedings will be forwarded to the Government of India. The Commissioner of Police will submit a revised proposition statement at a very early date through the Accountant-General.

(True Extract.)

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Under Secretary.

To the Commissioner of Police.
" Accountant-General.
" Local and Municipal Department.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Chief Presidency Magistrate.
" Revenue Department.
" Military Department.
" Marine Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
" Superintendent of Telegraphs, Madras Division.

Encl. T. Lutchimayya Naidu.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Proposition for revision of Establishment of Madras City Police.

No.	Designation.	PRESENT SCALE. Pay. Minimum. Rs.	A.	P.	Maximum. Rs.	A.	P.	No.	PROPOSITION PERMANENT. Pay. Minimum.	Maximum.	Increase per month. Amount.	Decrease per month. Amount.
1	Commissioner	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0	1	1500	1500		
1	Deputy Commissioner	750	0	0	750	0	0	1	700	700		
1	Assistant do	350	0	0	400	0	0	1	350	350		
		2,600	0	0	2,650	0	0	3	2550	2550	700	83 5 4
	Average...	...	...	...	2,633	5	4					
	Foot Police.											
2	Inspectors, 1st Class, Pay at Rs. 200 each...	...	...	...	400	0	0	2	200	200		
	Horse allowance at ,, 15 do ...	...	...	...	30	0	0		30	30		
3	Do 2nd Class, Pay at ,, 150 do ...	...	...	...	450	0	0	3	450	450		
	Horse allowance at ,, 15 do ...	...	...	...	45	0	0		45	45		
4	Do 3rd Class, Pay at ,, 100 do ...	...	...	...	400	0	0	4	400	400		
	Horse allowance at ,, 15 do ...	...	...	...	60	0	0		60	60		
	House rent at ,, 7 do ...	...	...	...	28	0	0		28	45		
	Carried over...	...	...	...	2,633	5	4		3250	4500	700	83 5 4

Statement of Proposition for revision of Establishment of Madras City Police.

PRESENT SCALE.								PROPOSED SCALE.					PROPOSITION PERMANENT.	
No.	Designation.	Pay. Minimum. Rs.	A.	P.	Pay. Maximum. Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Designation.	Pay. Minimum.	Pay. Maximum.		Increase per month. Amount.	Decrease per month. Amount.
	Brought forward...	...	...	...	2633	5	4		Brought forward...	- - -	3250 - -		700 - -	83 5 4
3	Inspectors, 4th Class, Pay at „ 75 do each ...	...	...	...	225	0	0	2	Do 4th Class, Pay at „ 76 do each ...	- - -	150 - -			
	Horse allowance at „ 10 do ...	...	...	...	30	0	0		Conveyance allowance at „ 10 do ...	- - -	20 - -			
	House rent for 2 at „ 7 do ...	...	...	...	14	0	0		House rent at „ 15 do ...	- - -	30 - -			
					1,682	0	0				1705 - -		23 - -	- - -
8	Sergeants, 1st Grade, Pay at Rs. 70 each...	...	...	...	560	0	0	9	Sergeants, 1st Grade, Pay at Rs. 70 each...	- - -	630 - -			
8	Do 2nd do at „ 60 do ...	...	...	...	480	0	0	7	Do 2nd do at „ 60 do ...	- - -	420 - -			
7	Do 3rd do at „ 50 do ...	...	...	...	350	0	0	7	Do 3rd do at „ 50 to 60 do ...	350 - -	420 - -			
	House rent for 20 at „ 7 do ...	...	...	...	140	0	0		House rent for - - 20 at „ 12 do ...	- - -	240 - -			
					1,530	0	0				1710 - -		180 - -	- - -
10	Sub-Inspectors, Pay at Rs. 40 each...	...	...	...	400	0	0	9	Sub-Inspectors, Pay at Rs. 40 each...	- - -	360 - -			
	Conveyance allowance at „ 6 do ...	...	...	...	60	0	0		Conveyance allowance at „ 6 do ...	- - -	54 - -			
					460	0	0				414 - -		- - -	46 - -
14	Head Constables, 1st Grade, at Rs. 25 each...	...	...	...	350	0	0	7	Chief Constables, Pay at Rs. 30 each...	- - -	210 - -			
10	Do 2nd do at „ 20 do ...	...	...	...	200	0	0	15	Head Constables 1st Grade at „ 25 do ...	- - -	375 - -			
28	Do 3rd do at „ 15 do ...	...	...	...	420	0	0	15	Do 2nd do at „ 20 do ...	- - -	300 - -			
47	Do 4th do at „ 12 do ...	...	...	...	564	0	0	30	Do 3rd do at „ 15 do ...	- - -	450 - -			
99								50	Do 4th do at „ 12 do ...	- - -	600 - -			
					1,534	0	0	117			1935 - -		401 - -	- - -
237	Constables, 1st Class, at Rs. 9 each...	...	...	...	2,133	0	0	204	Constables, 1st Class, Pay at Rs. 10 each...	- - -	2040 - -			
236	Do 2nd do at „ 8 do ...	...	...	...	1,888	0	0	204	Do 2nd do at „ 9 do ...	- - -	1836 - -			
228	Do 3rd do at „ 7 do ...	...	...	...	1,596	0	0	408	Do 3rd do at „ 8 do ...	- - -	3264 - -			
701					5,617	0	0	816			7140 - -		1523 - -	- - -
	Local allowance for Intelligence Branch..	...	...	...	160	0	0		Local allowance for Intelligence Branch...	- - -	90 - -			
	Do for Sergeant Major ...	...	...	...	10	0	0		Do for Sergeant Major ...	- - -	10 - -			
	Do for 2 Constables as Drill Instructors at Rs. 2½ each...	...	...	...	5	0	0		Do for 2 Constables as Drill Instructors at Rs. 2½ each...	- - -	5 - -			
					175	0	0		Do for 22 Constables as Divisional and station writers 8 at Rs 3 and 14 at 2 each...	- - -	52 - -			
											157 - -		- - -	18 - -
	Mounted Police.								*Mounted Police.*					
1	Head Sowar	...	...	...	12	0	0	1	Head Sowar	- - -	12 - -			
3	Sowars at Rs. 10 each	...	...	...	30	0	0	3	Sowars ... at Rs 10 each	- - -	30 - -			
1	Van Driver	...	...	...	10	8	0	1	Van Driver	- - -	10 8 -			
					52	8	0				52 8 -		- - -	- - -
	Marine or Beach Police.								*Marine or Beach Police.*					
1	Inspector, 3rd Class, ... Pay...	...	...	...	100	0	0	1	Inspector, 3rd Class, ... Pay...	- - -	100 - -			
	Horse allowance	...	...	...	15	0	0		Conveyance allowance	- - -	15 - -			
	House rent	...	...	...	7	0	0		House rent	- - -	15 - -			
1	Sergeant, 2nd Grade, ... Pay...	...	...	...	60	0	0	1	Sergeant, 2nd Grade, ... Pay...	- - -	60 - -			
	House rent	...	...	...	7	0	0		House rent	- - -	12 - -			
	Carried over ...	...	...	...	13683	13	4		Carried over ...	- - -	16363 8 -		2827 - -	147 5 4

Statement of Proposition for revision of Establishment of Madras City Police.

PRESENT SCALE.								PROPOSED SCALE.				PROPOSITION PERMANENT.	
No.	Designation.	Pay. Minimum. Rs.	A.	P.	Pay. Maximum. Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Designation.	Pay. Minimum.	Pay. Maximum.	Increase per month. Amount.	Decrease per month. Amount.
	Brought forward...	...	...	...	13833	13	14		Brought forward...	- - -	16363 8	2827 - -	147 5 14
1	Head Constable, 2nd Grade, ...	...	...	...	20	0	0	1	Head Constable, 1st Grade	- - -	25 - -		
1	Do. 3rd do.	...	...	...	15	0	0	1	Do. 3rd do.	- - -	15 - -		
2	Do. 4th do. at Rs. 12 each...	...	...	...	24	0	0	2	Do. 4th do. at Rs. 17 each...	- - -	24 - -		
13	Constables, 1st Class, at Rs. 9 each ...	...	...	...	117	0	0	10	Constables, 1st Class, at Rs. 10 each ...	- - -	100 - -		
13	Do. 2nd do. at „ 8 „ ...	...	...	...	104	0	0	10	Do. 2nd do. at „ 9 „ ...	- - -	90 - -		
14	Do. 3rd do. at „ 7 „ ...	...	...	...	98	0	0	20	Do. 3rd do. at „ 8 „ ...	- - -	160 - -		
2	Servants at 1 Rupee each ...	...	...	...	2	0	0	2	Servants at 1 Rupee each ...	- - -	2 - -		
					569	0	0				618 - -	49 - -	- - -
	Boat Crew.								*Boat Crew.*				
2	Tindals at Rs. 12 each ...	...	...	...	24	0	0	2	Tindals at Rs. 12 each ...	- - -	24 - -		
24	Boatmen at „ 10 „ ...	...	...	...	240	0	0	24	Boatmen at „ 10 „ ...	- - -	240 - -		
2	Boys, 1st Class, at „ 5 „ ...	...	...	...	10	0	0	2	Boys, 1st Class at „ 5 „ ...	- - -	10 - -		
2	Do. 2nd „ at „ 3½ „ ...	...	...	...	7	0	0	2	Do. 2nd „ at „ 3½ „ ...	- - -	7 - -		
					281	0	0				281 - -	- - -	- - -
	Hackney Carriage Branch								*Hackney Carriage Branch.*				
1	Sergeant, 2nd Grade ... ... Pay...	...	...	...	60	0	0	1	Sergeant, 2nd Grade ... ... Pay...	- - -	60 - -		
1	Do. 3rd do. ... ... Pay...	...	...	...	50	0	0		House rent	- - -	12 - -		
1	Clerk	..	...	...	20	0	0	1	Do. 3rd Grade ... ... Pay...	- - -	50 - -		
1	Constable, 1st Class	...	...	...	9	0	0		House rent	- - -	12 - -		
1	Do. 2nd „	...	...	...	8	0	0	1	Clerk	- - -	20 - -		
2	Do. 3rd „ at Rs. 7 each...	...	...	...	14	0	0	1	Constable, 1st Class	- - -	10 - -		
	Local allowance for supervision	...	...	...	70	0	0	1	Do. 2nd „	- - -	9 - -		
								2	Do. 3rd „ at Rs. 8 each...	- - -	16 - -		
					231	0	0				187 - -	- - -	42 - -
	Office Establishment.								*Office Establishment.*				
9	Clerks	520	0	0	570	0	0	9	Clerks	520 - -	570 - -		
55	Servants	152	10	0	152	10	0	55	Servants	152 10 -	152 10 -		
		672	10	0	722	10	0			672 10 -	722 10 -		
	Average...	...	...	...	710	2	0		Average...	- - -	710 2 -	- - -	- - -
	Total...	...	...	...	15,474	15	4		Total...	- - -	17161 10 -	2876 - -	189 5 4
	~~Carried over~~	...	...	...					~~Carried over~~				

Statement of Proposition for Revision of Establishment.

Order sanctioning present Establishment.		Office to which the Proposition refers.	NATURE OF CHARGE.	PRESENT SCALE.					PROPOSED SCALE.						PROPOSITION PERMANENT.					
						Pay.					Pay.			Increase per Month.		Decrease per Month.				
No.	Date.		Designation.	No.	Minimum.		Maximum.		Designation.	No.	Minimum.		Maximum.		Amount.		Amount.		Amount.	
					Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
686	9th September 1887.	Government Work-house.	Governor ...	1			100	0 0	European Constable ...	1			50	0 0			50	0 0		
			Peons, 1 at 7, another at 6 ...	2			13	0 0	Peons, 1 at 7 and 1 at 6	2			13	0 0						
			Maty ...	1			8	0 0	Maty ...	1			8	0 0						
			Scavenger ...	1			6	0 0	Scavenger ...	1			6	0 0						
			Thannikatchi... ...	1			8	0 0	Thannikatchi ...	1			8	0 0						
			Total ...	6			130	0 0	Total ...	6			130	0 0			50	0 0		0

APPENDIX B.

Extract from a letter from Colonel HEARN, C.S.I., late Inspector-General of Police to Government, dated 26th January 1872, No. 301.

* * * *

PARA. 10.—The rate of pay recommended for the Deputy Commissioner has been fixed at Rs. 750, because it will obviously be advisable to secure an Officer of some standing and experience in Police duties for this important post, and also to guard against the likelihood of frequent change. Consequently the pay should be as good as that of a District Superintendent of Police, otherwise Officers of the rank of Assistant Superintendents only would be available for the post, who might at first be a little too young, and who would naturally seek a transfer as soon as entitled to the charge of a District by their standing in the Police Department. Moreover, the expenses of living in Madras are far higher than elsewhere. I believe that the services of an Assistant Commissioner could be obtained for Rs. 300, but as there will be savings I think it would be useful to grant a yearly increase of Rs. 10 per mensem up to a maximum of Rs. 350 after 5 years' service.

PARA. 11.—I believe that the measure now proposed will be most beneficial in its operation, and that if carried out it will greatly increase the efficiency of the Town Police Force.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department.

READ—the following letters from Major C. S. HEARN, Inspector-General of Police, dated 26th January 1872, No. 301, and from Major W. S. DREVER, Acting Inspector-General of Police, dated 6th February 1873, No. 417.

ORDER THEREON,—*2nd February* 1874, *No.* 159.

The Inspector-General and the Commissioner of Police having reverted to their substantive posts, the Governor in Council proceeds to dispose of the above papers.

2. The proposals on which all are agreed, and which alone the Governor in Council deems it necessary to adopt, are to substitute a higher class of European Officer as Deputy Commissioner on Rs. 750 for the present incumbent on Rs. 500, and to reduce the cost of the Interpreter and abolish the appointment of Clerk of the Peace as soon as the present incumbent can be provided for.

3. * * * *

4. The Government of India will be requested to sanction his* admission to pension on 30th June 1874, and that the pay of the appointment be from that date raised to Rs. 750, the posts of Clerk of the Peace and of Interpreter being abolished as soon as the present incumbents can be provided for, Rs. 50 being held available as special remuneration for the duty of occasional interpreting, a net saving to Provincial Funds being thus effected of Rs. 50 monthly.

* * * *

* Mr. Ansell, late Deputy Commissioner.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, dated 14th October 1874, No. 1897.

FINANCIAL, No. 409.

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON.

To

30th July 1874.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

MY LORD,

OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

I have considered in Council your Financial letter dated the 16th June last, No. 241, recommending for favourable consideration a proposal from the Government of Madras that the pay of one of the two Deputy Commissioner-ships of the Madras Town Police should be increased from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 per mensem.

2. As it appears from the papers forwarded by you that the pay of the European Deputy Commissioner is not sufficient to secure the services of a really qualified Officer, I sanction the increase now proposed.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, dated 27th April 1874, No. 773.

Adverting to the monthly saving of Rupees 50, effected by the changes recently ordered in the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, the Governor in Council resolves, so soon as those changes are actually carried out, to appropriate the said saving as a personal allowance to T. Ramachendra Rao*, Deputy Commissioner, who, with a total service under Government of thirty-two years, has filled his present important post with very great satisfaction to successive Commissioners, since the 20th June 1858.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department.

READ—the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. HEARN, Inspector-General of Police, to the Honorable D. F. CARMICHAEL, Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 2nd November 1875, No. 5249.

I have the honor to forward, for the consideration of Government, a letter from Mr. T. Ramachendra Rao, Deputy Commissioner of Police, requesting that the personal allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem, sanctioned in Proceedings of Government, No. 773, dated 27th April 1874, may be paid to him out of savings on the Budget Estimate, instead of being made contingent on the reduction in the Office Establishment of the Commissioner of Police (G. O., No. 159, dated 2nd February 1874, Judicial Department) being actually carried out.

* * * *

ORDER THEREON,—*17th November* 1875, *No.* 2414

Sanctioned, out of Budget Savings.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, dated 10th May 1880, *No.* 1107.

As far back as January 1872, the Inspector-General of Police, Colonel Hearn, in his letter, dated 26th January 1872, No. 301, recommended the abolition of the office of Native Deputy Commissioner of Police in the Town of Madras on Rs. 500, and the appointment instead of an Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 300. The Government, however, deferred taking action in the matter in consideration of the services of the late Mr. Ramachendra Row. His death

* Since deceased.

enables the Government to dispose of the matter, and they resolve accordingly to sanction the abolition of the office of Deputy Commissioner on Rs. 500 and to appoint instead an Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 350 a month, rising by annual increments of 10 rupees to Rs. 400, the appointment being conferred permanently on T. Ramachendra Row, the Interpreter, who has been acting as Deputy Commissioner since the death of the late Mr. Ramachendra Row.

2. The saving effected by the arrangement will for the present be Rs. 300 a month, *viz.*, Rs. 150 from the pay of the Deputy Commissioner and Rs. 150, the pay of the Interpreter, which office it was decided to abolish as soon as T. Ramachendra Row could be provided for elsewhere.

* * * *

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, dated 4th August 1880, *No.* 1846.

READ—the following paper from the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Simla, 20th July 1880, No. 1823.

In reply to your letter, No. 1240, dated 24th May 1880, I am directed to state that, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, the Governor-General in Council sanctions the abolition of the office of the Native Deputy Commissioner of Police in the Town of Madras, with the pay of Rs. 500 a month, and the creation instead of an appointment of Assistant Commissioner on a pay of Rs. 350, rising by annual increments to Rs. 400 a month, the arrangement resulting in a saving of Rs. 266-10-8 a month.

APPENDIX C.

No. 133.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES,
MADRAS, *17th April* 1883.

From

THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL STOREKEEPER.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Madras.

REFERENCE.
Your No. 32, dated 10th instant.

SIR,

In reply to the above, I have the honor to state that this Depôt is a very large and important one containing valuable Government property, Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c. Supplies are coustantly coming in and going out with Lascars, Coolies, &c., who have to be carefully examined before being permitted to pass the gate.

There was formerly a Military guard in addition to the Office Peons' guard. The duties of the latter are such that they cannot always be at the gate; it is therefore in my opinion essential that the present double guard should be kept up. Failing a Police guard a Military one will be required.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) H. CARRUTHERS, Surgeon,
Offg. Principal Medical Storekeeper.

No. 218. M.S.

APPENDIX D.

To

BANGALORE,
4th May 1888.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Madras.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 30 of 10th April 1888, I have the honor to inform you that the services of the Police guard at the Water Cistern can be dispensed with, as their duties can equally well be performed by the ordinary Lascars.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ROSS THOMPSON, Colonel, R. E.,
Executive Engineer,
Presidency Division.

No. 1533.

APPENDIX E.

From

G. G. CHARLES, ESQUIRE,
Government Telegraphs,
Madras Division.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Madras.

SIR,

Dated Madras, the 9th of June 1888.

With reference to your letter No. 31, dated the 10th of April 1888, I have the honor to inform you that the question of substituting ordinary Peons or Lascars for the Police guard now employed at the Telegraph Stores, Madras, has been referred to the Director-General of Telegraphs, and I have been directed to state that he considers it is highly desirable to have Police guards at our Depôts so as to have men who are changed as frequently as possible, but he considers that for an enclosed space like that at Royapuram, the Police guard might be reduced to 3 men.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) F. G. MACLEAN,
for Superintendent.

From

COLONEL T. WELDON,

Commissioner of Police,

Madras.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,

Fort St. George.

Dated } 1888.

Received }

ENCLOSURES.

No.

CITY POLICE.

Submits remarks on Mr. Giles' report on and proposals for re-organization.

1888.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

From

The Government of Madras.

Recd. } 1888. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies.*

Letter, No. 1980, Judicial, 18th September 1888.

SEPTEMBER.

FORWARDING, with remarks, copy of Proceedings passing orders on remarks of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, on Mr. Giles' report on the Madras City Police.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Letter—from

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George,

To

The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 482, dated 9th December 1887, on the subject of Mr. Giles' report on the strength, cost and working of the Police in the Presidency towns, and of subsequent reminders, Nos. 242 and 361, dated 20th June and 24th August 1888.

2. In reply, I am to forward copy of Proceedings of Government of this date, No. 1979, passing orders on a full report made by the Commissioner of Police, Madras, with reference to Mr. Giles' suggestions. In pursuance of these Proceedings, I am to request that the sanction of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State may be obtained to the inclusion of the appointment of Deputy Commissioner of Police in the list of third-grade Superintendents, by which a saving of Rs. 600 per annum will be obtained, and that the sanction of the Government of India may be accorded to the reduction of the pay of the Assistant Commissioner from Rs. 350 rising to Rs. 400 per mensem to a fixed rate of Rs. 350 per mensem, and to the creation of a post of Superintendent on a similar salary. His Excellency the Governor in Council attaches great importance to the preservation of the existing system under which the executive charge of the City is divided between the Commissioner and his Deputy, and would deprecate most strongly any proposal which would place the charge of the important quarter known as Black Town in the hands of a young and inexperienced officer, such as an Assistant Superintendent may often be, or which would throw the burden of the superintendence of the entire executive work of the Force on the Commissioner. For these reasons, the Government of Madras consider it absolutely necessary that the Deputy Commissioner should be an officer of standing equivalent to that of a District Superintendent in the Mufassal Force, and it seems convenient that he should be graded among such Superintendents. Nor is the cost involved very much greater, for the pay and allowances of a first-grade Assistant would amount to at least Rs. 550, as compared with Rs. 700—that now proposed. It is only the existence of an experienced officer in the position of Deputy Commissioner and the comparative compactness of the Black Town district forming his charge, which enable a second Superintendent to be dispensed with. The one Superintendent for whose appointment sanction is solicited is required to relieve the Commissioner of a portion of his outdoor and petty executive work and to conduct inquests. This Government quite agree with Mr. Giles as to the usefulness of such an officer.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts that the other measures which, after careful consideration of the subject and personal consultation with Colonel Weldon, the Commissioner of Police, he has decided to carry out, will obtain the approval of the Government of India. He is convinced that the additional expenditure which is involved, though considerable, is absolutely essential to the efficient administration of the force, more than three-fourths of it being devoted to strengthening and improving the position of the rank and file—a measure long known to be necessary. A much larger outlay could with advantage be incurred, but endeavour has been made to keep the increase within the narrowest limits compatible with efficient administration. The Proceedings enclosed, which are forwarded in manuscript to save delay, are believed to show fully the financial effects of the reorganization, but I am to say that a copy of the revised proposition statement called for will be submitted as soon as available.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Ootacamund,
18*th September* 1888.

J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Exd. T. Latchmayya Naidu.

SUMMARY

Of the proposals made in Mr. A. H. Giles' Report on the strength, cost and working of the Police in the Presidency Towns.

CLASS A.

No.	Paragraph.	
		Commissioner of Police.
1	41	Calcutta, to be separate appointment (*a*).
2	41	Salaries to be Rs. 1,500-2,000, with house-rent of Rs. 250 in Calcutta and Bombay.
		Deputy Commissioner.
3	46 and 50	To be drawn from Senior Assistant District Superintendents and to rise till in Calcutta (*a*) and Bombay he reaches 2nd grade of Superintendent, and in Madras, 4th grade.
4	.....	To be provided with quarters at Central Police Office.
5	.....	To be allowed use of Police horses for public purposes.
6	49	Additional, in Calcutta, to be abolished (*a*).
		Assistant Commissioner.
7	51	Madras, to be abolished.
		Superintendents.
8	58	To be introduced in Madras, the number being fixed at three [pay not stated, but apparently it is intended to be the same as in Calcutta and Bombay].
9	55	Calcutta, to be reduced to the old scale of salaries, still in force in Bombay.
10	57	Bombay, to have their divisions redistributed so as to obviate the necessity of having an Inspector in charge of two Divisions (*b*).
11	57	Superintendent, Bombay Water Police, to take charge of Prince's Dock and Government Dockyard (see No. 16).
12	95 and 124	To keep light trap, wheel tax being paid by Government.
13	"	To be provided with two Government horses and to receive Rs. 60 a month for their keep.
		Inspectors.
14	58	Madras, to be increased to 21 in number, including Sub-Inspectors, who should be appointed to the smaller stations.
15	64	Calcutta, to have maximum pay reduced to Rs. 225.
16	57	Special Inspector, Prince's Dock, Bombay, to be abolished, the charge being taken over by the Superintendent of the Water Police (see No. 11) (*c*).
		European Sergeants.
17	65	Madras, to be entirely abolished, their places being taken by the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.
18	98	Calcutta, to be reduced from 48 to 40 in number.

(*a*) There is an alternative proposal in paragraph 48 that if the appointment of Commissioner be not separated in Calcutta, the Deputy Commissioner be retained on his present pay, and the Additional Deputy Commissioner be combined with the Reserve Superintendent, and styled Assistant Commissioner.

(*b*) Or else the Superintendent of Detectives to take charge of one Division.

(*c*) This does not apparently cause any direct saving to Government, as the Prince's Dock Police are paid for by the Port Trust; but it is probably intended that the Port Trust shall contribute the same amount toward the Superintendent's pay as it now pays for the Special Inspector.

CLASS A.—*contd.*

No.	Paragraph.	
		Native officers.
19	67	Madras, to be reduced by 8 from the reserve, the saving being utilised to create a higher grade of Head Constable.
		Constables.
20	71 and 121	Madras, to receive one rupee a month in lieu of accommodation, or the pay of the lowest grade to be increased by one rupee.
21	"	Madras, three to be allotted to a post instead of four.
22	126	Bombay, to be supplied with lanterns at Government expense.
		Government Guards.
23	77	To be reduced as shown below :—

	Cost.		
	Present.	Proposed.	Saving.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta . . .	60,523	45,000	15,523
Bombay . . .	32,552	25,068	7,484
Madras . . .	16,536	9,044	7,492

		Water Police.
24	82	Calcutta, Superintendent and Inspectors to have same pay as other Superintendents and Inspectors.
25	82	Bombay, to include charge of Prince's Dock and Government Dockyard Police.
26	141	Bombay, higher proportion of cost to be levied from Port Trust (apparently at Calcutta rate).
27	83	Madras, European Sergeant to be reduced.
28	83	" Beach Police, to be reduced to 3 officers and 18 constables and to be supervised by officers of adjacent stations.
29	83 and 141	" Beach Police, whose cost to be borne by Port Trust.
30	83 and 141	" Harbour Police, portion of cost to be borne by Port Trust (apparently same proportion as in Calcutta).
		Mounted Police.
31	94	To be entirely abolised, Superintendents having each two horses, and these with spare horses for prison-van, fire-brigade, &c., being used when mounted men are required to regulate large assemblies.
32	95	Police horses to be broken to saddle and harness.
		Reserve Police.
33	100	Calcutta Superintendent to receive ordinary pay, part of cost being borne by fire-brigade which now gives him an extra allowance.
34	101	Madras, one Inspector, two Serjeants and three Sub-Inspectors to be abolished.
35	101	Madras Police Magistrate's orderlies to be withdrawn (*a*).

(*a*) This will not apparently result in any economy, as if the Police orderlies are withdrawn, other must be appointed in their place.

CLASS A.—*contd.*

No.	Paragraph.	
		Office Establishment.
36	102	Calcutta, Account Department to be abolished; all funds except Fire-brigades, Martin, Noltandoff, and Additional Constables Fund, being abolished.
37	104	Calcutta, civil orderlies to be abolished, their place being taken by constables (*b*).
38	102	Bombay, duties of clerks in various Departments to be re-adjusted (but apparently without any saving).
39	102	Madras, establishment to be reduced, and saving applied to raising salaries of remainder.
		Arms Act.
40	107	Special Inspector (Calcutta) to be abolished, the duties being performed by the detectives.
		Travelling Allowances.
41	112	Officers in charge of stations on salary of Rs. 100 or more to receive fixed allowance of Rs. 10 a month in Calcutta and Bombay, and Rs. 15 in Madras (to be reduced to Rs. 10 when tram-cars are introduced), to cover the cost of casual conveyance about the town.
42	112	European Officers to be granted travelling allowance for change of station, namely, fixed charge of Rs. 3, *plus* mileage of one rupee.
43	111	Batta to subordinates for journeys beyond limits of town to be given on the Bombay scale with the addition of one anna a day for constables drawing less than Rs. 10.
		Special Allowances.
44	114	Of various kinds to cease or be credited to Government and not paid to the officers.
		Leave.
45	116	Provision to be made for 2½ per cent. of the force being absent on full pay and 2½ per cent. on half pay, extra men being entertained to supply their places.
46	116	To be granted under the Civil Leave Code, the special Calcutta rules being abolished.
		Pension.
47	120	Service for invalid or retiring pension to be reduced by five years.
		Clothing.
48	122	Madras, system of account, which takes up whole time of European Sergeant, to be abolished.
49	"	Bombay, deductions to be abolished, salaries being revised accordingly.

(*b*) In this case again there is apparently no saving.

CLASS A—*contd.*

No.	Paragraph.	
		Accommodation.
50	115	Calcutta and Bombay, provision to be made yearly with the view of purchasing quarters gradually (at present they are hired in Calcutta and are not generally supplied in Bombay).
51	"	Madras, quarters to be provided gradually for officers on salaries of Rs. 100 and upwards.
		Lock-up.
52	129	To be attached to new Courts in Bombay instead of being separate for each division.
		Police Hospital.
53	119	Men in Hospital should draw allowances according to the leave to which they are entitled (at present in Bombay, they generally draw full allowances).
54	119	Calcutta, servants to be reduced by one-half.
		Lamosis (Bombay).
55	108	The Calcutta system of an Additional Constables Fund to be substituted, the profits of the Fund being utilised in providing leave allowances for the men.
		Prison Van.
56	110	Calcutta, Native drivers to be substituted for European.
57	126	Bombay, to be instituted.
		Telephones.
58	126	Madras to be extended to principal stations.
		Newspapers.
59	126	To be taken in and made available for Superintendents and Inspectors at Bombay (already done at Calcutta and Madras).
		Municipal contribution.
60	141	Bombay to be altered yearly, and not kept to the amount fixed in 1882.
61	141	Calcutta Suburban, to be raised.

	Calcutta.					Bombay.					Madras.				
	Present.		Proposed.		Decrease (−) or Increase (+).	Present.		Proposed.		Increase (+) or Decrease (−).	Present.		Proposed.		Increase (+) or Decrease (−).
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.—*concluded.*—															
A (14)—Number altered from 23 to 21 (Madras).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23,700 (*a*)	21	31,020 (*b*)	+ 8,220
European Sergeants—															
A (17)—Abolished in Madras (*c*)	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
A (18)—Reduction of 8 out of 48.	48	44,280	40	36,900 (*d*)	7,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native Officers—A (19)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	3,192	6	1,368 (*d*)	− 1,824
Constables—															
A (20)—Extra rupee to lowest grade (Madras) about 250 men.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3,000	+ 3,000
A (21)—Reduction (Madras) by allotment of 3 to a post instead of 4 (no data for estimating).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A (22)—Supply of lanterns at Government expense (roughly).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	+ 4,000	...	...	...	...	...
Government Guards—A (23)	...	60,523	...	45,000	− 15,523	...	32,552	...	25,068	− 7,484	...	16,536	...	9,044	− 7,492
Water Police (*e*)—															
A.—(26) (28) (29) (30) Levy of contributions from Port Trust.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,000 (*f*)	− 24,000	...	...	...	8,687 (*g*)	− 8,687
Mounted Police—A. (31) (*h*)	...	24,000	...	...	− 24,000	...	18,000	...	...	− 18,000	...	25,000	...	...	− 25,000
Reserve Police (*j*)—															
A (33)—Fire-Brigade Allowance to be credited to Government.	...	...	...	2,640	− 2,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Office establishment (*k*)—															
A (36)—Account Branch to be abolished except cashier.	11	8,952	1	1,080	272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arms Act—A (40)	1	3,000	...	...	− 3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*a*) *Inspectors*—

	Rs.	Rs.
2 first class at	200	400
3 second class at	150	450
5 third „	100	500
3 fourth „	75	225
13		1,575
Sub-Inspectors—		
10 at	40	400
23		1,975

The above include the reserve.

(*b*) The number of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors and their pay is not stated, but, as in the other cases, I think Mr. Giles intends the pay to be the same as in Calcutta; and I take 14 Inspectors at an average of Rs. 150, and 7 Sub-Inspectors at an average of Rs. 80:—

	Rs.	Rs.
14 at	150	2,100
7 at	80	560
Total		2,660

(*c*) Mr. Giles appears to have included part, if not all, of the charge for the European Sergeants in his estimate of the cost of the Mounted Police, and I therefore omit the saving here.

(*d*) Taken proportionately to the present cost.

(*e*) The financial effect of the proposals in A (24) (25) and (27) has been already included under the Superintendents and Inspectors and European Sergeants above.

(*f*) The cost of the Water Police appears to be—

	Rs.
Men	26,592
Contingencies	5,314
	31,906

I have taken ¾ of this as recoverable as in Calcutta.

(*g*) Whole cost of Beach Police (*i.e.*, Beach and Harbour Police excluding Inspector and Sergeant)

	Rs.	Rs.
		5,060
Harbour Police—		
Inspector	1,464	
Boat's crew	3,372	
Three fourths of	4,836 =	3,627
		8,687

The European Sergeant is included under the head so named above.

(*h*) Figures in this line are taken from Mr. Giles' paragraph 86. In the case of Madras he seems to include the cost of the European Sergeants, but I am not sure that he has taken the whole cost.

(*j*) A (34) has been included in the Inspectors, &c., above. A (35) is a doubtful economy.

(*k*) A (37) (38) and (39) do not appear to result in a saving; both reductions and increases are proposed, which are intended to balance one another.

CLASS B.

No.	Paragraph.	
		Matters requiring, or relating to, legislation.
1	134	General Police Law to be enacted for all the Presidency Towns (or even for the whole of India, with special provisions for Presidency Towns).
2	134	Police Laws at any rate to be made clear and succinct.
3	134	Howrah Police to be subordinated to Calcutta Commissioner.
4	128	Police to have power of taking bonds for appearance of complainants and witnesses.
5	128	Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner to have power of remanding case for additional 24 hours (*i.e.*, 48 hours in all).
6	21	Possession under suspicious circumstances of property, which cannot be accounted for, to be made punishable in Calcutta (as it already is in Bombay and Madras, and formerly was in Calcutta).
7	126	Municipalities to be compelled by law to light up the Towns at night for a sufficient number of hours.
		Matters relating to powers and privileges of Police.
8	41	Commissioner, Madras, to be independent of Inspector General.
9	125	" " to have same powers for promotion and punishment of subordinates as the other Commissioners.
10	56	Superintendents to be punishable only by orders of Government.
11	123	Madras constables to be allowed to use umbrellas on their beats.
12	74	" " have their hours of duty reduced, the close watch and Guard system being confined to the more populous parts.
		Matters relating to procedure.
13	128	Practice in Calcutta of taking every case to Deputy Commissioner to cease.
14	130	Practice in Madras of including in charge sheet an abstract of the evidence of each witness to cease.
15	131	Separate Registers of convictions kept at each station (Calcutta and Madras) to be abolished.
		Inspection of Presidency Police.
16	135	To be arranged for yearly by Inspector General and triennially by officer appointed by Government of India (perhaps Thuggee Superintendent).
		Nomenclature of Police.
17	136	To be the same in the three Towns.
		Funds.
18	133	Martin Fund to be more generally applied; possibly might be made an auxiliary to the reformatories.

	Madras.					Bombay.					Calcutta.				
	Present.		Proposed.		Increase (+) or Decrease (−).	Present.		Proposed.		Increase (+) or Decrease (−).	Present.		Proposed.		Decrease (−) or Increase (+).
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Commissioner—A (1) and (2)	1	18,000	1	22,000 (a)	+ 4,000	1	24,000 (b)	1	25,000 (a)	+ 1,000	1	12,000	1	25,000 (a)	+ 13,000
Deputy Commissioner—A (3) to (6)	1	9,000	1	6,600 (c)	− 2,400	1	11,400	1	9,000 (d)	− 2,400	1	18,000	1	7,200 (d)	− 10,800
Assistant Commissioner (A 7)	1	4,600	...	...	− 4,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superintendents—															
A (8) to (11)—Salaries	3	12,600	3	12,600	+ 12,600	7	29,400 (h)	7	29,400	...	8	39,600 (f)	8	31,800 (g)	− 7,800
A (13)—Horse Allowances	3	2,160	3	2,160	+ 2,160	6	4,320	6	4,320	...	7	5,040	7	5,040	...
Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors—															
A (15)—Reduced from 250 to 225 (Calcutta).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	18,000	6	16,200	− 1,800
A (16)—Special Prince's Dock Inspector abolished (Bombay).	...	...	...	...	− 2,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Increase or Decrease carried over.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Rs. 1,833⅓ + 250 a month = Rs. 2,083⅓.
(b) Omitting personal allowances.
(c) Rs. 1,833⅓ a month.
(d) The Deputy Commissioner's pay may be Rs. 450 to Rs. 700 according to grade. I take the average at Rs. 600; and in the case of Bombay include house rent in both present and proposed scales; in Calcutta free quarters are provided and no rent is paid.
(e) The Deputy Commissioner's pay may be Rs. 350 to 500; I take the average at Rs. 450, and add house-rent, as he is to have either rent or free quarters which are not provided under the present scale. The quarters now occupied by the Commissioner might be available for the Deputy Commissioner, and no additional expense for house-rent would be necessary.
(f) One at 600, 1 at 450 (average), 4 at 425 (average), 1 at 300, 1 at 250 = total 8 at 3,300.
(g) 6 at 350 (average), 1 at 300, 1 at 250 = 8 at 2,650.
(h) 1 Superintendent now gets 300 rising to 450, his average is taken at 375.

	Calcutta.					Bombay.					Madras.				
	Present.		Proposed.		Decrease (−) or increase (+).	Present.		Proposed.		Increase (+) or Decrease (−).	Present.		Proposed.		Increase (+) or Decrease (−).
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
Travelling allowances (*a*)—															
A (41)—Fixed Allowances (*b*).	...	...	26	3,120	+ 3,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
Special Allowances—															
A (44)—To be abolished credited to Government (*c*).	...	...	...	3,864	− 3,864	...	...	...	3,600	− 3,600	...	...	...	840	− 840
Police Hospital—															
A (54)—Calcutta servants to be reduced by one half.	...	1,926	...	963	− 963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prison Van—															
A (56)—Native Driver instead of European.	1	960	1	180	− 780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal contributions—															
A (60)—Bombay to be calculated at ¼ yearly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	−65,000(*d*)	− 65,000	...	...	...	...	...
A (61)—Suburban Municipality to pay 50 per cent. instead of 25 per cent.	...	...	...	− 38,411	− 38,411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total Decrease	...	...	...	...	− 99,293	...	...	...	...	−1,17,764	...	...	...	...	− 28,243

(*a*) No data for calculation of saving or otherwise from A (42) and (43).

(*b*) This will be an entirely new charge only in Calcutta. In Madras the allowances are now given; and in Bombay the actual expenses are charged as contingencies; the allowance may cost a little more or less.

(*c*) A list is appended of the allowances as far as I have been able to trace them. I have taken them all as credited to Government.

(*d*) Cost of Executive Force . . . 4,92,000

Deduct—

Government Guards	Rs. 33,000.	
Clothing Recoveries	„ 11,000.	44,000
		4,48,000
		3
		4)13,44,000
		3,36,000
Actual contribution		2,71,000
		65,000

SUMMARY.

Reduction of *Mounted Police*	...	...	...	...	24,000	...	...	...	...	18,000	...	...	...	...	25,000
Reduction of Government Guards	...	...	...	...	15,523	...	...	...	...	7,484	...	...	...	...	7,492
Other reductions of expenditure	...	...	...	...	14,855	...	...	...	...	− 320 (*e*)	...	...	...	...	−13,776(*e*)
Levy of increased contributions	...	...	...	...	38,411	...	...	...	...	89,000	...	...	...	...	8,687
Credit of allowances to Government	...	...	...	...	6,504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840
	...	...	...	...	99,293	...	...	...	...	1,17,764	...	...	...	...	28,243

(*e*) Increased Expenditure.

Special Allowances.

BOMBAY—			
Public Land Conveyance.			
Deputy Commissioner	Rs. 75		
3 Inspectors at 40	120		
Head Clerk	25		
		220	
Cattle Pound.			
1 Inspector at	15		
Head Clerk	15		
		30	
Arms and Ammunition.			
1 Inspector	50	50	
		300	
			3,600
CALCUTTA—			
B. I. S. N. Co.			
1 Inspector			
1 Do.	25		
	150		
		175	
Sale of Hydrant water to Shipping.			
Commission to Superintendent, Reserve Force	67	67	
Additional Constables Fund.			
1 Inspector			
2 Sergeants at 5	5		
1 Sowar	10		
1 Accountant	5		
	20		
		40	
Martin Fund.			
1 Clerk	10	10	
Petroleum Depôt Inspection.			
1 Inspector	30	30	
		322	
			3,864
MADRAS—			
Hackney Carriage Department.			
1 Inspector	50		
1 Sergeant	20		
		70	840

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 556 H. D.—9-12-87.—425

Exd.—A. R. M.

CURRENT NO. 1775

No. 482

FROM

A. P. MACDONNELL, ESQ.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.

Home Department.

Police.

CHIEF SECRETARY GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS 5 DEC 87

SIR,

Calcutta, the 5 December 1887.

WITH reference to the correspondence ending with the endorsement from this Department, No. 205, dated the 21st May 1887, I am directed to forward a copy of the Report submitted by Mr. A. H. Giles on the strength, cost and working of the Police in the Presidency Towns. I am also to enclose a summary of the proposals made in the Report. They appear to be of two classes, namely:—

A—Those which have a financial aspect, resulting in an increase or decrease of charge; and

B—Those which are made from an administrative point of view and which do not at all, or only in a very indirect manner, affect expenditure.

An estimate is given in the summary of the financial effect of all the proposals in class A, so far as the information furnished in the Report admits of an estimate being framed.

2. I am to request that the Governor in Council may be moved to consider the proposals made in Mr. Giles's Report so far as they affect the Town of Madras, and to favour the Government of India with an expression of his views on the subject.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. P. MacDonnell

Secretary to the Government of India.

Final G. 2071 III. 6-87.

5582

Received on 10 JAN 1888 No. 1773

From,

The Govt. of India.
Home Dept.

To

The Chief Secretary to the
Govt. of Madras.

Home Department,
(Police);
Simla, the 20 June 1888.

No. 242

Subject.

Mr. A. H. Giles' Report on the strength, cost, & working of the Police in the Presidency Towns.

SIR,

I AM directed to invite attention to the communication* marginally noted, and to request an early reply thereto.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. P. Hewett.

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

* No. 482, dated 9th Decr 1887.
subsequent reminder
No. —, dated —

RECEIVED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF MADRAS 29 JUN 88

Referred to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, for remarks.

(by order)
A. G. Cardew
Ag Under Secy.

No. 482

D/9th } Decr 87. Encl: 1 with 95 +7 s. c. of letter
D/15th }

Forwarding copy of Mr A. H. Giles' report on the Police in the Presidency Towns.

17/12

From

The Govt. of India

D/ 29
Pol/ 88

No 242

Reminder regarding
Mr. Giles' report on the
working of the Police in
the Presidency Town

No. 46. City Police Office. 36

Madras, 26th June 1888.

From Colonel T. Weldon.
THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
MADRAS

To The Honble Mr. H. E. Stokes.
Chief Secretary to Government
with the Governor - Stonehouse Hill.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward remarks on Mr. Giles' Report on the Presidency Police which Government were pleased to refer to me.

2 I regret the delay which has occurred in the submission of this report but the subject was important and required to be dealt with carefully. I have also had much work which demanded immediate attention and as I fear will be apparent the report had to be written piece-meal as opportunities allowed

3 The principal Cause of delay has been in obtaining Correct figures for Comparison - Even now, so far as the body of the Report is concerned, there may not be any impunity of results but the proposition Statement attached to the Report Correctly represents the actual proposals which I most respectfully Submit and very earnestly trust Government may Sanction - As the Police Force has hitherto been able to keep pace with the great Social and Commercial Changes, the spirit & precise of Education; and the altered Character of grave Crimes during the past twenty years.

4 The following documents are herewith returned -

1. Printed Copy Mr Giles Report with Summary (By Packet post)
2. Letter from Secretary to Government of India dated 9th December 1857 marked as Financial Comm. No 1778.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
Alexander Colonel
Actg Commissioner of Police

From
The Commissioner of Police
Madras.

To
The Chief Secretary to Govt
with the Governor
Pondicherry Hill

Dated 26th June 1858.
Received

No 46.
Enclosures 2.

Presidency Police.

Forwards remarks
on Mr Giles report on

CURRENT NO. 1

From
The Commissioner of Police
Madras.

To The Chief Secretary to Govt
with the Governor
Stonehouse Hill

Dated 26th June 1888
Received. 27th June 1888
F. Cover 1773 dt 27/6
No. 46 25. C.

Enclosures 2

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT MADRAS

Presidency Police.

Forwards remarks
on Mr Giles report on

Also a Diary report has been
sent to the Inspector General
of Police.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Madras 26th June 1888

My dear Stokes

I am sending in my report on the Presidency Police with all its manifest imperfections, although I could have liked to reprint it, but it has been too long delayed. I have been much puzzled by the figures. When I thought I had got all straight an accountant would make some objection and upset everything. However the proposition Statement represents what we really want and the body of the report may, by figures, be taken to represent our principles. All the Citizens have been complaining so loudly of the insufficiency of the Police they should not object to pay for a few more. What we want are decent men to train for the higher grades of native officers.

Yours
Edmund Cuddon

[9] ...ARIMENT.

9/0 181

From

...tal & Labour)

No.

Dated 26/6

Received 27/6

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Rep. Proceedings Police Report.

Home Department,
(Police);
Simla, the 24th Augt 1888.

Subject.

Regarding Mr. Giles' Report on the strength, cost and working of the Police in the Presidency Towns.

* No. 482, dated 9th Decr 1887.
subsequent reminder
No. 242, dated 20th June 1888.

CURRENT NO. 41

No. 361

CHIEF SECRETARY 1 SEP 88 GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

To The Chief Secretary to the Govt of Madras.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS 1 SEP 88 REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Sir,

I am directed to invite attention to the communication* marginally noted, and to request an early reply thereto.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

J. P. Hewett

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Judicial Office
CURRENT No.

From
The Gift of

No 361
Dy 24th August 1882
Ry 18th Dy 3

Reminds re gaol
Mr. Gibb's report

-42-

Sujdem Cardew

I have made a note of
Decrees passed and when
Re Memo: now as you may
like to begin at once. I will
send in a revised proposition
Statement.

As to the points you immediately
refer to:-

Head Quarts: There are only to be 117 Mtd Constb:
altogether the proposed Chf:
Constb: being merged in the
new Grading.

Probation of Sergts

The question of allowing the
lowest (3rd) grade Sergts to be
Confirmed on 60/- after a years
probation was unfortunately
not specially brought forward
I understood my proposals
were to be accepted but the
reduction of 8 men and 7 horses
were to be carried out. Mr Stokes
is not disposed to allow the 3rd
grade more than 50 leaving
them to succeed to vacancies
I argued that if they turn out well

After 2 years Probation they will have Earned their usual increase of 10 Rs. Perhaps you would kindly open to Hon'ble Mr. Talbot

Fort Guard

A deduction is to be made in Quard at the Fort as they have to gain the victualling and Company office to look after.

If you will kindly send me a Note of any Explanation of Figures he you require I will send it up from my office where all the Papers are.

We calculate Monthly Deduction of 3 Horses about 300 p.a.

Yr. Truly

13. 9. 88. Chandler

Since the Finance Committee wrote in 1886-
187, their proposals to make the Commrs of
Police Presidy of the Municipality [illegible] and to

(1 GO. 9 Sept 87 No. 966 F.
(2 GO 23 Nov. 86 No 12 F.
18 June 87 No. 734 F.

require the Municipal Commissioners to contribute to provincial expenditure on Police have been disposed of in the marginally noted orders. The first proposal has been dropped, & the Rs. 50000 now pd by the Commrs is on acct of Hospitals more than Police.

Moreover by the enactment of the Madras City Police Act, which has recently become law as Act III of 1888, the old Police Act VIII of 1867 is repealed, and the Commr has been made legally as well as actually independent of the Govt. The only suggestion of the Committee that remains is thus the proposed abolition of the office of Asst Commr, which is noticed below.

It will be seen that the detailed statement of grading, number & cost, given by the Finance Committee (see enclosure to G.O. 14 June 87. No 711) does not coincide with the "present scale" in the Commrs Proposition-Statement (Appendix A of this Report). This is due to several changes which have occurred in the interval. By G.O. 17 Jan. 87 No. 83, Govt sanctioned the formation of an Intelligence Branch (which besides the local allowance of Rs. 180 shown on pp. 39 of the Proposition Statement) added 7 men to the Force, as shown in the margin, & the Budget of 1887-88 contains an addl lump entry of Rs. 8000 to meet this expenditure. This has raised the No. of Inspectors from 11 (plus one 3rd cl. Marine Inspector) to 12 (plus both), & the Sub-Inspectors fr. 8 to 10.

1 3rd grade Inspector.
2 Sub-Inspectors
4 1st grade Hd Constables.

Again the Fin: Committee show the cost of 23 Serjeants at Rs 15540 pm. : but it has since been reduced - by G.O. 28 June 87 No. 1367 - to Rs. 15330 the difference of Rs. 10 being shown in Col. Weldon's proposition statement as local allowance to the Serjeant major.

7 The figures given by the Finance Committee as to Hd Constables differ fr. Col. Weldon's only by the addition of the 4 men belonging to the Intelligence Branch.

8 The first 27 paras. of Mr Giles' report are more or less introductory. Paras. 28 to 51 deal with the Controlling Staff, as distinguished from the Executive Force. His general conclusion is given in para. 138, viz. that the controlling staff in Madras is unnecessarily strong and costly, while more supervision of the executive is wanted. The first part of this proposition Col. Weldon controverts in paras. 5 and 53 of his Report. In the para. last named, a comparative Statement for the three Presidy Towns is given, and of course, if Superintendents are to be included as part of the controlling staff, Madras shows up well: but if the line is drawn above Supts, the Madras expenditure is high in proportion to property & pop[n] protected. Taking the latter view, Mr Giles proposes to abolish the Asst Commr, at the same time introducing a new class of Superintendents on little inferior pay. The Finance Committee's proposal to abolish the Asst Commr was intended to produce an economy, but Mr Giles has no such intention. The question now is simply whether, as a matter of administrative convenience, it is better to have an Asst Commr and 2 Superintendents or to have 3 Superintendents. Col. Weldon much prefers the former plan, his reasons

Referred to
recommend one Supt
in addition to the present
in 350 also. To state our
opinion that the present
strength of Police under
the Municipality is required
for the maintenance of
peace & for suppressing
disorderly work & for
[illegible]
12 Sept

I should like to have Col. Weldon up here for a couple of days to discuss this & some other questions. The advantage of having an Officer like the assistant to whom he can delegate his functions is very great and I should be sorry to change the present convenient system of having a deputy for Black Town. I do not like Mr Giles' idea that the Supt should be a young assistant & employed at the central Office. His 3 [illegible] seem contradictory. At the same time I want to know how Col. W. proposes to work his 2 Supts or Chief Inspectors. Is one to be put under the Supt & one under himself? If so they will be simply out-door Assistants. The matter seems to require practical elucidation.

I think it would be a very good thing to get Col. Weldon up. We may [illegible] the 30000 Rs. But I should like to have 10 or 15 thousand on the Reserve & [illegible] Police. That is to my mind, the leading point.

[illegible]
Dep
5 Sept

Jud Copies Sep 87
RECEIVED
13 SEP 1887

From

Judicial Department.

C. Nos. 1773/87 and 2765/88.

the Govt. of India, Home dept. 1482, 9 Dec 87.
the Comm^r of Police, Madras, no. 46, 26 June 88.

FOR ORDERS.

1. These papers relate to the comparative enquiry into the working of the Police of the three Presidency Towns, which was instituted at the suggestion of the Finance Committee.

2. The original remarks of the Finance Committee on the Madras City Police are at page 208, 212, of Volume I of their Report. Their suggestions* are noted in the margin. Some further information was collected later, viz given (Sec. C, Miscellaneous) at page 605 et seq of the report of the Finance Commissioners with the Govt of India 1887†. It is there remarked that the difference in cost between the three Presidency towns is sufficiently large to justify special enquiry. The Govt of India adopted the suggestion, after a reference to Local Govt^s, & deputed Mr Giles, a Dy Supt from Bengal to make the enquiry. His Report, dated 16th August 1887, was forwarded to this Govt with Mr MacDonnell's letter, no. 482, dated 9th Dec 1887, asking for an Expression of opinion on Mr Giles' proposals so far as they affect the town of Madras, and the papers have been referred to the Comm^r of Police, he has submitted his reply in the second of the foregoing papers. A reminder C No. 2791 was received from India on the 29th June, & there is also a D.O. letter from Col. Weldon, dated 26 June, which contains nothing of importance.

* (1) abolition of the Asst Comm^rs unless (3) adopted.
(2) separation or independence of the Comm^r from the Govt.
(3) Combination of Comm^r & Presid^y of the municipality, as in Calcutta.
(4) contribution by municip^ties to cost of Police.

† See with G.O. 4 June 87. No. 711 Fin^l.

* G.O. 12th April 87. No 793.

being: —

(1) that it is useful to have an officer possessing a distinct legal position, who can perform the functions of the Commr in his absence or in his aid, & thus enable the Commr to leave his office, move about, & inspect.

(2) that it is useful to have a native gentleman in this position (see Giles para 59).

The reasons on the other side are: —

(1) the whole town is divided betn the Commr, his Deputy, the former taking 4, the latter 3 divns. The Deputy might be asst; why then should the Commr?

(2) so far as the asst Commr does executive work, he should belong to the executive staff, not to the controlling staff; so far as he is occupied in clerical duties, his appt is an unnecessary waste of power. for —

(3) in Bombay, where the work is heavier & better done than in Madras, the Commr gets on with only one Deputy.

There seems to be much force in the (1), and (3) of these reasons; and it is submitted that a simple consideration of the arguments urged on both sides will lead to the conclusion that the addition to the controlling staff (of the asst Commr) is not shown to be necessary, & that the money would better be spent on an executive officer such as a Supt. The pay of Col. Weldon's Chief Supts.

As regards the Deputy, Mr. Giles states that only minor duties should be delegated to him, that his functions would therefore not call for the exercise of much tact or ability, & that therefore he need not be an officer of high standing, & may be drawn from among the senior asst Supts, & thus draw Rs. 350 to Rs. 500; plus house rent or free quarters instead of Rs. 750 as at present.

Col. Weldon again combats this position. Indeed, so long as Madras town is divided as is at present the case, betn the Commr & the Deputy, it is obvious that the D's duties are far from unimportant. Mr. Giles's proposal involves the adoption of the Bombay system,

under wh the Commr keeps the general supervision of the whole town in his hands, delegating to the Dy, not the independent charge of a certain portion, but certain subordinate duties over the whole. Prima facie this seems the proper method, & as a matter of experience, it is said to have worked well in Bombay. But even adopting this division of labour, it seems by no means clear that the Dy's pay & position should be reduced to that of an asst District Supt. It is true that Mr. Giles has recommended a similar reduction in Calcutta & Bombay; but it is not certain that it is unlikely that the local Govts will accept the recommendation. Col. Weldon proposes to reduce the pay from Rs. 750 to Rs. 700, but for the sake of saving Rs. 600 p.a. it seems hardly worth while to make a change. Rs. 750 places the appt just betw the 2nd & 3rd grades of Dt Supt, & considering the additional expense of the Presidency town, it seems well to retain the higher pay, unless a 4th grade Dt Supt is considered to be usually of sufft standing for the post of Dy Commr.

Mr. Giles recommends that the Commr himself should get a consolidated salary of Rs 1500–2000 in 5 annual instalments, but the Govt of India have not included this in their summary of the proposals. Col. Weldon (para 59) abstains from recommending the increase, as he attaches more importance to retaining an experienced Deputy & a native gentleman of good position & influence as Asst. Rs. 1500 seems enough for the Commr, as it is well ahead of the D's salary, & the only better appt is the Inspector Generalship.

The result of the foregoing proposals, if adopted would be as shown in the margin.

Controlling Staff			
	present	proposed	saving
Commr.	Rs. 1500	1500	—
Deputy.	Rs. 750	750	—
asst.	Rs. 350–400	—	350–400

FOR ORDERS.

The pay now drawn by the Asst. Comm^rs thus becarried forward towards the cost of strengthening the Executive Force.

Mr Giles deals with the Executive Force in paras. 52 to 76. It is obviously the most important branch of the enquiry.

The first point is that regarding Superintendents or as Col. Weldon prefers to call them Chief Inspectors. This class of officer exists in Bombay & Calcutta but not at present in Madras. Mr Giles & Col. Weldon agree in recommending their introduction, the former saying that they are "the backbone of a city police". (para 52). It is curious to find that nearly 20 years ago Col. then Capt Weldon made the same proposals, in a Memorandum on City Police as Mr Giles submitted to Govt (Govt Gen 192 June 1869. No 1027) but his proposals on this & other points were scouted by Mr Robinson and Major Hearn, & shelved by the Govt (See G.O. 21st Jan 1874. No 95.) The reason for opposing the introduction of Chief Inspectors in 1869 was that the Chief Inspector would act as a non-conductor breaking the "rapport" betn the Comm^r and his force. Whatever argument of rapport may have been possible in 1869, the Comm^rs time is too much occupied with work now to allow him to personally exercise a direct & elevating action on the force. But the chief argument in this, as in other matters, is the appeal to experience, which shows that this grade of Chief Inspector or Superintendent has been eminently useful in Bombay and Calcutta, & involves the adoption of the same system.

Call him Supt 12 Rs

* Of course, as already stated, Col. W. wishes to retain the Asst Comm^r on Rs. 350, instead of 1 Supt: if, however, the Asst Comm^r is abolished, a 3rd Chief Insp^r will take his place.

‡ comp: Mr Giles: total per annum Rs. 14760
proposal in note: " " Rs. 12600.
deduct Asst Comm^r salary at 8⅓ Rs. 4600
Net increase Rs: 8000

Inspectors.	Present.	Proposed.	
1st class. 2: pay	Rs. 200	2 Pay.	Rs. 200.
horse allow.	Rs. 15	Conveyance all.	15.
house rent.	Rs. —	House rent.	15
2nd class. 3: pay	Rs. 150	3. pay	Rs. 150.
horse allow	Rs. 15	Conveyance all.	15
house rent	Rs —	House rent.	15
3rd class: 6: pay	Rs. 100	5. pay	Rs. 100
horse allow	Rs. 15.	Conveyance all.	15
house rent.	Rs. 7	House rent.	15
4th class: 3: pay	Rs. 75	2 pay	Rs. 75
horse all:	Rs. 15	Conveyance all:	10
house rent (2 only)	Rs. 7	House rent	15
13		12	

Total increases Rs. 131 p.m.
decreases Rs. 100 p.m.
net increase Rs 31 pm = Rs 372 p.a.

Sub Inspectors	Present	Proposed	Saving
	10 at Rs. 40	9 at Rs 40	46 p.m.
	Conveyall Rs. 6.	Conveyall Rs. 6.	= 552 p.a.

Net decrease Rs 180 p.a.

HCO

para. 6 of his Rept Col Weldon details the duties to wh they would be put. Mr Giles proposed to have 3 at salaries of Rs. 350 pm. plus horse allowance at Rs. 60 pm. each. Col. Weldon proposes the same number at Rs. 300 pm. plus Rs. 25/ conveyance allowance and Rs. 25/- house rent. The latter proposals may be accepted ‡. The net increase would be Rs. 8000.

The second branch of the Executive Force to be dealt with is that of the Inspectors and Sub Inspectors. The present staff & allowances are shown in the margin, contrasted with those proposed by Col. Weldon.

As regards Inspectors, little comment is required. Their general position will be improved by the prospect of promotion to the rank of Chief Inspector: house-rent at a uniform rate of Rs. 15 a month is to be given: one Inspector is to be reduced from the 4th class, to be taken from the Reserve (Col Weldon's para. 37): & the net increase is only Rs. 372 per annum. These proposals are practically those of Mr Giles; he notes that their pay is anything but liberal & the house rent quite insuffr (para 62). He does not propose any specific increase of pay, nor the reduction in nos.

As Sub Inspectors, the only change recommended by Col. Weldon is the reduction of one from the Reserve (para. 37), at a yearly saving of Rs. 552.

Assuming that these proposals are adopted, the result as regards Inspectors & Sub Inspectors, is a decrease of Rs. 180 p.a. This decrease is rendered possible by the proposed employment of Chief Inspectors as above.

Thirdly: comes the question of the Serjeants, a point on wh. Mr. Giles & Col. Weldon are least in agreement.

Col. Weldon writes at great length on this question in para. 9 of his Report, but here as elsewhere, he seems to have a good deal missed the point of Mr. Giles' remarks, but undoubtedly Mr. Giles' own proposals are obscure & confused.

In para. 65 Mr. Giles would abolish the 23 existing Serjeants, & replace them by adequately paid Inspectors & Sub Inspectors. But he makes no provision for any increase to the staff of Inspectors & Sub Insprs, & so the summary prepared in the Judl secretariat provides for the total abolition of the Serjts; but provides nothing to take their place! Mr. Giles proposes that the Madras City should be divided into 3 divisions, each consisting of 7 stations, making a total of 21, as at present, with an Inspector or Sub Inspector in charge of each. But as there are already 13 Insp^rs & 10 Sub Insp^rs, he has provided for no increase in the proposing to abolish the Serjeants.

All this is obviously due to oversight, but the fact is not clearly brought out by Col. Weldon or. The question is whether the Serjeants should be retained under that name, or whether the grade should be abolished & replaced by Inspectors on better pay. Col. Weldon proposes to do but little for them. Their present rates are shown in the margin. He would raise the house rent all round to Rs. 12 & he wd give each man in the lowest grade Rs. 60 at the end of a year's probation. He says, however, that all the Serjeants are inevitably in debt: & it ought to be considered therefore, whether the petty increase of Rs. 5 in house rent is enough, or whether it would not be better to raise their pay & reduce numbers.

involves the adoption of one scheme,

× A certain number of Europeans must be available wherever there is an Outpost or Station to deal with. The number might perhaps be reduced and the pay of the Serjeant retained improved. Of this more later.

Serjeants.

1st grade. 8 - pay Rs. 70.
2nd - 8 - Rs. 60.
3rd - 7 - Rs. 50.
20 get house rent at Rs. 7.

× & wife probably always both.

Serjeant

9 extra 4th grade Inspectors
pay Rs. 75 & 90 = Rs. 810.
rent Rs. 15 & 90

11 5th grade Insp^rs.
20 pay Rs. 70 & 82 = Rs. 902
rent Rs. 12 & 82
Rs. 1712.

cp present cost Rs 1530

net increase Rs. 182 pm
= Rs. 2184 p.a.

I am disposed to accept Col. Weldon's opinion but here again add the old [illegible] some explanation. There is some Confusion between European constables, Sergeants & Chief Constables. The question of giving a charge allowance to the Station Officer may also be discussed & might get rid of one at least of these ambiguous designations.

[illegible] agreed to reduce 3 Serjeants & their horses & to dismount 4 others, thereby reducing the horses further by 4

(2 Sept)

& also to give charge allowance to 10 Officers in charge of Stations & the Beach Police Station & 5 of the sub stations & to regrade Head Constables

Saving by abolition of Sowars - Rs 5044 p.a.
+ cost of the horses

See Mr. Giles' para 103 where he speaks of 138 horses

as follows omitting Chief Constable

Vide 15 on 25
20 on 20
32 on 15
58 on 12

12 Sept Constable

Col. Weldon's shows the cost of his proposals to involve an increased cost of Rs. 180 p.m. or Rs. 2160 per annum (this already allows honorarium for 20 out of 23, perhaps the correct figure is Rs. 2472). It is submitted that it might be better to adopt Mr. Giles' suggestions by turning the Serjeants into 5th & 6th class Inspectors at the rates and cost shown in the margin - By the arrangement proposed:-

(1) only 3 men would be lost -
(2) the increased cost would be only Rs 2 pm more than Col W. proposes
(3) instead of the men being all inevitably in debt they would presumably be sufficiently well paid.
(4) the grade, to wh Mr Giles objects would be abolished.

There remains the question whether these men should be & the Inspectors should be supplied with horses. Mr Giles in para 86 etseq expresses a strong opinion against them, mainly on the ground that the cost is prohibitive: he also contends that they are of little use either to control traffic or check rioters. Col. Weldon's answer to these criticisms is in para. 9. It is not very conclusive, but the chief point made is as regards patrolling. These the mounted Inspector has an undeniable advantage, & considering the extent of the Madras town limits it would be unwise to abolish the horses altogether. Still the expense is great. In 1886-87, purchase of horses came to Rs. 2070, cost of feeding including hire of syces etc Rs. 12049 = total Rs. 14119 & the budget estimates for 87-88 was Rs 14,408, & for 88-89, Rs. 14518. Mr Giles says there is a horse for every Inspector & Serjeant, total 36 + apparently there are 4 more for the 4 Sowars. Some reduction here is evidently possible. All the Inspectors do not patrol, only for the Sowars they must, on Col

Weldon's own evidence (bottom of page 26) be a waste, as only the best men - Europeans - should be mounted. It is submitted that some retrenchment should be insisted on here. There are in future to be only 11 Insprs (the Marine one can't need a horse), & if the Serjts were reduced in number to 20, a maximum of 30 horses would suffice.

In fact, it is a matter for doubt whether these mounted men are worth the heavy cost: the existence of horses, prob: leads to an unnecessary amount of patrolling. Most people have come across the mounted policeman, sauntering round the quiet roads of the Adyar in the late afternoon, where he must be very nearly useless. For the Rs. 14000 split on horses, another 17 European police officers at Rs 70 pm. each could be obtained.

The fourth branch of the Executive Force is the Subordinate & Native Officers, referred to by Mr. Giles in paras. 66 & 67 of his report.

Mr. Giles' remarks are not of much importance. He shows (1) that the rates of pay to this class of officer are very low in Madras, (2) that their number is large in proportion to the Force. He proposes to reduce 8 head Constables for the reserve, & to utilize this pay to create a higher grade of Hd Constables. As usual, the Secretariat ignores the part of the proposal which refers to expenditure.

Col. Weldon's remarks are in para. 11 of his Report. There are 21 stations, 7 central & 14 subordinate in Madras. Col. Weldon says there are only 73 Hd Constables available for these 21 stations, or at the rate of 3½ per station. Col. Weldon says there should be 93, viz

[illegible] Please see the amt of their duties in App. B p. xxxiii. Weldon says these men are no longer even patrols, "are taking an intelligent share in general duties" App. B. which is admitted to be correct does it show? It is submitted that these men should be made Inspectors, & be clearly charged with other duties than regulating traffic respecting beat constables.

Here again I want explanation from Govt why Col. W asks for 18 more Head Constables, while in Bombay the ratio of Head Constables for each beat is exactly the same - the maximum the standard a beat = 1 Hd. Constable on the beat. What say they? Is it [illegible] of present provided?

The 18 Hd Const. added after the Note given under Note IV & VI (1) p. 30 - viz 2 for [illegible] Dist. Supt.

What Col Weldon comes in last of these & the only effectual suppression the number of Insp Officers must be increased and in reason even to the supervising [illegible]

[illegible] are to be [illegible] to Inspectors & 8 Hd Const. who are to be [illegible] to Inspectors & 1 Hd Const. who are to be [illegible] to Inspectors & 1 Hd Const. who are to be [illegible] to Inspectors & 1

has been in force for 20 years, and in 1869 Col Brewer, Dep. Teasurer made almost the same complaints as Col. Weldon does now.* And yet Col Weldon says "we recognise the laws of nature". Mr Giles' suggestion that it would be well, if the numbers can't be increased, to limit the Beats to the more closely populated parts is obviously wise, but Col. Weldon (para 74) apparently disapproves.

The actual proposals made by Col Weldon are to increase the No. of Constables by 115 (see prop. statement), to re-arrange the grades, & raise the pay of each by Re 1. The figures are shown in the margin. The increased cost is 1523 Rs pm or Rs. 18276 per annum. Mr Giles' proposal was to give Re 1 extra to each existing constable: this would cost Rs. 701 pm or Rs. 84 12 per annum. Col Weldon's scheme is somewhat cheaper.

The percentage of increased strength is 16·4. How far this is sufft it is impossible to say with certainty, but it does not seem likely to be sufft if the present system of beats is continued. Thus 581 constables now on beat duty (Col. W's para 11) have 52 hours work in 3 days: allowing 115 fresh constables & 16 saved from Government guards, the total 692 would still have 42 hours work in 3 days, & this is far too much 32 hours ought to be the max. viz = 12, 12, & 8. To reduce the work to this level, 150 more men would be required. It is therefore submitted that one or two things must be done - either the force increased or the work diminished. When the pressing nature of the wants of the rank & file are considered, the propriety of retaining the mounted Serjeants at a cost of nearly Rs. 30000 per annum becomes more & more doubtful

Col. Weldon says these should be [illegible]

* Capt Tennant (5th Sep 1869) - "The Madras beat constable only sleeps in his hut one night in four, & with the exception of 2 hours daily for his meals, is continuously on duty for 5 days & 4 nights. Human nature will not be cheated of her sleep, & the weary constable is too frequently found dozing in a sunny corner" - G.O. 21st Jan 1874. No. 95.

present.		proposed
1st Grade. 237	pay Rs. 9.	- 204 - Rs. 10.
2nd - 236	- Rs. 8	- 204 - Rs. 9
3rd - 228	- Rs. 7	- 408 - Rs. 8.
701.		816.

* This is almost exactly what was instituted by the Commission in 1888. They suggested 181 horses. To these subsequently added: 115 + 14 = 129.

* Total increase Rs 18276 p.a.
cost of 115 newmen at 8 Rs pm. Rs. 11040 p.a
increase to existing force: Rs. 7236 p.a.

x Col Weldon considers it deficient. It would no doubt be quite easy were it not for financial considerations to work from the figure of increase which he gives to as I understand him the lowest compatible with reasonable efficiency. 42 hours work is better than 52. 32 would no doubt be better but that means more men and where is the money for this to be found?

x This cannot be done as there is nothing to be done in that matter as they are to increase the strength

payment. Rs. 20520 p.a.
cost of horses 23/36 of Rs. 14500 = Rs. 9200.

* Deft: Col. W's proposals = Rs. 1710 pm
14 at Rs 82 = Rs 1148
saving Rs. 562 = 6744 p.a.

x This might be done but the pay of those retained should be increased as Col Weldon says that they cannot keep out of debt on their present salaries

x Each Offl might be called upon to pay for his guard but it would be nothing better than paying Land Tax the money would still have to come out of Provincial Funds.

33. This concludes the proposals relating to the "main body" of the Police. The results as noted as above, involve the following increases & decreases in charge:-

Col Weldon's proposals		Suggested in the note
Capt Rolling staff - 3 dy Comm. Rs. 600. —	} Rs. 4600 —	} Rs. 4600 —
ast Comm Rs. 400 —		
Executive - Chief Inspectors - Rs. 8400 +	= Rs. 12600 +	= Rs. 12600 +
Inspectors & Sub-Inspectors } Rs. 180 —	= Rs. 180 —	= Rs. 180 —
Serjeants . . . . Rs. 2160 +	= Rs. 2184 +	= Rs. 2184 +
Head Constables . . Rs. 4812 +	= Rs. 2820 +	= Rs. 2820 +
Constables . . . Rs. 18276 +	= Rs. 18276 +	= Rs. 18276 +
Total increases Rs. 33648	+ Rs. 35880	
" decreases Rs. 1180.	— Rs. 4780	
Net increase Rs 32468 p.a.	Rs. 31100	

On either scheme, it is however obvious that a large increase is necessary. It is further uncertain whether the increase to the force of constables is sufft. It is a matter for consideration whether the Serjeants must not be reduced to 14 i.e. one for each sub-station, these being an Inspector for central station, & graded as 5-grade Insp. at Rs. 82 - or a part of them at 90; this would give a further saving of about Rs. 6750 per annum, & suffice to pay, with the saving on horses, another hundred constables of the 3rd grade.

34 The next subject referred to by Mr Giles - paras. 77 to 83 is Government Guards, touched on by Col. Weldon in paras: 18 et seq. An abstract of the latter's proposals is given at page 21 of his Report, but it seems inaccurate. It is unnecessary to go all thro' the proposals. Submitted that the proposals in the text (page 17 et seq), relating to Govt House, Secretariat's Treasury, Stamp office, Telegraph Stores, Medl Stores, Chepauk, water Cistern Guard, & Fort Guard may be approved. As regards the Gun carriage, the Milit Dept [illegible]

be asked. but as the Police guard supplied is paid for in cash by the Mil: Dept, any change would not make much difference in Police expenditure.

As regards the Magts' Courts & the Justices' Jails, it is submitted that Col. Weldon's proposals should be agreed with. If honorary magistrates are appointed, any reduction in the Police detailed to the Courts will be impossible, & any increase should be resisted. The reasons given in Col. Weldon's para. 29 for retaining the Justices' Jails, seem good ones.

The Water Police are the subject of Mr. Giles' paras 81-83. The staff consists of a 3rd Cl. Insp^r, a 2nd Grade Serj^t, 4 Hd Consts, and 40 constables. Mr. Giles' remarks come to very little, as they are contingent on the shore sides of the harbour premises being railed in, but the Gov^t of India Summary, as usual inaccurate, omits this condition.

As regards this branch of the Police & its duties, reference is invited to G/O. 11 July 1887: No 1483, & the Notes & correspondence therein recorded. Col. Weldon's present remarks (para. 32) are not clear. The Mil Dep^t is the Marine or Beach Police, & they are now referred to by Mr. Giles & Col. Weldon as the Water Police. The Boats' crews are separate. (see Prop^d Statement). Mr. Giles distinguishes betw: the Marine Police & the Harbour Police, but there is no such distinction. Port dues bear half the cost of the Beach or Marine Police. under the G/O. above named, & Col. Weldon suggests that the other half should be debited to the Harbour Trust funds. It is doubtful whether this could be enforced.

Reduction is perhaps impossible: the two European are certainly required – more here than elsewhere.

State in the order that it was under stood there took up and surprise & ask Col. G. to report further as to doing away with the Justices' Jail in the Sonth a port time. 12 Sept

X Please see Statement at para 141 Mr. Giles' report.

The Detective Police does not require much notice. Under the G/O, already mentioned, of the 17 Jan. 87 No. 83, certain increases for the formation of an Intelligence Branch have been made, but the men required for this branch are not distinguished from the rest of the ordinary Executive, & have therefore been already referred to above. Col. Weldon proposes to make a trifling saving on the Local allowances (Rs. 160 to be reduced to Rs. 90), & the work will be supervised by the new Chief Inspectors.

The Reserve is closely connected with the Detective or Intelligence Branch. In Col. Weldon's Prop^d Statements, it have been dealt with, as a whole. The Reserve or A dep^t is not distinguished, & it seems unnecessary to go into the details with regard to it now.

The remarks of Col. Weldon in para's. 40 & 50 of his Report may be briefly noticed:–

Travelling allowances: actual expenses to Serjeants & Hd Consts. Special expenses to Hd Consts. fixed allow^e of Rs. 4 to Europeans on change of Station – } recommended by Col. Weldon will be approved.

No travg allce to be given 12 Sept

Special allowances – recommended to be withdrawn for the Reserve Insp^r, Serj^t employed on Hackney Carriage work. m^t be approved.

12 Sept

Leave – the maintenance of a provision for allowances of men on leave is recommended: but nothing definite is proposed, & the cost will not be small. Nothing can be done here, except to increase the general strength of the force.

The proposal I understand to be the grant of a fund or contingent allowance equal to $(2\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{4})\ 3\frac{3}{4}$ % of the pay of the whole subordinate ranks, & to be supplemented by certain private receipts. The amt of each can easily be calculated. No men must have some leave, even if on half pay.

No all^ce for Sr^t now the strength is increased 12 Sept

Pension – Should anything be said to India on this point?

Agreed 12 Sept Accommodation – has practically been already disposed of. Increased allowances are to be given.

Para. 46 – m^t be comm^d to Govt.

Para 48. The subjects here referred to m^t repay further consideration. From the figures in paras. 14 and 21 of Mr. Giles, it is certain

Either that Calcutta & Bombay do not register & look after enough of their crimls, or that Madras registers far too many. The nº of Penal Code offences in Madras is much less than either in Calcutta & Bombay: yet the nº of criminals registered under surveillance is immensely larger. It is probable that the Madras Registers are not worked intelligently, & as in the case of Constables' hours of work above noticed, a desire to do too much has hindered anything being accomplished. The last review of the Police Rept had some remarks on this point.

Col. Weldon's attention must now be drawn to it. Submitted the registers should be confined to the "criminal classes", persons habitually concerned with crime, & shld not include every one once convicted of theft. * as regards the abstract of evidence in the charge sheet, orders are requested. It seems to be work wh should not fall on the Police.

Para 49 - Proposal must be passed over in silence.

The only other matters that seem to need mention are: -

Col. Weldon's Para. 56 - Conservancy. His proposals may be accepted.

His Para 57. This contains a nº of proposals wh concern the Fmle dept & really are of very little practical importance, as they will not make Govt richer or poorer, being mostly paper transfers. The fact that increased expenditure on the Madras Town Police must be incurred, & this fact cannot be altered by adding assets now credited to other dep-ts -

(1) as regards the contribn of Rs. 50000 since withdrawn - as in Bombay -

Agreed, 12 Sept

* The present system may involve much work both in & out of the Police, whether this is advisable & when time is ripe.

* Upon whom must it fall then? The system has been in force for years and has worked well. Mr. Fells suggestions do not seem to be any improvement &.

* They may not do this but they should be asked whether reductions can be made in present expenditure which will allow of increase in some items of the Police by Col Weldon cannot be taken into account in calculating what additional sums will be necessary if the increases proposed by him are accepted. Others are more pressing. &

(a) to (e) & (i) can also safely be taken into account. (f) is a municipal matter & may perhaps also be allowed for. &

are provincial. As to (h) if the persons connected with the Coroner are required to they will show that certain special officers were to be employed at the several stations to do the work & that their cost was to be met from the savings. To this extent we may at least claim a contribution from Imperial towards the Police Superintendents or whoever is to do the work. As to (f) we have vested with the municipality for the contract period of 15 years. We cannot touch stamps (c) & the only chance is before the Commn to set apart (at least nominally) a special Establishment. Capt Jones remarks Police & Port Police. (c) has been disposed of above. (a) & (b) clearly fall to Police assets but the amount is uncertain.

See para. 5 of Hon Mr. Stokes' Note for orders on G.O. 62 June 88 Nº 1205

* Is it known that they are [illegible] &

I think we should guide the 30000 PHH 22 Aug

57

now recovered from the Municipality, it is credited under ~~Original~~ XXV Miscellaneous; Contributions, & though doubtless a part of it is on acct of Police charges, it is not clear that it can be set off against any actual increase of expenditure on Police:

(2) the saving of Rs. 8500 expected from the abolition of the Coroner. This, it is believed, will be imperial; at any rate during the present contract: but the abolition is not yet effected, & may take years yet, as legislⁿ is necessary.

(3) Fees in stamps are ¾ Provincial, but clearly this revenue cannot be cut up & divided among the depts in connection with wh it is obtained. Fees paid in cash are more legitimate Police receipt, but the Budget estimate for 1888-89 was only Rs. 100. (see XVII Police: Budget Estimates)

(4) the fees on licences for music & on places of public resort might be credited to XVII Police. It is doubtful whether they now are so. If this is done, some small increase of revenue may be expected under the new Public Places Act Oct 1888.

(5) the proposed change in the Constitution of the workhouse does not concern us. The charges apparently fall under 32 Miscellaneous, Provincial, & the saving wld not accrue to the Police. The saving is also very small, & the expediency of the change doubtful.

Col. Weldon's proposition statement shows a total increased charge of Rs. 31644 per annum net: & it may be taken that Rs. 30000 per annum will be needed to carry out the reorganizn of the Madras

City Police = even if some reduction in Serjts. & horses is made: The money is needed, & Bombay & Calcutta cost far more.

RLP.
18 July.

The practical result of Mr. Giles visit are that Govt. have been told what they knew long enough ago, viz that the Madras City Police as understood and well worked, that the organization of the force is not as good as it might be, that it is not strong enough for the work which is expected of it and that for reasonable efficiency & the required work, this can only be obtained by extra expenditure.

A small increase in the force could be effected by carrying out the purely departmental reductions mentioned in para 5 of Col Feldons letter, but a very large portion of the money required for the additions which he declares called for will have to be found from Provincial funds.

The only item in the cost of the existing force which appears open to the pruning knife is the body of European Sergeants and the horses which amount to some Rs. 30,000 per annum.

In paras 9, 10 & 59 of his letter, Col Feldon shows cause why mounted men should be retained, but, though many reasons should be shown in the opinion of a body able and experienced an Officer as the present Commr., reduction in this item though not very great seems possible. It is on the other hand the one which at seems desirable when through a reduction is made in the pay of the Sergeants.

Col. Feldons proposals as the result of increase of the force appear (from the proposition statement subsequently sent to him) to be 2 Chief Inspectors - 18 Hd. Constables and 115 Constables. He, on the other hand, would abolish 1 Insp. and 1 Sub Insp. Col Feldons estimate (as shown in the proposition statement) of the number of constables required is similarly near the increase recommended by the Committee which sat in 1883 (GO No. 2460 dated 19th Feb. 1883) Col Js GO No. 2460 dated 19th Feb. 1883) Col Js seems not to have been aware. This Committee (para 20 of their report para 13 of the GO quoted above) suggested an addition to the then force of 184 men. Subsequently (GO Fin. Dept No 2204 dated 16th Sept. 1884) 64 men were added and said to be out of savings on the Police Budget. 64 + 115 (the number which Col Feldon now asks for) = 179 or only two men less than the proposal given by the Committee.

The gross cost of the increase proposed appears to be Rs 37,704 + Rs 1820 (clothing for 120 Constables) = Rs 40,524. Col Feldon has said nothing hitherto about the Head Clerk & Peons but he speaks of the necessity of 120 men as the increase. The proposition Statement shows 175 men - 18 Hd. Constables, 132 Constables, which is the figure mentioned in para 62 of his letter. In para 57 Col Feldon has given his views as to how the necessary funds can be made up.

Of the items mentioned by him, 1(a) (b) (c) (d) (8) (9) & (c) can alone be taken as certain and (a) & (b) involve cutting down the Balance of the Deputy & Asst. Commrs. As regards (d) it is thought that if the pruning proposed could be made it could not be credited to Police as the

Case (h). (f) would be a breach of faith with the Municipality - then supposing that Govt. could manage to take the money from them. (k) is an unit which depends upon whether Govt. will consent to allow the Harbour Funds and Port-Funds with the whole cost of the Marine Police. (m) (n) are admittedly estimates without data.

As for (k). What is collected in Rangoon must go to Municipal Revenues. The cash actuals of 1885-86 under the head which this item embraces, were Rs 3,55,000 in 1886-87 they were "Nil". Col Fielden's estimate would therefore seem to be decreasing high. Rs 50,000 would be a very liberal forecast. Adopting this and allowing Col F's estimates under (m) (n) obtained, it appears that the following amounts only can be taken into calculation in estimating the total extra cost which Col Fielding's proposals would cost Govt.

Centum - Of the reductions discontinuance & allowances he proposed are accepted - Rs. 4052.

Lucknow - being dependent on Govt - divesting themselves of all charges for Marine Police - Rs 5894.

Lucknow - being merely rough estimate Rs. 2600.

Total for which the Chief Commr is responsible to take credit.

Rs. 12046.

The net extra cost would accordingly be Rs. 27,978 or in round numbers Rs 28000.

Both the A.G. & I have no doubt discovered how Col Fielden arrives at the results given at para 6 of his letter. We may have misunderstood or overlooked something but Col F seems in his calculations to have taken some figures estimated three years

Finance noted within the decision arrived at by himself in consultation with Col. Fielden.

The increases are to be sanctioned at once except the Supt. who is to become so in India.

The reduction of sergeants is to be carried out as report? Given out before 31 March next

allow for detail as dept to be continued as at present.

also the Workhouse.

[25]

Judl. Department.

54

CHIEF SECRETARIAT MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

~~Read again~~ G.O. 13 Apl & 14 June 87 - nos. 793 Judl & 711 Fuel.

READ the following papers

From the Govt of India, Home Dept, no. 482, 9th Dec 1887

From the Commr of Police, Madras, no. 46, 26th June 88

From Govt of India, Home Dept, nos. 242 & 261, dated 25th June & 24 August 1888.

A

Order, 18 Sept 1888 No 1979.

Following a suggestion made by the Finance Commissioner with the Government of India, in a note dated the 27th January, 1887, H.E. the Governor-General in Council deputed Mr. A.H. Giles, a District Superintendent of Police in Bengal, to make a comparative enquiry into the cost, strength and working of the Police establishments in the three Presidency towns. Mr Giles submitted the result of ~~his enquiries~~ his investigations in a report dated 16th August 1887, which was referred in the first of the foregoing letters for the remarks of this Government on such of his proposals as affect the Town of Madras. A full report from the Commr of Police having been obtained, the Government proceed to pass orders on the papers.

Since Mr Giles' work some thirteen months ago, several matters to which he makes reference have been disposed of. The chief of these is the actual separation of the City Police from the general Force of the Presidency & the emancipation of the Commissioner from the control of the Deputy General; which was accomplished in Madras Act III of 1888. The same enactment provides for the Commissioner being ex officio a Presidency Magistrate, subject to certain restrictions, as well as a Justice of the Peace, & gives a legal status to the Deputy and Assistant Commissioners. In some other respects, such as the proposed power to inspect places of public resort & entertainment, the new Madras City Police Act has already dealt with Mr Giles' suggestions.

The general conclusion to which the officer quoted by the Govt of India came, as regards the Madras Police, was that retrenchment was impossible. He recommended re-adjustment of the present expenditure, but an examination of his detailed proposals shows that they involve an actual increase of cost. His first recommendation is that the pay of the Commissioner should be fixed at Rs. 1500 rising to Rs. 2000, instead of Rs. 1500 as at present. The Commr has, it is true, now become an 'independent officer,' & he has

Mr W. was silent on the point

so not considered that any

Mr Col. W's observation on this point is to be found at para. 59 of his letter dated 17th Oct

for otherwise he will be deprived of all prospect of advancement. Practically this will continue the state of things which has prevailed for the last 25 years, for the present incumbent of the post is officiating as a 2nd grade Superintendent. In such a case the salary may be reduced to Rs. 700 as that of a 3rd grade appointment sanction will be sought for the inclusion of the post in the 3rd grade of the graded list of Superintendents of Police —

55

rong ones so in practice, and the Government will be loth to consider that any change in the present rate of pay is called for.

4. The other proposals regarding the Controlling staff made by Mr Giles need not be noticed in detail here. His recommendation that the Deputy Commissioner should be drawn from the ranks of Asst Superintendents of Police is strongly opposed by Col. Weldon, and the Government entirely agree as to the inexpediency of the proposed change. It is, however, very desirable that the Deputy Commr should be graded with the District Superintendents, so that he may look for promotion and not never get it. It is unnecessary to attach a special rate of pay to the appointment, but will, therefore be reduced to Rs. 700, subject to its inclusion at an extra Superintendentship of the 3rd grade, in the graded list. Sanction will be sought for

further proposes the appointment of three Superintendents drawing Rs 350 a month & Rs. 60 horse allowance instead of the Asst Commissioners on Rs. 350–400. The Govt of Madras as to the desirability of the appointment of these officers, but in view of the far greater necessity for strengthening the rank & file of the force they consider that one Superintendent on Rs. 350 p.m. is as much as can at present be afforded. Sanction for the creation of this post will accordingly be asked for, as well as for the reduction of the pay attached to the post of Asst Commr to Rs. 350. The advantages of

retaining the designation of the latter officer, with it a definite legal status & powers as Commissioners within certain limits, & as obvious & have been recognised in the recent legislation. The single Superintendent now appointed will, if such act in the Commissioner's own district, but the Commissioner will relieve the Supt. of all work which can conveniently be transferred to the Central Office, and he will also consider whether any of the Inspection divisions now under the immediate charge of the Supt. cannot be transferred to the new Superintendent's division in Madras.

5. Of the Inspector grade in Madras Mr. Giles wrote that their remuneration was anything but liberal & the allowance in lieu of quarters quite insufficient. No specific recommendation as to their future rates of pay was made, but if they were to be assimilated with those in force in Calcutta & Bombay a large additional expenditure would be involved. Col. Weldon proposes to give a uniform allowance of Rs. 15 as house rent, to reduce one 4th class Inspector and one Sub-Inspector, & to revise the rates of Conveyance allowances. These proposals are summarized in the margin & are approved. The net result is a saving of Rs. 180 per annum.

Present	Proposed
Inspectors.	**Inspectors.**
1st class.	1st class
no. 2: pay Rs. 200 horse all: Rs. 15 house rent. —	no. 2 - pay Rs. 200 Convey: all Rs. 15 house rent Rs. 15
2nd class.	2nd class.
no. 3 pay Rs. 150 horse all. Rs. 15 house rent	no. 3 - pay Rs. 150 convey: all Rs. 15 house rent Rs. 15
3rd class	3rd class.
no. 5 - pay. Rs. 100 horse all: Rs. 15 house rent Rs. 7	no. 5 pay Rs. 100 convey: all. Rs. 15 house rent. Rs. 15.
4th class.	4th class.
no. 3 - pay Rs. 75 horse all. Rs. 15 house rent Rs. 7 (to 2 only)	no. 2 - pay Rs. 75 convey all. Rs. 10. house rent Rs. 15.
Sub Inspectors.	**Sub Inspectors.**
no. 10 - pay Rs. 40 convey: all. Rs. 6	no. 9 : pay Rs. 40 convey: all. Rs. 6.

6. Mr. Giles proposes the abolition of the Serjeant grade & its replacement by adequately paid Inspectors & Native Sub-Inspectors. He observes that they are little else than patrols, & it seems to be admitted that they have not hitherto taken a sufficient share in the general duties of the Force. The Commissioner of Police, however, states that efforts to effect an improvement in this direction are being made, & have already met with some success. Both Mr. Giles & Col. Weldon agree that the present rates of pay are insufficient and

& they have only 2 Serjeants on Rs. 70 & Rs. 60 respectively, & require being on probation for a year on account of personal discussion with Col. Weldon they have come to the conclusion that a certain number of horses are essential, that one is required for almost every station & that it is necessary that nearly all may be mounted. It is considered however that some reduction in the numbers of this grade is possible, and that an endeavour should be made to reduce the heavy cost incurred on horses. The proposals as regards house rent & pensions are accepted. The numbers and allowances of the Serjeants will, accordingly, be fixed at the scale shown in the margin, and four of them will be dismounted. This will enable seven horses to be dispensed with, at a saving which may be taken approximately at Rs. 3500 per annum, while the re-organization of the Serjeants will effect a small saving, as the result of the change in the pay allowance for those who will be on probation, is an increased annual charge of Rs. only.

Present.	Future
Serjeants.	**Serjeants.**
1st class.	1st class.
no. 8 - pay Rs. 70 house rent Rs. 7	no. 7 - pay Rs. 70 house rent Rs. 12.
2nd class.	2nd class
no. 8 - pay Rs. 60 house rent Rs. 7	no. 13 - pay Rs. 60* house rent Rs. 12
3rd class	* during first yr to be on probation on Rs. 50.
no. 7 - pay Rs. 50 house rent. Rs. 7	

Taking the pay of the whole second grade to be Rs. 60, the effect of the change now ordered is an increase of one rupee per annum only, & there will be a reduction in the case of the men who are on probation.

7. On the subject of head constables Mr. Giles' proposals are to reduce eight from the reserve and to utilize their pay in creating a higher grade of petty officer. It is correctly pointed out by the Commissioner of Police that the recommended reduction is due to a misapprehension. The Division called the A or Reserve division, is not in fact a reserve at all but has specific and necessary duties to perform, only a section of it being really reserved to meet temporary vacancies. Col. Weldon shows that, in order to provide a Head Constable for each station, an increase is necessary, and he proposes to create it

a new grade of Chief Constable, in addition, one to be distributed to each division, and to increase the number of Head Constables by eleven. These proposals do not recommend themselves to the Government. In the first place, there is already a sufficient number of separate grades & designations, & it is undesirable to add to them. In the second place, instead of having a higher-paid grade for the central station of each division, it appears to H.E. in Council to be preferable to give a charge allowance to the actual officer employed. The Head Constables will, accordingly, be regraded in the manner shown in the margin, and the following rates of charge allowance will be given: viz:—

7 central stations & the Beach police station	Rs. 10
substations	Rs. 5

The number of Head Constables will thus be increased to 117, that adopted by Col. Weldon in his proposition. Statement, & the increased charge on account of their pay will amount to Rs. 3852 per annum to which has to be added Rs. 1800 on account of charge allowances; making a total of Rs. 5652 per annum.

3. The position of the rank and file of the Madras City Police Force has long been known to be unsatisfactory. In 1869 it was pointed out by Col. (then Captain) Weldon & by Capt. (afterwards Colonel) Fenwick

Present.		Future.	
Head Constables.		Head Constables.	
1st grade.	no. 14 — Pay Rs. 25.	1st grade.	no. 15. Pay Rs. 25
2nd grade.	no. 10 — Pay Rs. 20	2nd grade.	no. 21. Pay Rs. 20
3rd grade.	no. 28 — Pay Rs. 15	3rd grade.	no. 32. Pay Rs. 15
4th grade.	no. 47 — pay Rs. 12	4th grade.	no. 50 Pay Rs. 12

G.O. 19 June 1869. No. 1027
G.O. 21st Jan 1874 No. 95

G.O. 17 Sept 83 No. 2460.

G.O. 16 Sept 84 No. 2204 Fin.

Present.		Future	
Constables		Constables	
1st grade	no. 237 - pay Rs. 9	1st grade	no. 204 pay Rs. 10
2nd grade	no. 236 - pay Rs. 8	2nd grade	no. 204 pay Rs. 9
3rd grade	no. 228 - pay Rs. 7	3rd grade	no. 408 pay Rs. 8.

22

the pay of the Madras Constable is low when the work expected of him:—52 hours in three days — is absurdly too great. Again in 1883, a Committee appointed to enquire into the manner in which the then Comm.r of Police had discharged his duties, and to report on the general police administration of Madras Town, among other suggestions some of which were adopted at the time and others of which are included in the reorganization now to be carried out, drew attention to the insufficient strength of the Force & the long hours of work, and recommended an addition of 181 men. 64 additional constables were subsequently sanctioned, their cost being met by savings in the Police Budget, and the balance of 117 is almost identical with the increase now asked for by the Commissioner. This recommendation strengthens the grounds on which the present request, itself clearly reasonable, is based, and the Govt. agree that nothing less can be considered adequate. It would no doubt be desirable to go further and give an increase of one rupee all round as recommended by Mr. Giles, but financial considerations render this impracticable at present. The re-grading of Constables, as proposed by Col. Weldon & as shown in the margin, is approved and sanctioned, the net increased cost being Rs. 18276.

9. The general financial effect of the

submitted for sanction is exhibited in the marginal statement. An increased outlay of Rs. 23448 from Provincial funds is involved, and except the three first items, which require the sanction of higher authority, the changes will be carried out at once, the reduction in sergeants being however effected as opportunity offers but before the 31st March 1889. In paragraph 5 of his Letter the Commissioner of Police enumerates certain other items, besides those arising from savings in the Force, for which he takes credit as a set off to the larger charges now to be incurred. As regards those numbered (f), (j), (k) and (l) the Govt are not prepared to take any action. The Accountant General will be requested to report whether those numbered (m) or (n) can be held to be legitimate receipts of the Police department; if they are, there is no objection to their being so credited. The fact that the main responsibility in connection with inquests will fall on the Police, & espy on the Superintendent now to be created, when the abolition of the Coroner & his establishment is carried out, will give Provincial funds a fair claim to the saving so made which will be represented to the Govt of India in due course, but nothing will accrue for the present. Finally there is a saving of Rs. 504 by the withdrawal of the

	Increases	Decreases
		Rs.
Deputy Commr	—	600
Asst Commr	—	400.
Supt	4200	—
Inspectors grade	—	180
Sergeants	—	—
Horses	—	3500.
Head Constables	5652	—
Constables	18276	—
	28128	4680
Total deduct decreases	4680	—
Net increase	23448	—

N.B. In other words, the amount of increases will not count for pension.

† Note in pencil
As regards (l) the present system by which the cost of the Harbour Police is equally divided between the Harbour Trust funds & Port funds will be continued for the present, but the Govt will be prepared to reconsider the matter in the light of any decision which may be come to in Calcutta or Bombay.

56

insurance for supervision of the work connected with the Hackney Carriage Act and there will also be a small saving on Government Guards, a point referred to again below. The allowances to the Intelligence branch will continue as at present & the total immediate increased expenditure will thus be about Rs. 23000.

10. In paragraph 18 et seq of his letter, Col. Weldon makes certain proposals respecting guards supplied to Government House, Madras, & to certain public offices. His recommendations are summarised in the statement on page 21, and are approved, subject to the reduction of the guard at the Telegraph Stores to 3, as suggested by the Superintendent, & to a similar reduction in the case of the Medical Stores. As regards the Black town Justices' Jail, however, it was understood that the lock-ups to be provided at the new Town Magistrate's Court would answer all purposes, and the Commr will report further whether it will not be possible to abolish this Black-town Justices Jail on the completion of the new building and thus do away with the guard & posts at present required for the Jail.

11. Various other minor matters raised by Mr Giles & referred to by Col. Weldon remain to be noticed. As regards the proposals for granting travelling allowance and making provision for the allo-

...nces of men on leave, the Govt. do not consider, in view of the improved scale of house rent now sanctioned and of the increase of strength, that nothing is called for. They have no objection to Mr. Giles' proposal to grant pension to the lower ranks of the Force after shorter periods of service than at present. Para. 46 of Col. Weldon's letter will be comm^d to the Legl. Dept^t for consideration, and although the Govt. are not prepared to order any change in the matters of procedure referred to in para. 48, the Commissioner's attention will be specially drawn to the necessity for conciseness & the avoidance of irrelevant matter in the preparation of charge sheets. The small extra expenditure on the conservancy of station-houses, which is proposed in para. 56 is sanctioned.

12. Copy of These Proc^s will be forwarded to the Government of India. The Comm^r of Police will submit a revised Prop^n Statement at a very early date thro' the Sec^t Genl.

From orders.

Asst
15 Sept^r.

To 16 Sept^r.

Note

This will go to India in M.S. from here – with a copy of Col. Weldon's letter & the proposition statement attached &c.

Asst

On the re-organization of the Madras City Police — Mr. Giles' & Col. Weldon's Reports

Comr of Police & desp 10/10
Secretariat 6
Lt Hse Dept 6
Inspr Genl of Police 6
Chief Presidency Magte 6
Revenue Dept 6
Military Depts 6
Marine Depts 6
Pr. Deputies 4
Prosecutor & H.G. the Govr 6
Supdt of Telegraphs Madras 6

desp 11/10

Chief Secretary's Office.

Fort St. George 12th Sept^r 1888.

To the Sec^t to the Gov^t of India, Home Dept^t.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, No. 482, dated 9th December 1887, on the subject of Mr. Giles' report on the strength, cost & working of the Police in the Presidency Towns, and of subsequent reminders, Nos. 242 & 361, dated 20th June and 24th August 1888.

2. In reply, I am to forward copy of Proc^s of Gov^t of this date, No. 1779 passing orders on a full report by the Comm^r of Police, Madras, with reference to Mr. Giles' suggestions. In continuance of these Proc^s, I am to request that the sanction of the Right Hon^ble the Sec^y of State may be obtained to the inclusion of the appointment of Dy Comm^r of Police in the list of third-grade Supts by which a saving of Rs. 600 per annum will be obtained, & that the sanction of the Gov^t of India may be accorded to the reduction of the pay of the Asst Comm^r from Rs 350 rising to Rs. 400 per m. to a fixed rate of Rs. 350 per m. and to the creation of a post of Superintendent on a similar salary. His Ex. the Governor in Council attaches great importance to the preservation of the existing system under which the executive charge of the City is divided bet...

Pptt 12 Sept

...requ...ed that the follow-...partme...nd number may ...oted in the reply to this

deprecate ~~as wrongly responsible~~ for a proposal which would place the charge of the important quarter known as Black Town in the hands of a young and inexperienced officer, such as an Asst. Supt. may often be, or which would throw the burden of the superintendence of the entire executive work of the Force on the Commissioner. For these reasons the Govt. of Madras consider it absolutely necessary that the Deputy Commr. should be an officer of the Superintendent standing [illegible] graded among District Superintendents.

Nor is the cost involved very much greater, for ~~would~~ the pay & allowances of a first grade Assistant would amount to at least Rs. 550; as compared with Rs. 700, that now proposed. It is only the existence of an experienced officer in the position of Dy. Commr., which enables a second Superintendent to be dispensed with. The one Supt.; for whose appointment sanction is solicited, is required to relieve the Commr. of some of the out door and petty executive work and to conduct inquests. This Govt. quite agree with Mr. Giles as to the usefulness of such an officer.

3. H.E. the Govt. in Council trusts that the other measures &c; after careful consideration of the subject & personal consultation with Col. Weldon, the Commissioner of Police, he has decided to carry out will obtain the approval of the Govt. [illegible]

is convinced that the additional expenditure which is involved, though considerable, is absolutely essential to the efficient administration of the Force; more than three-fourths of it being devoted to strengthening & improving the position of the rank & file, a measure long known to be necessary. A much larger outlay could with advantage be assigned, but endeavour has been made to keep the increase within the narrowest limits compatible with efficient possible. The Administration Pro. enclosed, wh. are forwarded in manuscript to save delay, are believed to show fully the financial effects of the re-organization, but I am to say that a copy of the revised proposition statement called for will be submitted as soon as available.

16 Sept.

15 Sept.

Letter to the Gov. of India.

Ellen.

EL

12-10-12 ~
1-2-13 ~
15-7-15 ~
18-10-19 ~ 30-6-21 ~

Judicial
19794
Ya No 1980
Dated 18-9-18