2115/77

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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. / B.P. No.	Press. / Mis.
2115	
Dated 28.8.1878	197 .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Archives I—5,806—24-2-78.

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2113/2

To

The Chief Secretary

To Government

Sir,

As the Superintendent and Magistrates of Police are now, under the instructions of Government, proceeding with the practical arrangements for bringing the Police Code, and the new System of administering the Police under it, into actual operation, I have now the honor to submit to the consideration of Government those suggestions as respects the details of those arrangements, which I had announced my intention of forwarding

in my letter of 12th instant, and which proffer Government by Minute of Consultation of 12th instant was pleased favorably to accept.

Under this new system it is to be observed that the Jurisdiction is to be divided into four districts - each superintended by a separate Magistrate. That which upon the recommendation of the Police Committee has been assigned by Government to the Superintendent's charge, is that to be called the Triplicane district. The others are to be settled according to the mutual arrangement of the Police Magistrates.

object to which it appears to me desirable that the attention of the Magistrates should be directed, is the arrangement and distribution of the Constabulary Force - and the establishment of a system of separate duties - subordination in the performance of them - and distinct responsibility.

For this purpose ~~they~~ it, I would recommend to the sanction of Government that the inhabited parts of each district shall be divided into several beats - and that each beat should have two Chief Jamadar Constables over it, acting alternately day & night.

and a competent number of subor=
=dinate common peons or constables
(to be called Tannah Peons or Consta=
=bles) to preserve the peace & act
in the suppression or detection
of crime, and in enforcing the pro=
=visions of the Police Code under
their more immediate superintend=
=ence. At each such Beat might
be a Tannah a Station, under
a Chief Tannah Constable is
always to be present. - and a suf=
=ficient number of peons & Consta=
=bles under the Chief Tannah
Constables are to be moving
about from place to place by
day, and a regular course of pa=
=trolling is to be observed by them
at night.

Each

8 3/4

Each of the Magistrates
respective Districts I would
Recommend should be divided
into three or more (according to
circumstances) larger departments,
each containing a certain number
of Beats - which larger departments
might be called Wards. Over each
ward might preside two Chief
District Constables, acting
alternately day & night, with a
competent number of peons or
Constables (to be called Ward
peons or Constables) under their
immediate superintendence,
for the general duties of Consta=
=bles throughout the ward. The
more immediate duties of these
Chief District Constables
would

would be to receive night charges (which are to be brought by the Jamadar Chief Constables as they may arise in their respective departments or wards - and to take charge of prisoners who by being arrested in the night, or under any other circumstances, may require to be detained temporarily and preparatory to their being brought before a magistrate. For this purpose they should have under their charge a Lock up House or Guard, Choky for each Guard - at which one or the other of the two Chief District Constables would be always present. They would have to visit from time to time at

may

may be required each Jamadar in their ward, to see that the duties of the Jamadar Constables are duly performed - to afford assistance by their ward Constables assigned for general duties under them, whenever & wherever required - to Report on all vacancies in the establishment of the Chief Jamadar and Jamadar Constables assigned for their respective wards - and to see to the charges arising in their wards being brought duly before the Magistrates - and generally to be active and obedient to all orders and directions of their superiors.

Each of the Magistrates will have a competent number of Constables

Constables attached to his office
- one of whom I would Recommend
should be called the Chief office
Constable - and the others the office
Constables. The duty of the Chief
office Constable would be to receive
from each of the Chief District Con-
stables a daily report of occurrences
in their respective wards - (which
he is to enter Columnwise under specific
heads, those heads to be prepared
by each Magistrate, according to
circumstances (or by the Superinten-
dent) - and communicate upon them
with the High Constable, whenever
called upon - and also with the
Magistrate of his district. He
should see to the daily regular
muster and attendance at the office
of

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of all the office Constables, and to
report upon Vacancies - to provide
proper office Constables for execu-
ting the writs of process as occasion
to visit the Wards Chiefs as occa-
sion may require; and, generally, to
communicate with their respective
district magistrates - and be at
their call - for all necessary purposes
& for communicating their orders. The
office Constables will have the charge
of executing all process - or seeing to it
being executed by other Constables - the
executing all special orders coming
from the Magistrates - and to attend
to the duties generally arising at the
Magistrates' office.

It will be observed that I pro-
fess but to sketch an outline of the
duties

duties to be performed by the various
classes of Constables - my object
being in the first instance only to
point out the system in detail of
subordination thro' which the whole
constabulary duties as far as regards
the preservation of the peace, the
detection and repression of crime,
and the enforcement of the Regula-
-tion are to be performed. The arrange-
-ment of minor details - and the more
specific instructions to be given to
the various Constables from time to
time will await future experience
and consideration.

The Superintendent would
have the control of the departments
of Markets - of Banghy and
Palanquin hire - and other departments
of

of a special Kind which may be
now under his cognizance; and there
appears to me no present occasion
for interfering with these: What
offices he may want in those
special departments will form the
subject of his particular considera-
-tion; as will also that of the Esta-
-blishment necessary for his general
supervision of the other Police offices.

But, as the High Constable
as provided to be appointed by the
new Regulation will be more im-
-mediately in communication with
the Superintendent, and will have
active duties to sustain in the
general Government of the con-
-stabulary force - and as, in the
formation of the System, his
assistance

assistance may be of essential
portance - I would wish to m
into some explanation of the
of his functions, as well with
view, as with the desire of g
contributing some useful hi
as regards the selection of a pe
person for that office.

The Salary it is proide
should be 100 Pagodas per mon
and I conceive he should be a
an European, of about the ran
of a Conductor or Sergeant, or
half Caste. His competency t
speak the common native langu
is an essential requisite. He sh
be a strong active man. His du
would be to see the Superinten
from me called upon
upon

inform himself by Regular perio=
=dical Reports given him, or inquiries
made, of how the peace is kept,
and of the more flagrant breaches
of it. He should have two or three
officers immediately under him,
with a view to assist in these
and other inquiries. He would
communicate on these matters to
the Superintendent or Magestrate,
as occasion Requires - independent
=ly of any general or periodical
=communications to the Superin=
=tendent. He would adopt mea=
=sures for ascertaining how all
the Constables discharge their
duties - Reporting to the Superin=
=tendent all vacancies - & prefer=
=ring complaints as he may find
occasion.

He would keep lists of all the Constables & officers by name who form the Constabulary force; and make Re arrangement for calling together a mass of Constables whenever they may for special occasions, he would. He would undertake Re any special duty in his department according to the Requisition of the Superintendent. He would issue (under the guidance of the Superintendent) instructions from time to time to the various chief Constables & 'thro' them individually to all as to what are the specific duties required of them. He would personally make his Round of visits from time to time

to

to all the Chiefs and Stations: And generally, he would give his assistance to all objects connected with the preservation of the peace, and the efficiency of the Constabulary force.

As immediately connected with this branch of the police system - it would be expedient that the wards & each district should be marked out, defined on a Map, and named. That each Beat should also be numbered. That the Savannah Constables should bear distinguishing badges marked with their number (as distinguishing his Beat) and a letter to distinguish him from his fellows on the

Same

same beat. In like manner a distinguishing Badge for each Chief Samaal Constable, and clearly marked. So again a distinct badge for the Chief District Constable, also for the Assist Constable, and the Chief Assist Constables.

It will be understood that in each District those parts which consist of mere open country would not require to be subdivided into beats - but it will perhaps be most expedient to attach portions of such open ground either to particular beats, or to wards generally, without reference to any beats in such Wards. If, however, it should be found prone

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prove more convenient, portions of the open Country might be Reserved with a specific constabulary establishment in each Magistrates' district to over-look them.

In all these boundary arrangements, it is to be observed that they are only suggested with a view to the ordinary and Regular systematic performance of the Constabulary duties, but not with a view altogether to supersede either the competency or the efficiency of the Constables authority out of their respective boundaries, whenever circumstances shall render it necessary as in pursuit of delinquents

Rendering

rendering assistance to the Officers or whenever the various classes of Constables shall be called out on any special duty. And with reference to such special or occasional duties the High Constable (under the guidance of the Superintendent) will arrange for providing and collecting all of the various wards, in conjunction with the office Constables, such others as may be required to compose a posse to attend festivals processions and similar occasions of assembling.

Having thus set Government in possession of my notions as to the plan of arranging the Constabulary force & duties - it remains that

that in furtherance of such plan the Magistrates should proceed to fix the most convenient spots for the several ward Cho Reys in their respective districts, and in each beat for the several Tannahs - Regard being had to taking in, as far as possible, as Tannahs or Cho Reys (as circumstances suggest) those buildings or erections now existing and which are capable of being adapted to these objects.

The district of Triplicane being very populous, and the inhabitants somewhat turbulent it may appear expedient to divide that into 4 or 5 wards, and each ward into beats, according to

the

the openness and quietly of the neighbourhood. But there would be more, perhaps, than 5 or 6 beats to any one Ward. I should calculate that the number of Jannah Constables to be assigned to each beat would be from 6 to 9, according to circumstances, besides the Chief Jannah Constable - and 2 Ward Constables to each ward, independent of the Chief District Constables. The number of the Superintendents office Constables, must be computed upon his experience and discretion; but (not Reckoning those specially appropriated to the Superintendents department - and as specified before) I am disposed to

think

think that one Chief office Constable and ten office Constables may be sufficient. I should calculate (roughly) therefore, that the compliment of the Superintendents whole Constabulary force for the Triplicane district, might be somewhere about 200.

After the divisions and subdivisions of the Districts are settled - it will be requisite that, with the assistance of the High Constable, the various classes of Constables should be selected & appointed to their respective duties instructions being given to them of what the nature of those duties, generally, is. The officers out of whom will be selected

those

those to engage in these duties,
will of course, in the first instance,
be those at present composing
the police Establishment, and
the duties assigned will be pro-
portioned to their present rank
and pay. Arrangements will however
be made for placing under the
Police authority from 130 to 150
other officers (out of whom fur-
ther selections may be made)
who at present act as watching
peons belonging to various esta-
blishments, but whose services
can be made more available
as peons or Constables under the
new system.

The nature and numerical

officers in the Superintendent's
special department will neces-
sarily depend in a great degree
on the efficiency of the local district
establishments; and it should
be calculated that such efficiency
will render it unnecessary that
this Superintendent's special esta-
blishment should be very exten-
sive. It appears to me desirable,
however, that the final settlement
of this establishment should be
postponed, until, from observation
on the results of the local Police
forces, the Police Magistrates
may become better enabled to
judge of the complement re-
quired for the Superintendent's
special department. One class
of

of trustworthy and active officers
however, I am disposed to recommend
should be retained, to the number
of 10 or 12 - whose particular duty
it should be to make nightly
rounds, varying their visits so
as - tho' regularly & systematically
- cally made - they may be always
unexpected to the officers on duty
in the districts. They should
proceed in a body of from 3 to 5
- furnishing assistance wherever
required - and reporting regularly
every day to the Superintendent
- upon every thing worth attention.
It will be obvious to the Superin-
- tendent that these officers may
render essential service, not
only in the way above in general
terms

pointed out - but more specifically in enforcing several titles of the Regulations - such as Titles 11. 12. 13. 15. & 16. The High Constable should be in constant communication with these officers - and regulate (under the guidance of the Superintendent) the course of their duties.

The next consideration to which it is desirable that attention should be paid, is the selection of a Magistrate's Clerk. As the assistance of this officer may prove essentially useful in carrying into effect the preliminary arrangements now placed under the consideration of the Magistrates

it

it will be expedient that they should proceed at once to select this person.

The duties of this officer (there being to be one assigned to each Police Magistrate) will be multifarious & important. In short he will be at the head of all the details of business done at the Magisterial Office - whether judicial or magisterial. To begin with that which is most important - he will have to take down all the depositions and examinations, in cases proceeding before the Magistrates with a view to prosecution and trial in the Supreme Court. He will see to those depositions being regularly copied out - signed - and transmitted in due course to the Clerk of the Crown - and make out the Mittimuses of the accused, or the recognizances, in case he be admitted to Bail (returning such recognizances to the Clerk of the Crown along with the Depositions) - and bind the informers, and witnesses over to attend, and prosecute and give evidence. In a similar manner he will Record the substance of the charges made under the Police Code, and also of the evidence and of the examinations of the parties & Revise in those cases in which it is provided by that Code that the Magistrates

are

are to inform themselves by such examinations of parties upon those charges over which the Magistrates have, and shall exercise, Judicial cognizance singly, they will record the Judgment and Sentence - while upon those which shall have to be remitted to the Chief Clerk of the Petty Sessions, he will return thither all Recognizances for appearing there, & all such records of charges, evidence, and examinations, in order to the case there being dealt with & finally adjudicated upon. He will have the care of issuing all process (both mesne process and that in Execution) in proper form. The

The Chief Clerk of the Petty Sessions will have the same duties, only on a more extensive scale, as are above specified in respect of matters under the Judicial cognizance of the single Magistrates. There will be delegated, moreover, to his care the summoning the Members of the Court - the filing of all Records - the direction of the copying them into Books, where expedient - the issuing the Petty Court process & notices - the directing the course of seizures and condemnations of them - and, generally, the recording & providing for the Execution of all orders of the Petty Sessions.

A.

As regards the specific of entering and recording all proceedings, whether of the Court of Petty Sessions or of the Magistrate, singly — much thought and some experience will probably be requisite for attaining the most essential object, by some regular and systematic course. On the clear and regular Records of these proceedings must depend, as it appears to me, the whole benefit & merit of this or any other Police Code. Upon this must depend the means of accomplishing a just exercise of the powers delegated — the correction of the various gradual errors that may arise — the ascertaining the state of

crime — the defects in the Police and the Remedies. Much must be left to the future consideration of the Court — and much to the qualities of the person holding the office of Chief Clerk. But I will suggest a practice on the subject that may perhaps deserve attention.

It appears to me that the Chief Clerk should take down, in the rough, the substance of whatever passes (as the regular business of the day) as it passes — and that from him a deputy Clerk should on the spot copy fairly what he writes. This Copy the Magistrates present might sign, either in Court

or

or as soon as might be after-
wards - and the whole would
then form Vouchers, from which,
with the help of the President's
Notes, a Summary Record might
be drawn out, between the Court
days, in a Book Columnwise,
the cases heard - and headed some
what as follows (according to
date)

First Column - Accused's name

Second - How brought up (- as
prisoner - arrested by
Warrant, or without warrant)
in custody for want of
bail by whom committed
- or appearing upon Sum-
-mons or voluntarily - on
a charge made - (whether
true or not.)

Third - Informant's name, &
that of the Witnesses.

Fourth - Charge - (taking the
substance only)

Fifth - Condemnation or
acquittal -

Sixth - Punishment, & Costs.

Seventh - How punishment
satisfied.

This - by way of Illustra-
tion - A Case being called on, the
Chief Clerk would write down -
(naming him) put at the Bar -
so and so (naming Informant
or witness) deposes that "(sta-
(stating the substance of the
evidence) - and so with each witness
seriatim) - "Accused is heard" - or
"says nothing" - his witnesses (naming
each

each in turn) "depose so & so" Court adjourn to such a day, & accused ordered bail - or in custody - or Court adjudges guilty; or against Sentences - so & so."

The President & Magistrates present would have the opportunity of reading any part of the proceedings - or calling for them to be read, if it should appear Requisite - and any notes taken would in more serious cases suffice to keep this record of proceedings correct.

In the same way Records might be made up & kept of the various miscellaneous business to be transacted in Petty Sessions - under appropriate heads; the

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particular Details of which can be best, and should best easily, be laid down by the Court from time to time, as the subject-matter arises. I would press, however, upon the consideration of Government the expediency of as much being specifically arranged and prepared, as convenient may be, before the Regulation (from which time its actual operation will commence) - to facilitate the currency of the new System.

As regards the forms & proceedings of the Court, I have had Red over those at present in use and printed, & with one exception - that of the form of -

of arresting on warrant
for want of appearance (or
without stating an inform
on oath) to a summons
consider them as good,
not much, if at all, improv
except in some points of at
-tion to the new Code, by
drafts which have been
by the Kaitle Company
and submitted for my sett
one excepted from above ob
to is unnecessary, where an
-mation on oath has been
& the form already in use
warrants in that case is
-ficient. If no sworn in
-mation

has been made

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and disobeyed, the warrant for
arrest is illegal. My successor
will, under the present restric=
=tions of Government, pass thes
forms under his attention & settle
them - and the only suggestion
I feel any occasion to offer
to his notice, is the expediency
of shortening them, if possible,
by omitting every unnecessary
word. It appears to me that
it would be advisable to have
them printed in the form of
an appendix to the Regulation.
There would also, I conceive,
be an obvious benefit from having
the Regulation itself translated
into the Native languages, and
printed.

In concluding these suggestions I would crave leave to offer a few general considerations which have often pressed on my mind in the progress of this Task. The powers delegated by the Code are very extensive - having been prepared with a view to becoming a permanent Police Manual, and to meet as many eventual cases as possible.

Some of the powers are new - some are peculiar - many are discretionary. The Magistracy will greatly mistake the views of the Drawer of this Regulation and in my humble opinion the public peace and benefit, if they urge on a rigorous attempt

to

to execute its provisions to the letter - or act too suddenly on any innovations. The Presidency, as will be allowed, swarms with petty nuisances - Brawls and affrays, noises and drinking, petty cheating & frauds, may be detected at almost every corner. Necessary, as it may be to have the power of punishing these delinquencies, the Magistrates may hope in vain by any rigor of visitatory and police interference to effect a sudden reform of them. The danger on the other hand is great in entrusting to inferior natives officers an unlimited exercise of the Constabulary powers.

Among

among them I have often heard, (but the Magistrates themselves say best) are to be found as great delinquents as in any other Class - and they & their conduct will require to be narrowly watched, rather than implicitly entrusted. I can personally testify that the most appalling crimes that have been brought to light and punished by two Capital Executions since I have served in this Presidency, were committed by two individuals exercising a kind of official authority under the Police - tho' not immediately so. I allude to the cases of Ramdawny & Mahomed Hoosein, who

who were with their gangs the terror of a wide district. A gradual and cautious exercise therefore of the delegated powers - and a reference to the intelligent discretion of experienced Magistrates, I would humbly submit as the best security against mischiefs and odium, so commonly attendant [illegible] guarantee of the benefits aimed at.

The Regulation cannot be finally registered until the next Term, which commences on 2d February next. By that time it may be hoped all the preliminary arrangements will have

have been settled by the Superintendent of Police Magistrate.

Fort St. George
26th October 1832.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient
Servant.
Geo. Norton
Advocate General

2115/1

No. 2,091

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 29th July 1878.

Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 28th June 1878, No. 984, Revenue Department:—

ABSTRACT.—*Experimental Bonded Salting Enclosures for Fish-curing operations in Goalundo.*—Communicating to the Board of Revenue letter from the Government of India forwarding papers from the Government of Bengal regarding —.

COMMUNICATED to the Commissioner of Salt Revenue and to all Collectors of Maritime Districts for information.

2. The papers embodied in the Government Order show that in a single season from one curing yard alone 480 tons of nitrogenous food were preserved and sent to various places where people do not readily obtain fish; and that but for such curing the 10,000 maunds of food must mostly have been wasted.

3. These results and the steadiness of the annual increase in the outturn point to the practicability of very large quantities of food being obtainable from the sea for consumption in the interior if attention is given to curing yards.

4. The system of giving drawbacks mentioned in paragraph 7 allows of curing-yards being established in localities most convenient to the curers without reference to the position of Government salt stations, and its adoption will doubtless engage the attention of the Commissioner of Salt Revenue.

(A true Extract.)

Actg. Secretary.

To the Commissioner of Salt Revenue.
To the Collector of Ganjam.
" " of Vizagapatam.
" " of Kistna.
" " of South Arcot.
" " of Tanjore.
" " of Madura.
" " of Tinnevelly.
" " of Malabar.
} with Government Order.
" " of Godavery.
" " of Nellore.
" " of Chingleput.
" " of South Canara.
} with do. and copy of G.O., dated 29th May 1878, No. 812.

Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Exd. C. Howarth.

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No 28-6-98 Rev 342-43. Revenue Department

18.9.25 II

No. 3682.

1878.

Board of Revenue,

MADRAS.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF SALT REVENUE,

&c., &c., &c.

Dated July 28th.

Printed August 8th.

Rcvd. 4-8-78.

PROCEEDINGS, 29TH JULY 1878, No. 2,091.

Dep 31/8/78

JULY.

No. 2,091.

Experimental Bonded Salting Enclosures for Fish-curing operations in Goalunda.—Communicating to Commissioner of Salt Revenue and to all Collectors of Maritime Districts Proceedings of Government on letter from Government of India forwarding papers from Government Resident at Kolapur —.

No 2115

Recorded

C 774-8-78.
R 27-8-78.