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No. 681/VIII-302.

RESOLUTION.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 1st April, 1921.

THE report of the Civil Police Committee appointed under G. O. no. 1172/VIII-302, dated the 24th July, 1919, has been considered by the Local Government, and is now published for general information. The report is the result of the comprehensive survey by a representative committee of the distribution, organization, strength and conditions of service of the Civil Police Force of these provinces and the detailed recommendations comprised in it cover an extensive field. Government agree generally with the conclusions of the committee, and the Inspector-General of Police is being asked to draw up a scheme for giving practical effect, as circumstances permit, to the numerous recommendations of the report. Effect has already been given to the most important of the committee's proposals. This was the proposal for substantial increases in pay and allowances to all ranks from inspectors downwards. The revised rates were accepted with effect from 1st April, 1920, and were announced in notification no. 1771/VIII-302, dated the 13th October, 1920, and in notification no. 2215/VIII-302, dated the 31st December, 1920. Only in regard to inspectors were the committee's recommendations modified. It was finally decided to place inspectors in four grades from Rs. 180 to Rs. 300 instead of in five grades from Rs. 175 to Rs. 350. The total cost of the revision of pay, including all branches of the force, amounts to nearly 34 lakhs of rupees. This however will be discounted by a considerable saving in recurring expenditure on the armed police and chaukidar force when the future re-organization is completed.

2. The new scale of allowances provides that constables who attain to a certain degree of literacy, which will in the main be gauged by their ability to read and write, will receive an extra allowance of Rs. 3 per mensem. No limit of numbers is prescribed in regard to eligibility for this allowance, and Government are prepared to see it extended to every member of the force who can qualify for it. It is hoped that this inducement will help to raise the general standard of education and efficiency.

3. Government are also prepared to provide funds to carry out the committee's recommendations in regard to village chaukidars in anticipation of the proposals to reduce the strength of this branch of the force. These proposals for reduction in strength can only be carried out gradually, but in the meantime the grant for rewards will be raised from Rs. 26,540 to Rs. 1,26,390, and there will be no deductions from pay on account of uniform, which will be provided free with effect from 1st April, 1921. It is estimated that the acceptance of these recommendations will cost an extra 3 lakhs of rupees per annum, so long as the strength of the chaukidar force remains at its present level.

4. It is recognized that even a comprehensive report like this under review can only mark a stage, though an important stage, in the continuous development and improvement of the Provincial Police Force. The police must be kept constantly abreast of modern conditions, as the provinces develop and expand, and finality cannot be achieved at a bound.

5. In conclusion the Governor in Council desire to record their appreciation of the thoroughness with which the committee has carried out its laborious task, and to acknowledge the great value of the results which have been achieved.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the report, together with this resolution, be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, all Commissioners of divisions, and all District Magistrates, United Provinces, for information.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the *United Provinces Government Gazette*.

By order of the Governor in Council,
G. B. LAMBERT,
Chief Secy. to Govt., United Provinces.

Report of the Civil Police Committee, 1919-20.

Chairman :

THE HON'BLE MR. L. C. PORTER, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Members :

1. THE HON'BLE MR. L. M. KAYE, *Inspector-General of Police.*
2. THE HON'BLE PANDIT JAGAT NARAYAN.
3. THE HON'BLE SHAIKH SHAHID HUSAIN, O.B.E.
4. MR. J. C. SMITH, I.C.S.
5. KUNWAR JAGDISH PRASAD, O.B.E., I.C.S.

Secretary :

MR. R. J. S. DODD, *Superintendent of Police.*

Assistant Secretary :

MR. J. L. STRONACH, *Superintendent of Police.*

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Report of the Civil Police Committee.

1. The Committee constituted by resolution no. 1172/VIII-302 of the Government of the United Provinces, dated the 24th July, 1919, have made careful enquiries into the matters referred to them and their views and recommendations are embodied in the present report.

2. The terms of reference were as follows:—

I.—Allocation and distribution of police at stations.

In order to ascertain in what ways it may be found possible to obtain a smaller, better-paid, and more efficient police force it will be necessary to make a thorough examination of the duties at present demanded of the police at stations and outposts, the sufficiency of the force entertained to perform these duties, and the possible curtailment or reduction of these duties in order to effect a corresponding reduction in the number of officers and men employed. This examination will have to probe in both urban and rural areas—

- (1) The duties of the constable, especially those of process-serving and of patrol;
- (2) The strength of the investigating staff of sub-inspectors;
- (3) The staff required to deal with surveillance and extra duties imposed by the introduction of the Criminal Tribes Act;
- (4) The centralization of police stations.

In urban areas an examination will also be necessary regarding the traffic control system and the strength of the force required to perform traffic duties.

II.—Allocation and distribution of village chaukidars.

The province pays Rs. 32 lakhs annually for a force of 84,640 village chaukidars.

An examination is required to enable the Committee to advise regarding—

- (1) The possibility of a reduction in these figures;
- (2) The advisability of adhering to the proportion of one chaukidar to 600 inhabitants or of substituting a fresh basis for calculating strength;
- (3) The adequacy of the pay of Rs. 2-13 per mensem;
- (4) A proposal made to abolish the Chaukidari force *in toto* and to substitute regular police.

III.—Improvement in efficiency of the police force.

In addition to proposals made under other heads of this appendix which may be calculated to improve efficiency, the advice of the Committee is required on the following matters :—

- (1) The education of the lower ranks ;
- (2) The necessity or otherwise of entertaining a superior grade of constables with educational qualifications ;
- (3) The training of the reserve,
- (4) Discipline.

VI.—Conditions of service.

The opinion of the Committee is required regarding—

- (1) The adequacy or otherwise of the pay of all subordinate ranks ;
- (2) The necessity for special allowances for head constables and constables in (a) unhealthy districts and (b) cities where expenses are high ;
- (3) The problem of granting leave and the proposals made by the Committee on the armed police, to grant railway warrants to men proceeding on leave ;
- (4) The desirability of giving recruits additional kit.
- (5) The grant of an allowance for fuel.
- (6) The necessity for feeding patients in hospital at the expense of Government ;
- (7) The lighting of barracks ;
- (8) The provision of beds, boxes, and boots, as recommended by the Committee on the armed police.
- (9) Allowances to sub-inspectors on enlistment for the purchase of kit and chargers ;
- (10) Allowances to sub-inspectors in cities for the upkeep of bicycles.
- (11) The payment by policemen of municipal taxes.

V.—The constitution of the personnel of the subordinate ranks.

The main problems concerning the above, on all of which the opinion of the Committee is required, are—

- (1) The proposal to substitute, partially or *in toto*, Deputy Superintendents for circle inspectors,

- (2) The necessity for strengthening and improving the conditions of the prosecuting staff.
- (3) The position, pay and prospects of sub-inspectors of the investigating staff relating to headings IV (1) and V (1).
- (4) The strength of the reserve of sub-inspectors coupled with the proposals to exclude probationary officers from this reserve, to abolish the Rs. 50 grade, and to increase the number of head constables allowed to officiate as sub-inspector.
- (5) The necessity or otherwise of divorcing the urban from the rural constable and in connection with heads III (2) and IV (1), of abolishing the "flat rate" paid to constables.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

There are various problems remaining the solution of which can be materially assisted by the advice of the Committee. These are:—

- (1) The question regarding the final absorption of the town police.
- (2) The constitution and strength of the railway police.
- (3) The adequacy or otherwise of the present contingency reserve of 15 per cent. of head constables and constables.
- (4) The necessity for maintaining a reserve for police guards supplied to private institutions and persons, such reserves to be paid for by the employers.
- (5) The proposal that police expenditure should be balanced by receipts in cases where duties are performed for other departments and public bodies, including duties at fairs, race meetings, and other similar functions.
- (6) The system of the grant of travelling allowance.
- (7) The constitution and pay of the clerical staff and the possibility of a reduction in staff coupled with a reduction in office routine work.

3. As a preliminary measure each Superintendent of Police was directed to prepare statistics showing the existing strength, charges, etc. under each sub-head.

Method of enquiry.

Eighteen districts were then selected where the Magistrate, Superintendent, a Sub-divisional Officer selected by the Magistrate, and police officers of all ranks were to be examined by the Secretary or Assistant Secretary and their opinions recorded for the information of the Committee. All Deputy Inspectors-General were also requested to furnish their opinions in writing on the subjects mentioned in the terms of reference.

A communiqué was also published in the Press setting forth the terms of reference and inviting gentlemen who had opinions to offer to forward written statements explaining their views to the Secretary of the Committee; the Hon'ble Members of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces were also invited to tender evidence on any questions of re-organization which they wished to be considered by the Committee.

During the cold weather the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary visited each district in the province, recorded the evidence of officers in the 18 districts selected, and, in consultation with the district authorities, formulated proposals for a revision of the existing allocation and of the distribution of police-stations in accordance with principles already laid down by the Committee.

In response to the communiqué in the Press only two replies were received from the public, one a resolution of the United Provinces Zamindars' Association concerning the pay of village chaukidars, and the other from the Rev. C. Phillips Cape of Lucknow on general questions. Replies were received from only three Hon'ble Members of the Legislative Council (the Hon'ble Raja Moti Chand, the Hon'ble Mr. Chintamani and the Hon'ble Lala Sukhbir Singh), of whom the last named made some general suggestions.

Written statements prepared by Deputy Inspectors-General on the subject under enquiry were examined by the Committee.

4. The Committee examined orally one Deputy Inspector-General, Witnesses examined. one Indian Superintendent, four Deputy Superintendents (one of whom was in officiating charge of a district), two prosecuting inspectors, two circle inspectors, four sub-inspectors (two station officers, one second officer and one prosecuting sub-inspector), four head constables, four constables and five village chaukidars.

5. The Committee held meetings at Lucknow on August 28th Meetings of the Com- and 29th, and on December 5th and 6th, 1919, and mittee. again on March 26th and 27th and in Naini Tal from June 6th to 9th, 1920.

A final meeting was held in Lucknow on August 8th to consider the draft report.

Chapter I.—Distribution of police-stations.

6. The number and distribution of police-stations is a matter Distribution prior to which has received much careful consideration at 1905. various times.

When the police force of this province was first organized, in 1860, the method of allocation adopted was that each district was divided into a number of police circles which were, as far as possible, made to correspond with existing parganas or tahsil divisions.

The Police Committee of 1863 objected to that arrangement which

necessitated the creation of a large number of outposts and held that the police had been broken up into too small bodies; with the object of increasing the size of those bodies they reduced the number of police-stations and outposts, but exact details of the revision are not known. That Committee also expressed it as their opinion that, peculiar circumstances apart, the jurisdictions of police-stations should not exceed 125 to 130 square miles in area, and laid it down as a general principle that no village should ordinarily be more than six miles distant from a police-station.

When the 1890 Police Committee was appointed there were 861 police-stations and 135 outposts (rural). That Committee expressed entire agreement with the Committee of 1863 as regards the area of jurisdiction of police-stations and the six mile radius. They refrained from recommending any alterations in the existing number and distribution of police-stations, however, not because they considered it ideally satisfactory, but because of the expense which re-distribution would involve. They noted, however, that there was a marked difference in the size of police circles in the North-West Province (now the province of Agra) and in Oudh, the former being in some districts too small and the latter too large, and made special reference to 19 new circles in Oudh, recently sanctioned which would reduce the average area in that province from 171 to 150 square miles, a size which, in consideration of the large tracts of jungle in some districts, they did not consider excessive.

At the time that the Police Commission of 1902-3 held its enquiries, the number of police-stations in districts had risen to 889. The Commission laid down that the area of jurisdictions of police-stations should ordinarily be "about 150 square miles."

7. With the object of giving effect to these and certain other Mr. Hoskins' Scheme. recommendations of the Commission, Mr. C. J. A. Hoskins, a District Superintendent of Police, was placed on special duty in 1904-5 with a view to working out details of re-allocation and re-distribution after personal consultation with the various district authorities concerned. As regards the re-allocation of police circles he found various other factors, such as density of population, proportion of criminal classes, natural boundaries (large rivers, unbridged streams) and means of communication, had to be taken into consideration. Starting with the general principle laid down by the Police Commission that the average area of police circles should be 150 square miles, but adding the rider that the population of a circle should ordinarily lie between seventy-five and ninety thousand, he presented a scheme which provided for the total abolition of 118 police-stations and an increase of 14 rural outposts. By that scheme the total number of police-stations was reduced to 771, while rural outposts were increased to 149.

8. When it became possible to give practical effect to Present situation. Mr. Hoskins' scheme a considerable amount of local opposition was met with and, in no less than 16

districts, his proposals had to be modified. At the present time the districts of this province actually comprise 774 police-stations, but there has been, for some years, a strongly expressed opinion, on the part of both the public and Government officials, that reduction has been carried too far in certain localities, particularly in the Meerut and Agra divisions, where no less than 57 police-stations (or practically half the total number brought under reduction) were abolished as a result of Mr. Hoskins' proposals.

9. On the other hand the Committee have considered the possibility of further reduction. Possibility of further reduction. lity of greater centralisation in certain parts of the province with a view to still further reducing the number of police-stations, but have been forced to the conclusion that though some slight saving is possible under this head in particular districts, any general reduction is undesirable. So far as they can gauge public feeling on this subject, it would appear to demand an increase rather than a decrease.

10. After giving the matter very careful consideration the Committee have come to the conclusion that the general principles regarding the size of police circles laid down by the Police Commission as amplified by Mr. Hoskins are sound. Committee's proposals for the distribution of police circles. At the same time they consider that local conditions were not studied with sufficient care when Mr. Hoskins prepared his scheme of re-distribution and are of opinion that certain of the police circles abolished as a result of that scheme should be re-constituted. Details of the Committee's proposals, in this respect, will be found in Appendix II to this report. Briefly they contemplate the constitution of one entirely new police circle, the conversion of one rural outpost into a police-station, and the re-establishment of ten circles abolished at Mr. Hoskins' recommendation; of these one (in the Bulandshahr district) is to be established till such time as local means of communication improve. On the other hand they provide for the abolition of ten existing police circles, so that the net increase will only amount to two.

11. As regards rural outposts, the situation has changed considerably since Mr. Hoskins drew up his scheme. Rural outposts. Many officers have long held the same opinion as that expressed by the Police Committee of 1863 and endorsed by the Committee of 1890, namely, that rural outposts are undesirable except where they are necessary for the protection of roads and ghats, and the number of such outposts has gradually been reduced, with the result that only 129 exist at the present time, of which no less than 21 are located in the Kumaun division, where conditions are exceptional.

The Committee are in agreement that such outposts should only be established in special localities where conditions are entirely exceptional and, after careful enquiry, Committee's proposals regarding rural outposts. recommend that the total number of rural outposts should be reduced from 129 to 95, the latter figure including 6 new outposts in localities

where there has not hitherto been an outpost. Details of the outposts concerned will also be found in Appendix III to this report.

12. These proposals will necessitate the erection of new buildings for only five police-stations and two outposts, but some additions and alterations to existing buildings will have to be made in certain other places. The Committee would add that, in making these proposals, they have borne in mind the necessity for avoiding extra expenditure, where possible, and have rejected all changes which did not appear to them to be essential.

Chapter II.—Allocation of the police force at Stations and Outposts.

13. The existing allocation of the force at stations and outposts is in accordance with the principles laid down by the Indian Police Commission of 1902-3, the details of the scheme having been worked out by Mr. Hoskins in 1904-5.

The requirements were then calculated as follows :—

Sub-Inspectors.—One for each police-station with an additional sub-inspector where an average of over 100 enquiries had to be undertaken annually.

(Note.—In particularly troublesome circles or in circles where specially criminal classes resided an extra sub-inspector was allowed.)

Head constables.—One head constable writer for each police-station and an extra head constable writer for large stations in cities.

Constables.—The number was fixed on the basis of the duties to be performed at each station. Additional constables were provided for stations with unusually large areas, for circles with railway stations located in them, and where work in connection with special crime (such as dacoity, cattle theft) was especially heavy.

The smallest number of constables at a station was fixed at seven.

14. To enable them to formulate proposals for requirements at stations and outposts, the Committee found it necessary to examine the duties required from, and the demands made on, the staff.

A clear line was drawn between rural and urban areas. In the former it was only found necessary to consider sub-inspectors and constables, as head constables are required solely as writers, only one such officer being required for each station. In the latter the situation is different and head constables are required for other purposes as well.

15. As regards sub-inspectors the Committee are of opinion that a reduction in numbers can only be effected by eliminating all minor duties not directly connected with the preservation of law and order. They also consider that much of the time of sub-inspectors, which could be spent to better advantage, is wasted in enquiries connected with disputes and petty crime and

believe that a considerable reduction in the work of investigating officers could be made by curtailing the scriptory work in such enquiries. Further, they are of opinion that a number of routine duties which a station officer is at present called upon by departmental rules to perform could be equally well performed by head constable writers.

16. With the object of effecting a saving the Committee consulted certain Magistrates and Superintendents regarding the possibility of reducing the work of sub-inspectors by—

Duties of sub-inspectors
(rural areas).

- (i) instituting a "panchayat" system ;
- (ii) relieving police-officers of the investigation of minor offences ;
- (iii) reducing scriptory work ;
- (iv) improving methods of investigation ;.
- (v) handing over the routine work of police-stations to head constable writers ;
- (vi) eliminating miscellaneous duties of an unimportant nature.

17. The general consensus of opinion of the officers consulted is that it would be dangerous to hand over the investigation of any class of offences entirely to panchayats as this would lead to a system of dual control and might result in station officers ignoring their own responsibilities. There was general agreement, however, that inquests in cases of accidental death or suicide might, with advantage, be handed over to village panchayats consisting of persons of such standing as the mukhiya, lambardar, principal zamindar and patwari.

Panchayats.

With regard to the first question, a bill on the subject is at present before the Legislative Council, and the Committee do not consider it desirable to make general recommendations at this stage.

On the other hand they agree that enquiries into cases of accidental death or suicide can safely be relegated to panchayats, though, as a safeguard, they would add the proviso that if any person related to the deceased lodge an objection to an inquest being held by such a body, it should be incumbent on the local police to hold the enquiry. The introduction of any such system will require an alteration in the existing law, but the Committee are of opinion that in rural areas the change, if made, would be a real boon to the public and the police alike.

18. As regards the investigation of minor offences, most of the officers consulted are of opinion that, so far as offences against property are concerned, station officers should be allowed to exercise their own discretion in deciding whether or not an

Investigation of minor
offences.

enquiry should be made into any case of burglary or theft, irrespective of the value of the property stolen. As regards minor offences against the person it has been suggested that certain of them should be made non-cognizable or, at least, that investigation should only be made on the order of the Superintendent.

With reference to these opinions the views of the Committee are as follows :—

- (1) enquiries into cases of petty theft or burglary should not, as a rule, be made unless there is good reason to believe that they are the work of professional criminals ;
- (2) cases of the classes mentioned below should not, in ordinary circumstances, be investigated by the police except on the order of the Superintendent which should apply only to the special case in connection with which it is issued :—
 - (i) Sections 324 and 325, Indian Penal Code.
 - (ii) Section 147, Indian Penal Code, unless grievous hurt is caused or there is danger of a further serious breach of the peace.

(Note.—In cases falling under this head in which investigation is refused the station officer should report the reason for refraining from taking action to the Superintendent separately.)

- (iii) Sections 341 to 344, 354, 447 and 448, Indian Penal Code.
- (iv) Sections 406 and 420, Indian Penal Code, when the report contains *prima facie* evidence that the case is of a civil nature.

Among other suggestions under this head which have been made to the Committee is a proposal to amend departmental orders with a view to increasing the powers of station officers to refuse investigation when they consider it is not called for. The Committee consider it desirable therefore to place on record their opinion that paragraph 95 of the Police Regulations, if properly interpreted, gives sufficient scope for the exercise of proper discretion in that respect. At the same time they are of opinion that there has, of recent years, been a tendency to interfere unnecessarily with the discretion vested in the station officer by that paragraph and they consider it desirable that a pronouncement should be made by Government explaining clearly, for the information of Superintendents of Police and their subordinates, the spirit of these orders.

19. As regards the investigation of serious offences the Committee are of opinion that little can be done to reduce scrip-
tury work. In such cases the statements of witnesses are often of considerable value and it would be unsafe to go further than existing orders permit. It has been brought to their notice that sub-inspectors still introduce much irrelevant matter into their

case diaries, but the Committee are unable to suggest measures for putting a stop to this practice. The remedy lies in the hands of the Superintendent.

They are of opinion, however, that in the investigation of petty cases a considerable reduction of writing work can be effected. They think that it would be sufficient in such cases for diaries to be prepared in the form of a charge sheet and to be confined to a record of the information required by section 172, Criminal Procedure Code.

In petty undetected cases they are of opinion that one or at most two diaries relating to the steps taken to detect the perpetrators and the general conclusions arrived at should suffice.

20. The enquiries made by the Committee have led to no practical suggestions for improving methods of investigation which would reduce work.

Improved methods of investigation.

They would, however, recommend that the rule at present in force by which every case of cattle-stray from an inhabited site has to be investigated should be cancelled, except in the case of districts in which professional cattle theft is rife.

21. Suggestions have also been made to the Committee that the number of registers maintained at police-stations under existing orders should be reduced. The Committee consider that this is a departmental question and would refer it to the Inspector-General for consideration.

Routine duties.

They are of opinion that the routine work of a police-station should be handed over to the head constable writer subject to the general supervision of the station officer, the main responsibility for the upkeep of registers being borne by the head constable. There are certain important registers such as those connected with surveillance which must, however, remain in the hands of the station officer. This again is mainly a departmental question which the Committee propose should be referred to the Inspector-General.

22. The Committee agree with the opinion expressed by officers consulted that the police are unnecessarily burdened with duties which they are not required by law to perform.

Unnecessary duties.

In particular it has been brought to their notice that complaint cases are commonly sent by Magistrates to the police for investigation without due cause; the Committee desire to draw attention to this and propose that, in such cases, investigation by the police should not be permitted until preliminary evidence has been recorded by the Magistrate and he has satisfied himself that the offence is one cognizable by the police and that a police enquiry is necessary in order to arrive at the truth.

The Committee further desire to draw the attention of Government to the system which prevails in many districts of issuing irregular and illegal "hukamnamas" through the police in place of regular summonses.

Various representations have also been made to the Committee regarding a tendency to refer departmental matters concerning the canal, post office and other departments to the police for enquiry and report unnecessarily. The Committee are of opinion that this should not be permitted.

23. The principal duties of constables in rural areas are as follows:—

Duties of the constable (rural area). process-serving, patrolling, surveillance of bad characters and members of criminal tribes, sentry-go, escort duty and assisting investigating officers in enquiries.

The Committee have carefully considered the possibility of reducing the legitimate work of constables, but have been forced to the conclusion that but little real reduction is possible, either in rural or urban areas. They consider it desirable, however, to draw attention to certain points connected with process-serving and patrolling.

24. An examination of certain returns received from districts *Process-serving.* has shown the Committee that the number of processes issued by courts varies very considerably. They are particularly impressed by the large number of summonses issued by honorary magistrates in cases which a stipendiary magistrate would not perhaps have taken up, and they are apprehensive that the number of such summonses will increase still further.

On the other hand they are unable to suggest any other agency to undertake the service of processes, excepting distress warrants which should, in their opinion, be served through the tahsil and not by the police. The employment of police officers for the service of processes is moreover beneficial, in that it is frequently combined with other duties in villages where criminals reside and results in an automatic patrol system. At the same time it occupies more than its fair share of the time of police officers, and it is undesirable that there should be any large increase in the number to be served through the police.

25. No stereotyped system exists and the Committee are doubtful *Patrolling (rural area).* whether it would be practicable to draw up any effective scheme with the force available; they are of opinion, however, that no good purpose is served by the periodic deputation of constables in their beats on more or less undefined peregrinations which probably lead to as many abuses as to beneficial results.

26. As regards the urban areas, the duties of head constables *Duties of the police in urban areas.* call for consideration as well as those of sub-inspectors and constables and a higher standard of efficiency is demanded of the police in cities in matters affecting the daily life of the public, such as the control of traffic, enforcement of bye-laws and the protection of a wealthier mercantile community.

The main duties of the police in cities may be broadly defined as falling under the following heads:—surveillance, investigation, the enforcement of bye-laws, control of traffic, and patrolling.

27. The Committee are of opinion that the work of prevention and detection of all crime in an urban area must remain as at present in the hands of sub-inspectors. Surveillance and investigation. On the other hand they consider that such matters as the infringement of bye-laws, control of traffic and patrolling can be made over to head constables, subject to the general supervision of the station officer.

This principle has been followed in fixing the staff required for urban areas and permits of the same proportion of investigating officers for both urban and rural areas.

28. As stated above, the Committee propose that the bulk of the work in this connection shall be in the hands of head constables, subject to the supervision of the station officer. Enforcement of bye-laws and control of traffic.

As shown later on in this report the Committee propose that the status of the head constable should be raised, and with this same object recommend the creation of a new grade of officer termed naik (who will be a constable drawing an allowance) to perform many of the purely routine duties of the head constable.

29. After a careful consideration of the patrolling system in force in each province, the Committee have come to the conclusion that no system has been devised superior to that known as the six beat system, as laid down by the Indian Police Commission of 1902. This system provides that each constable shall have two nights in bed every week and that each beat shall be so arranged as to provide sufficient work, night and day, for six men including one fixed point duty constable. Patrolling (urban area).

The division of duties amongst the staff is given in Appendix IV.

30. The total staff required for civil police duties may be divided into two classes :— Calculation of forces required.

- (1) The law and order staff for all police-stations and rural outposts.
- (2) The watch and ward staff for patrol and beat duties in cities.

31. The staff proposed for all police-stations and outposts has been based on the following principles :— Staff required for police-stations and rural outposts.

(a) Sub-inspectors.

As already stated, the Committee propose to adhere to the existing ratio of one officer to every one hundred investigations annually. Calculations have been based on the average number of investigations made during the last four years, due consideration being given to (i) inordinately high percentages of investigations; (ii) the prevalence of dacoity; (iii) the number of resident registered members of criminal tribes; and (iv) the number of persons under surveillance.

In some instances, where the work of a single police-station does not indicate the necessity for two whole-time sub-inspectors continuously, an extra sub-inspector has been shared between two such stations, to be posted to either as circumstances require.

(b) Head constables.

The only changes it is proposed to make in the number of head constables are as follows :—

- (1) an extra head constable has been allowed for a few of the larger police-stations where the office work is unusually heavy;
- (2) in some of the larger cities head constables have been provided for detective work;
- (3) in most police-stations where a second head constable is employed at present a naik has been substituted for that officer.

(c) Constables.

The Committee propose that the minimum number of constables for a police-station should be eight, this figure being based on the following requirements :—three for sentry and escort duty, one for clerical work, one to assist the investigating officer and three for beat duties.

Where more than one investigating officer is posted, an extra constable has been added for each such officer and additional men have also been provided for circles in which the number of registered members of criminal tribes, or of persons under surveillance, or the number of processes ordinarily received for service are large; the ratio being fixed at one extra constable per 20 villages inhabited by members of criminal tribes, per 50 persons under surveillance or per 750 processes received for service.

Consideration has also had to be given, in fixing the number actually required, to existing means of communication, unhealthiness of special tracts and other special local conditions.

As in the case of head constables, a few constables have also had to be added for detective duties in large cities.

32. In districts where dacoity has been and is prevalent a small dacoity reserve. extra reserve of sub-inspectors and constables has been added to the staff.

The intention of the Committee is that these officers should be regarded as allotted for this particular duty and should be transferred from district to district as occasion demands.

33. The Committee have experienced some difficulty in making proposals under this head as no figures of present staff required for watch and ward. population are available.

The existing ratio for watch and ward police, namely, one constable per 600 of population, has, however, been adhered to in almost all cases, with slight additions where the incidence of crime or special local conditions have indicated the necessity for them.

The only cases in which that principle has been ignored are (i) towns with a population of less than 5,000, and (ii) towns with a population of between 5,000 and 10,000. In the first of those cases the Committee consider that regular police are unnecessary and propose that only village chaukidars should be employed, in the ratio of one to every 600 inhabitants. In the second case they recommend that a force of one head constable, with constables in the proportion of one to every 1,000 inhabitants, should be employed, which would be utilised for ordinary police work in those towns, but would not ordinarily be required to patrol on the six beat system.

Where the general principle referred to above has been followed the six constables for each beat have been placed under the direct control of a naik, and head constables have been allotted according to local requirements, generally in the proportion of one to each three beats.

34. The detailed proposals of the Committee for the staff under each head are shown in Appendix V and Appendix VII. They indicate a saving in the staff at police-stations and rural outposts of 102 sub-inspectors, 6 head constables and 326 constables with the addition of 61 naiks; and a saving in the watch and ward force of 3 sub-inspectors, 349 head constables and 1,360 constables with the addition of 903 naiks and 550 chaukidars.

The saving under these heads is not a large one, but after going very carefully into the question the Committee are of opinion that it would be unsafe to attempt to go further in this direction.

Chapter III.—Allocation and Distribution of Village Chaukidars.

35. A historical review of this force will be found in Chapter III of the Report of the Indian Police Commission, 1902-3.

That Commission recommended that the ratio of village chaukidars should be one to each 600 head of the rural population, and that proposal was accepted by the Government of India.

Full effect was never given to that scheme in this province, however, and actually the existing ratio for the whole province, according to the figures of the 1911 census, works out as 1—482.

A statement (Appendix IX) is attached to this report showing full details for each district: the total number of chaukidars employed at the present time is 87,903 and the annual cost is roughly Rs. 31½ lakhs.

36. As shown in paragraph 2 of this report, the Committee have been called upon to advise Government regarding :—
Points on which Committee were required to record their opinion.

- (a) the possibility of a reduction of the total number ;
- (b) the advisability of adhering to the proportion of one chaukidar to 600 inhabitants or of substituting a fresh basis for calculating strength ;
- (c) a proposal made to abolish the chaukidari force *in toto* and to substitute regular police ;
- (d) the adequacy of the pay of Rs. 2-13-0 per mensem.

37. The Committee consider it desirable to deal with the proposal to abolish the force *in toto* before reporting on any other of the points enumerated above. They are of opinion that, financial considerations apart, the time has not arrived for so radical a change in the administration. They consider that such a change should only be made with the full consent of the public at large, and they have received much evidence that it would at the present time be most unpopular. As regards their own view, they desire to record that they are in entire agreement with that expressed by the Indian Police Commission in paragraph 31 of its report, namely, that it is impossible to carry on an efficient police administration by means of official police alone and absolutely essential to secure the aid of the village community.

38. As regards the revision of the present proportion of chaukidars to population, the Committee have given the matter very careful consideration and have come to the conclusion that a substantial reduction in the existing number of chaukidars is possible and desirable. In arriving at this conclusion they have not ignored the fact that the Indian Police Commission deprecated the grouping of villages for the purposes of police administration, but even the Commission admitted that in certain circumstances grouping might be desirable and the Committee are of opinion that, in view of the proposals for reducing work made in the succeeding paragraphs of this report, such grouping is necessary.

39. The Committee recommend that, for the purpose of calculating the number of chaukidars required, the districts of the province should be divided into five separate groups, according to criminality and density of population. They propose that the ratios of chaukidars to population in those districts should be 1/600, 1/700, 1/800, 1/900 and 1/1,000, respectively. If this system is adopted the average area of a chaukidar's beat would be from 1½ to 2 square miles, being largest in the eastern districts of the province where organized crime is infrequent.

The adoption of these scales will permit of the total strength of this force being reduced from 87,903 to 52,482, a decrease of 35,421 chaukidars.

The Committee desire to add that this question was fully discussed by their Secretaries with representative zamindars in practically every district, as well as with district officials, and the general consensus of opinion was that there was no objection to the proposed reduction in numbers. On the other hand the necessity for an improved scale of remuneration for chaukidars was freely pressed.

40. Before deciding to recommend any reduction in numbers the Committee also made careful enquiries as to the work which chaukidars were called upon to perform and the manner in which this could be reduced. Proposal of the Committee for reducing the work of chaukidars. The duty which is perhaps the most irksome and which, it is generally admitted, should be performed through a more intelligent agency is the reporting of vital statistics. The Committee strongly recommend that this duty should be handed over to the *mukhiya*, school-master or *patwari*, as may be most convenient, who should be the registration officer for the village concerned; these registration officers submitting their reports monthly to the tahsil through the *patwari* when he attends to draw his pay. It may become necessary to entertain a registration clerk at certain tahsils to deal with such reports, but the Committee are of opinion that this would be a justifiable charge on the District Boards, and are convinced that the introduction of this system will result in a far more reliable return of births and deaths than is at present available.

Another way in which the work of village chaukidars can be reduced, if they are relieved in the manner referred to above, is in connection with attendance at police-stations. Though, under paragraph 84 of the Police Regulations, it is laid down that chaukidars should not be required to attend periodically at police-stations, except to report births and deaths, the custom obtains in most districts of insisting on a weekly visit. The Committee propose that, if relieved of reporting vital statistics, chaukidars should only be compelled to visit the police-station twice a month (one visit being on the day on which they go there to draw pay), subject to the condition that, as at present, every chaukidar must proceed to the police-station at once to report the commission of an offence in his beat.

In the event of the proposal of the Committee for the constitution of panchayats to deal with cases of unnatural death being accepted by Government, the Committee are of opinion that it will be sufficient if the chaukidar reports such cases at his next visit to the police-station.

41. The Committee have given the question their most earnest consideration. As already stated, they have been urged from all sides to recommend a substantial increase in the pay of chaukidars. They themselves feel that such an increase would satisfy a popular demand and do much to content a deserving body of men. On the other hand they find themselves faced with the same difficulty which prevented both the Police Committee of 1890 and the Indian Police Commission of 1902-3 from Pay of chaukidars.

recommending that the pay of this force should be raised, namely, the enormous increase in expenditure which any appreciable increase would involve. They are of opinion that but little relief would be afforded by any increase which did not raise the pay of the village chaukidar to at least Rs. 5 per mensem, and to raise the pay of the 52,482 members of this force whom it is proposed to retain to that level would involve an annual expenditure of at least Rs. 12½ lakhs.

42. The Committee are therefore of opinion that financial considerations preclude them from recommending any increase to the pay of chaukidars which would prove beneficial. On the other hand they consider it is possible to make certain other recommendations with a view to improving the conditions of service, and desire to emphasize the fact that they consider these improvements are very urgently required.

43. The first way in which the Committee consider relief is called for is in respect to the uniform of chaukidars. At the present time each chaukidar has to pay 3 annas a month as the cost of his uniform, so that, actually the net pay drawn by him is only Rs. 2-13-0 per mensem. The Committee strongly recommend that this should cease and that every chaukidar should receive his uniform cost free. It has been represented that serious discontent has resulted, of recent years, from the fact that, owing to the rise in prices, the sum realised from chaukidars no longer suffices to supply each man with one article of uniform annually and the Committee have considered whether some reduction in the uniform prescribed for chaukidars is not possible. The officers consulted and the chaukidars who appeared before the Committee to give oral evidence were practically unanimous in demanding that the red turban and blue coat of the chaukidar should be retained as a badge of office. A belt and leather satchel also are required. On the other hand it was generally admitted that the heavy brass-bound *lathi* with which these men are provided was practically useless and an unnecessary expense. The Committee therefore recommend that in future no *lathi* should be provided by Government. Even with this reduction, however, the cost of providing chaukidars with uniform is computed at not less than Rs. 3 per annum, and the Committee recommend that a capitation grant of that amount should be sanctioned by Government to meet the cost of the uniform of chaukidars.

44. The second respect in which the Committee recommend that conditions of service should be improved is by substantially increasing the grant for rewards. Both the Police Committee of 1890 and the Indian Police Commission of 1902-3 laid particular stress on the necessity for putting a premium on good work and liberally rewarding chaukidars for meritorious service, and the Committee are in entire agreement with the view expressed by those bodies on this subject in their reports.

The annual reward grant for chaukidars is, at the present time, only Rs. 26,540, and this sum barely suffices for rewarding exceptionally good service in special cases. It does not suffice to reward chaukidars for promptly reporting the movements of bad characters and the like, or for preserving law and order on the occasion of large fairs and gatherings, though these are both very important parts of a chaukidar's work, the neglect of which may have serious results. The Committee propose therefore that, in addition to the reward-grant for acts of meritorious service in special cases, a grant should be made for rewarding special services in the matter of reporting absences of bad characters, watching registered members of criminal tribes, extra duty in connection with guarding the special train of His Excellency the Viceroy or in watching roads during fairs and the like. For this purpose they propose that districts should be divided into classes according to the number of chaukidars in each, the grants to such districts being Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 1,500, Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 2,500, respectively. The Committee are also of opinion that the existing grant for rewards for meritorious services is far too low in most districts and recommend that it should be raised from Rs. 26,540 to Rs. 56,890. If these proposals are accepted, the total cost on account of rewards, exclusive of good conduct allowances (the retention of which is strongly recommended by the Committee), will be Rs. 1,26,390 compared with Rs. 26,540.

The Committee desire to add that though they consider there is no objection to the grants for rewarding meritorious services in cases, and for remunerating chaukidars for special services of other kinds, ultimately being brought under one head, they would prefer that these two grants should be kept distinct for the present to ensure that the necessity for rewarding chaukidars who are prompt and energetic in performing routine duties is not lost sight of.

45. The Committee are of opinion that everything possible should be done to curtail duties which call a chaukidar away from his beat. It is a matter of common knowledge that in many cases he is at present called upon to perform work which does not fall within the scope of his legitimate duties. It is impossible to relieve him of all duties which take him away from his beat, and the Committee are of opinion that he must still perform such duties as guarding camps of officers on tour, accompanying carts from one camping place to another, duty at fairs and on roads leading to fairs. They strongly recommend, however, that when employed on such duty outside his beat a chaukidar should invariably receive an allowance to compensate him which they would fix at two annas per diem ; they would recommend that orders be issued by Government to enforce this payment in the case of all touring officers.

46. A statement is appended to this report giving details of the above proposals (Appendix LX). The savings anticipated by the proposed reduction in numbers, giving each man of the reduced force the full Rs. 3 per mensem, amount to

Duties performed by
chaukidars away from
their villages.

Results of proposals.

Rs. 12,75,156 from which must be met the total increase in reward grants of Rs. 99,850 and the clothing budget of Rs. 1,57,446, giving a net saving of Rs. 10,17,860.

In conclusion, the Committee would express a hope that, if their proposals are accepted by Government, an effort will be made to give effect to them at an early date. Attention has already been drawn to the fact that despite the recommendations of the Indian Police Commission, accepted by the Government of India, the proposed ratio of chaukidars to population has only been reached in one district.

Chapter IV.—Improvement in efficiency of the Police Force.

47. Under the existing system, whereby promotion from the lower ranks is greatly restricted, the lower grades in the department offer fewer attractions to the educated man than before the Training School opened. As a result, the number of recruit constables able to read and write enlisted of late years has decreased considerably.

Efforts to improve the education of the lower ranks have met with comparatively little success, and to remedy this state of affairs Government has approved, as a tentative measure, a scheme for the introduction of trained teachers, to replace the sub-inspectors at present in charge of lines schools.

The Committee consider that this experiment should be given a fair trial, but at the same time are disposed to urge the establishment of training schools at suitable centres on the lines recommended by the Indian Police Commission. To avoid unnecessary expenditure in the event of such not proving a success they recommend that, to begin with, a school be opened experimentally at one centre where buildings can most easily be acquired. They have considered the objections put forward to the proposal, the chief of which appears to be the danger of losing men by resignation if sent to a central school, but they feel that with the improved conditions of service this need no longer be feared.

48. On the information at their disposal the Committee feel unable to make any detailed proposals as to the working of such schools, this being a somewhat technical subject. They consider, however, that the shortest period of training, whether in the reserve lines or at a central training school, cannot be put at less than six months. The present system under which a recruit, after receiving a short training in the lines school and on the parade ground, is left to his own devices is radically unsound and they recommend that, if the proposal for a central training school is accepted, arrangements be made to hold there extension courses in all subjects.

The Committee further consider that it would be expedient in every way to hold the examination for constables to qualify for promotion to the rank of head constable at the central school where the examination could be standardized ; the examinations at present in districts vary to a considerable extent and so operate unfairly.

49. The Committee were required to give their opinion as to the necessity for entertaining a superior grade of constable with educational qualifications.

At the present time the only concession offered by the department to education in the lower ranks is the enlistment in the second grade (on Rs. 11 per mensem), as finger-impression takers, of men with a slight knowledge of English. It may be mentioned here, in anticipation that the Committee propose to discontinue this form of recruitment and to replace these men by clerks.

An examination of the duties of a constable shows that they fall into two main classes, the first being purely mechanical whilst the second require a higher standard of intelligence than the majority of constables possess. In the first class may be placed process-serving, patrolling, sentry and escort duty, and in the second the up-keep of registers, surveillance of bad characters and members of criminal tribes, and assisting investigating officers in enquiries.

The Committee are convinced that it is unsound in principle to fix the same scale of pay for men performing duties requiring such vastly different capabilities and their intention in framing their proposals for all ranks has been to encourage ability in any form.

Accordingly, they have proposed what they consider a rate of pay sufficient to attract the average constable capable only of carrying out those duties which any man of good caste and physique, after undergoing preliminary training, can perform. For the men who are to carry out the duties referred to above which require special qualifications they propose the constitution of a superior grade.

50. The number of superior grade constables proposed has been calculated as follows :—

Calculation of the number of superior grade constables. Two constables for each rural police-station, three for each urban police-station, and in addition one for each beat in the urban area. In certain cities where the staff is large, one or two extra have been allowed, and as a rule the detective force has been included.

The force required at the headquarters of each district for literate duties in the office and in courts, as detailed in Appendix XV, has been included.

A reserve for leave vacancies on the above at $11/85$ ths, has been added.

(The explanation of this fraction will be found in para. 111 dealing with the proposal of the Committee on the contingency reserve.)

The above represents the requirements for literate duties, and amounts to roughly 16 per cent. of the force, but the Committee are of opinion that provision should be made in this grade for specially qualified illiterate men. In most districts there are to be found constables without literary qualifications who have done exceedingly useful work on detective duty, patrol and the like, and the committee consider that to debar such men from this grade would be to take away one of the chief attractions of the lower ranks. They propose therefore to make provision in this grade for illiterate men up to 5 per cent. of the total force; very careful selection by Superintendents will be necessary and proper records of men considered fit should be maintained.

51. The Committee wish to make it clear that their recommendations as to the numbers in the superior grade are not final. The present percentage proposed is roughly 21, but they do not propose that any limit should be placed on the number of literate men in the superior grade. In the opinion of the Committee the higher the percentage of literate men the greater the advantage to the department. For the present the Committee propose that proof of ability to read and write both Urdu and Hindi fluently should qualify for inclusion in the superior grade though it may possibly be desirable later on to raise the standard of literacy.

52. The Committee were asked to make recommendations on this subject. It was brought to their notice that 1/10th of the force had left the department by resignation within the last two and a half years, and they realise the consequent loss to Government on their training and the detriment to the administration.

A suggestion has been made to them to consider the advisability of extending the period for which a man may be retained in the force after he has tendered his resignation, which is at present two months. They have carefully considered this proposal and have decided to reject it, as one which would probably affect recruiting.

They have likewise considered proposals to give Superintendents further powers of punishment, roughly equivalent to those of the Commanding Officer of a regiment, but are not disposed to make any recommendation on the subject, being of opinion that in matters of discipline the Police Act (V of 1861) meets requirements. As an additional safeguard in the case of the punishment of sub-inspectors by dismissal, they are of opinion that the order of the Superintendent should receive the concurrence of the Deputy Inspector-General as well as that of the District Magistrate. At the same time they consider it unnecessary for the Deputy Inspector-General again to record the statement of the sub-inspector. In any case in which the Deputy Inspector-General did not concur with the order of the District Magistrate he should refer the case to the Inspector-General for final orders.

Chapter V—Conditions of Service.

53. In framing their proposals for the scales of pay of inspectors and sub-inspectors, the Committee have been guided by the principles laid down by the Government of India, that those officers should be in status and intelligence not inferior to tehsildars and naib-tehsildars respectively.

In the case of head constables, increases proposed are relatively proportionate to those suggested for sub-inspectors and constables.

In the case of constables, the Committee have studied statistics of the cost of living in each district of the province, and, in making their proposals, have aimed at providing every man with a living wage. Reference has already been made to the necessity of abolishing the system of paying the whole force at a uniform rate and to the need of a superior grade.

Further, the Committee are convinced of the necessity of giving allowances to head constables and constables stationed in places where expenses are above the normal.

54. The present pay of these officers is Rs. 150, 175, 200, and 250 with a percentage in each grade of 40, 35, 20 and 5 respectively. The Committee propose that there should be five grades on Rs. 175, 200, 250, 300 and 350 with a percentage in each grade of 40, 25, 20, 10 and 5 respectively; promotion to be by selection to the two highest grades. This last suggestion is made by the Committee not merely with the intention of encouraging deserving men, but because it has been brought to their notice that the proportion of Indians in the higher grades has up to the present always been low on account of the relatively quicker promotion of sergeants than of sub-inspectors to the rank of inspector. In the selection grades a definite number of posts should be assigned to each of the three lines—namely, reserve, circle and prosecuting inspectors.

Under these proposals the average pay of an inspector which is at present Rs. 174 per mensem will be raised to Rs. 218 per mensem.

55. The Committee further propose the grant of local allowances of Rs. 50 per mensem to the Inspectors in charge of the cities of Allahabad, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore, and Agra, and of Rs. 25 per mensem to those in charge of the cities of Fyzabad (after the constitution of the three headquarters stations as a separate charge) and Bareilly and of the Hazratganj police station (Lucknow).

In the case of reserve inspectors they propose that the officers in charge of the important reserve police lines of Allahabad, Lucknow, Cawnpore and Agra should be given local allowances of Rs. 50 per mensem, and that local allowances of Rs. 25 per mensem be given to those in charge of the Benares, Bareilly, Jhansi and Meerut police lines.

The Committee are of opinion that in the case of the prosecuting inspector the conveyance allowance at present sanctioned should be raised from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per mensem and that in addition he should be granted a house allowance of Rs. 15, unless and until free quarters are provided.

As regards the present conveyance allowance of other inspectors the Committee recommend that the regulation be altered so as to entitle these officers to the allowance without any reservations. They also recommend that the city inspectors enumerated in par. 55 should get a horse allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem, subject to the condition that they keep a horse.

56. There are at present two grades of sergeants, the first on Rs. 125, the second on Rs. 100. The Committee propose to retain the two grades with an increase of Rs. 25 in each.

Pay of sergeants.

57. Sub-inspectors are at present graded on Rs. 50, 60, 70, 80 and 100 with a percentage of 16, 34, 25, 20 and 5 respectively in these grades.

Pay of sub-inspectors.

The Committee propose to revert to the number of grades (namely four) and the percentage in each (40, 35, 20 and 5) recommended by the Indian Police Commission and to fix the pay of these grades at Rs. 70, 80, 100 and 125 (promotion to the Rs. 125 grade to be by selection).

58. The Committee further propose to give allowances to officers in charge of police-stations, and to those holding staff appointments. The grant of an allowance for the charge of a police-station was considered undesirable and unnecessary by the Indian Police Commission, but in view of the responsibilities attaching to the position, and the desirability of differentiating between the station officer and the second officer, the Committee recommend without hesitation a reversion to the former practice.

Allowances to sub-inspectors.

The scale of such allowances should vary in accordance with the importance of the police-station concerned, ranging from Rs. 40 per mensem for the charge of an important police-station in a city, to Rs. 10 per mensem for the charge of an unimportant rural police-station. The allowance for officers holding staff appointments as reader to the Superintendent of Police, prosecuting sub-inspector and officer in charge of criminal tribes work would range from Rs. 20 to 10 according to the class of district concerned.

Further to meet the requirements of districts where the staff of sub-inspectors is large and the proportion of officers holding charge of police-stations is small, the Committee propose that at police-stations where there are three or more sub-inspectors, one of them shall be nominated as assistant station officer and be granted an allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem.

Attached to this report are statements showing the classification of districts and police-stations (Appendix VI), the number and rate of staff appointments in each district (Appendix X), and the estimated number of assistant station officers (Appendix XI).

56 per cent. of the total cadre of the proposed strength of sub-inspectors will receive these allowances.

Numerous representations have been made to the Committee that the horse allowance of sub-inspectors (Rs. 15) is quite insufficient to cover the cost of upkeep at present prices. The Committee are satisfied that such is the case and propose that it should be increased to Rs. 20 per mensem in rural areas and to Rs. 25 per mensem in cities.

Following the principle adopted by them in the case of prosecuting inspectors the Committee recommend that prosecuting sub-inspectors should be provided with free quarters, and that unless and until these are provided they should receive an allowance of Rs. 8 per mensem in lieu thereof.

They have proposed no conveyance allowance for these officers; but consider that in this respect they should be on a similar footing to other sub-inspectors, and be entitled to horse allowance provided they keep a horse.

59. As a result of the above proposals the average pay of a district police sub-inspector (which with horse allowance stands at present at Rs. 82 per mensem) will amount with all allowances to Rs. 113; while that of a railway police sub-inspector, who is not required to keep a horse, rises from Rs. 67 to Rs. 94 per mensem.

60. The present pay of head constables is Rs. 15, 20 and 25 with a percentage in these grades of 45, 35 and 20 respectively. The Committee propose to retain the three grades with an increase of Rs. 10 in each.

61. The Committee propose that head constables serving in cities shall receive a city allowance of Rs. 6, 4, or 2 per mensem according to the classification of the place; all towns of over 30,000 inhabitants will carry an allowance of this kind. Appendix XII shows the classification of towns, and the number of head constables to draw the allowance. They consider that continuous duty for one month in a city should be necessary to qualify for this allowance.

The Committee estimate that 829 out of 2,296 district police head constables will draw allowances of this kind, 360 of Rs. 6 per mensem; 202 of Rs. 4 per mensem and 267 of Rs. 2 per mensem.

The rate for each city was fixed after due consideration had been paid to the cost of the necessaries of life, food, fuel and accommodation.

62. The Committee propose that the pay of constables should be raised from Rs. 9, 10, 11 and 12 to Rs. 13, 14, 15 and 16, the increments to be as at present after three, ten and seventeen years service.

63. Reference to this grade has been made in paras. 49 to 51. The Committee propose to pay constables in the superior grade Rs. 3 per mensem in addition to the pay to which they are entitled under the time scale. The estimate of the number in this grade in the district force is 5,255, vide Appendix XIV.

64. As in the case of head constables it is proposed to grant to constables the city allowance (referred to in par. 61) which will be Rs. 3, 2, or 1 according to the classification of the place. Many of these men will necessarily be in the lower grades.

The Committee estimate that 8,814 constables of the district police will draw this allowance; 4,139 of Rs. 3 per mensem, 1,986 of Rs. 2 per mensem and 2,689 of Rs. 1 per mensem, vide Appendix XII.

65. The Committee propose to extend the grant of these allowances to the railway police, but with the exception of those above mentioned make no proposals for any change in the rate or number of any allowances at present in force.

66. The Committee feel unable, owing to the lack of reliable data, to make any recommendations on this subject.

67. The Armed Police Committee in par. VIII of their report recommended the grant of railway warrants to men proceeding on leave for the journey to their homes and back for distances over a certain minimum.

The present Committee have considered this question further and have studied the figures showing the posting of constables with special reference to the distance from their homes, details of which are given in Appendix XVI.

The opinion formed by the Committee after considering these figures is that the disadvantages under which a constable serves in this respect have been to some extent overstated, and that with the improved conditions of service they are proposing in other ways there is no necessity to make any further recommendations on this subject.

To this they would make one exception and they propose for the consideration of Government that service in the Bundelkhand division should carry the grant of a free journey home and back to constables once a year. The Committee have not estimated the cost of this but it would be a comparatively trifling sum and they are of opinion that it would tend to make service in Bundelkhand less unpopular than at present.

68. At present a recruit on enlistment is entitled to a gratuity of Additional kit to recruits. Rs. 3 as an enlistment allowance, and Rs. 3-8-0 to provide himself with a bed, a blanket and *rezai*; these articles become his property after six months' service, but if he resigns before that period they are sold and the proceeds credited to Government. It is unnecessary to do more than mention that Rs. 3-8-0 is now wholly inadequate for the purpose for which it is intended.

A recruit is also expected to supply himself with white *mufti* on the following scale:—two *pagris*, two *dhotis*, two *kurtas*, one khaki shirt, one pair of shoes, two white bed sheets, as well as such necessary articles as button and leather brushes, bronco and paste or bathbrick, button stick and fatigue cap, the present cost of which varies from Rs. 23 to Rs. 26, in different localities.

The Committee are informed, however, that of late years, owing to the cost of materials, the full scale has not been insisted on with the result that the general turnout of the men in *mufti* leaves much to be desired.

The Committee propose therefore to issue to each recruit on enlistment a kit, which they recommend should be of khaki cloth, on a slightly reduced scale. They consider that the following articles will be sufficient to meet requirements; one *pagri*, two *dhotis*, two *kurtas*, button and leather brushes and cleaning materials for buttons and leather.

They estimate the cost of these articles at Rs. 17-8-0.

The Committee further recommend that each recruit on enlistment be provided with a blanket which should be procurable for Rs. 5.

The total cost of the issue will be therefore Rs. 22-8-0 and the Committee recommend that with this issues the present gratuity of Rs. 3 and enlistment allowance of Rs. 3-8-0 be stopped.

The recruit will now be put to no expense beyond the purchase of his bed and box.

The cost of the proposal will thus be Rs. 16 for each recruit: allowing for the same number of recruits as in the last police budget (3,300) the total annual cost is approximately Rs. 52,800.

69. In making the above proposals for the grant of additional kit Gratuity to recruits on enlistment. to recruits on enlistment the Committee have borne in mind the fact that, as a rule, after joining the service a recruit constable has no resources up to the time he draws his first month's pay, and with a view to preventing him from falling into debt thus early in his service they recommend that, on enlistment, he shall be entitled to an advance of pay up to Rs. 5, to be repaid in easy instalments which the Committee would fix at Re. 1 monthly.

70. It has been suggested to the Committee that in places where Fuel allowance. fuel is expensive or difficult to obtain arrangements should be made to issue firewood to constables.

The Committee, after considering various opinion on the subject, are not in favour of the proposal. They have been influenced by the fact that it would be extremely difficult to make any satisfactory arrangement as the police force is far more subject to fluctuation than a regiment.

Further they are not in favour of granting an allowance in lieu of fuel, as they hold that firewood difficulties are experienced only in large cities, and in recommending the grant of city allowances they have given consideration to the question of the price of fuel.

71. The Committee have considered representations made to them that patients (head constables and constables) seriously ill in police hospitals should be given special diet during illness and convalescence, at the expense of Government.

Feeding of patients in police hospitals.

Various Civil Surgeons who were consulted are unanimously in favour of this proposal. One Civil Surgeon has, in the opinion of the Committee, made a very pertinent remark in stating "the reform scarcely requires elaboration, to Civil Surgeons it is obvious and it requires no professional knowledge to understand the absurdity of trying to treat, for example, a case of dysentery while the patient feeds himself on *roti* and vegetables."

The Committee are of opinion that the earlier recovery of the patient and his return to duty should be given full consideration, when weighing the cost of the scheme, and they recommend that it be accepted subject to the proviso that such a diet only be supplied on the order of the Civil Surgeon, in the case of serious sickness.

A careful estimate of the cost of the scheme prepared by the Civil Surgeon, Cawnpore, on admissions into the police hospital in 1918 (excluding cases of influenza of which there were a large number that year) at the prices obtaining in October, 1918, gives Rs. 37-8-0 per 100 strength as the probable cost, which amounts to roughly Rs. 8,000 annually for the province. The estimate the Committee have accepted, the figure in future years can be corrected, if necessary, in the light of experience.

A further matter concerning hospitals, namely, the inadequacy of the present district allotment for "European medicines" has been brought to the notice of the Committee by the Civil Surgeons consulted in the matter of the special diet. The Committee recommend that Government refer the matter to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals for consideration.

72. The Committee are of opinion that the lighting of barracks would be a boon much appreciated by the men; they also consider it would be of considerable advantage in saving confusion on the occasion of emergency calls at night or when men return late from duty. They therefore propose that provision be made in the annual budget for the lighting of barracks in reserve police lines. At the present time prices are fluctuating and the Committee are unable to do more than make a rough estimate of the cost which they put at Rs. 7,000.

In future years the amount required can be more accurately estimated on the basis of past expenditure.

73. The Committee have considered a scheme proposed to them for the provision of a standard pattern bed and box at all police-stations and outposts and in barracks in police lines. After giving the matter careful consideration, however, the Committee have decided to reject the proposal.

74. The recommendation of the Armed Police Committee to provide boots to the force has been considered by the present Committee but they are of opinion that for the duties a constable is called on to perform shoes are usually more suitable and as the extra cost would be considerable, they propose to recommend no change.

75. A suggestion to give a sub-inspector an allowance on joining for the purchase of his outfit has been made to the Committee who favour it in the case of the promoted head constable as they consider it a hardship to this class officers, who usually has no private means, to be obliged to incur this expenditure.

They propose that promoted head constables be granted a free outfit allowance of Rs. 150; at the present time (under the provisions of Article 137, Civil Account Code, Volume I) all probationary sub-inspectors, whether promoted from the ranks or not, are entitled on joining to an advance of Rs. 250 for the purchase of a horse.

76. The Committee feel unable to make any recommendations to Government for any allowance to sub-inspectors towards the cost of the purchase or repair of bicycles.

77. Figures of the amounts paid by the police in taxes have been placed before the Committee. While admitting the justice of the contention that officers of all ranks are liable to be posted to any place in the province and that it is not in their power to choose where they shall live, the Committee feel it invidious to make a distinction in the case of one department, and hold that police officers must be treated in the same way as other sections of the community and pay for such amenities as are afforded in those places where taxes are levied.

78. Though this question has not been referred to the Committee, it is one which vitally affects the comfort and well being of the force and the Committee wish to put on record their opinion on the subject.

The absence of suitable quarters at many police-stations for the families of sub-inspectors and the difficulty and expense of renting houses is an undoubted hardship to these officers, further under present conditions, constables are frequently compelled to leave their families at

their homes owing to lack of family quarters which for obvious reasons is objectionable and militates against the popularity of service in the department.

The Committee are informed that the intention of Government is to provide married quarters for all sub-inspectors and head constables and for 60 per cent. of the strength of constables; this they consider is sufficient but they recommend that efforts be made to work up to this standard as early as possible.

Chapter VI.—The constitution of the personnel of the subordinate ranks.

79. The proposal to substitute Deputy Superintendents for circle inspectors, partially or *in toto*, was the most radical change in the *personnel* of the force on which the Committee were required to give their opinion, as any such change could not have other than far-reaching results.

There were indications that the proposal had excited considerable interest and the Committee felt that it needed the most careful consideration. They have studied the opinions on the subject of numerous police officers; they have also had the benefit of the experience gained by the trial of a scheme on somewhat similar lines in Madras, and lastly have read a most comprehensive note on the subject prepared by the Inspector-General of Police, an examination of which has largely influenced the Committee in coming to a decision. They feel it necessary to discuss the question at some length.

80. The proposal originated in this province with Messrs. J. N. and H. H. Sharpe who recorded that their objects were :—

- (1) to improve the pay and status of the sub-inspector;
- (2) to retain for investigating work the services of the most experienced investigating officers of the force; and
- (3) to eliminate the circle inspector who, in their opinion, neglected the work for which he was retained and was, for all practical purposes useless.

Those officers expressed the opinion that sufficient inspection and supervision could adequately be performed by gazetted officers without the assistance of the circle inspector, if some increase were made in the number of Deputy Superintendents.

81. Sir William (or, as he then was, Mr.) Marris, who was Inspector-General of Police at the time this proposal was made, was inclined to favour the suggestion to abolish circle inspectors chiefly, it appears, because a scheme to substitute Deputy Superintendents for circle inspectors had found acceptance in

Action taken in 1916.

Madras and had been given partial effect to. After details of the Madras scheme had been ascertained, Sir William Marris wrote to twelve of the most senior police officers serving in this province, outlining the proposal and asking for their opinions. With three exceptions all those officers opposed the scheme on various grounds and the Committee note that, of the officers who supported it, two had for some years been out of touch with district work and, actually, one of those officers, on acquiring more experience of the work of the district police, has changed his views on the subject as he has shown in a note which he has submitted to the Committee.

The opinion expressed by one officer who opposed the proposal commends itself especially to the Committee and they feel strongly convinced as to the accuracy of the views expressed by him. That officer admitted that the criticisms of the originators of the proposal on the work of the circle inspector were largely true of a period some four or five years earlier but considered that the material progress secured since that time had been overlooked by them. He also admitted that there were still some incompetent circle inspectors in the force but he considered that was due to the faulty system of recruitment in the past and advocated drastic revision of the method of selection which, in his opinion, laid too much stress on length of service and too little on proved merit and administrative capability. He concluded by stating, however, that the failure of certain inspectors did not prove that the post itself was a superfluous one and that he considered the circle inspector was a most necessary link between the Superintendent and the police-station for purposes of control.

The opinions of the officers consulted were placed before one of the originators of the proposal (the other had by then retired from the service) who wrote a note adhering to his opinion, in which he criticized the replies but ignored most of their arguments. He admitted that the Deputy Superintendent was not so closely in touch with the villager as the circle inspector but questioned whether this was a disadvantage. He postulated however that Deputy Superintendents must have, among other qualifications "an adequate knowledge of police."

Sir William Marris, who vacated the post of Inspector-General shortly afterwards, never expressed any considered opinion on the subject, though he noted that the scheme had "possibilities."

82. The result of a trial of the scheme in three districts of the Madras Presidency is given in the Annual Administration Report of the Presidency for 1918. In two districts (Trichinopoly and Kurnool) circle inspectors were entirely eliminated, and in another (Coimbatore) a modification was made by placing a Deputy Superintendent in charge of a sub-division with two inspectors working under him.

Conditions in Madras vary to a considerable degree from those obtaining in this province, the area of districts and police-stations being considerably larger in that Presidency, which has an average of

one circle inspector to five police-stations against one to eight in this province. The number of police-stations in a district in Madras is from thirty to forty as compared with an average of twenty in the United Provinces : each district in Madras has therefore seven or eight circle inspectors.

Over these inspectors there are Assistant Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents each of whom supervises the work of from two to three circle inspectors.

In Trichinopoly and Kurnool, where the circle inspectors were eliminated, the report states that discipline suffered, and crime increased or was concealed.

In Coimbatore there were four ranges in the district originally supervised by one Superintendent, two Deputy Superintendents, and ten circle inspectors. Under the revised scheme three ranges were placed, each under the control of a Deputy Superintendent with two circle inspectors working under him, whilst the headquarters range was under the direct supervision of the Superintendent with one circle inspector.

This made conditions roughly the same as those already existing in this province, though the Deputy Superintendent appears to have been more independent of control by the Superintendent than he is in this province.

There too the system proved unsatisfactory and the report shows the breakdown of the scheme was due to the very reasons set forth by those who have opposed its introduction in this province.

83. The necessity for, and the position of, the circle inspector Views of the United Provinces Police Committee of 1890. received very careful consideration at the hands of the United Provinces Police Committee of 1890.

At the time they conducted their enquiries there were 108 circle inspectors in the province for district work. They were acquainted the chief district investigating officers and among other duties had to inspect each police-station in their circle once a quarter.

That Committee came to the conclusion that those officers were employed too much on original investigation work and that the frequency of their inspections resulted in the latter being of a purely formal nature and useless for practical purposes.

They recommended a reduction of the inspections to two a year, and the employment of inspectors more to supervise than personally to conduct investigations and considered that this justified their proposal for a reduction in the number from 108 to 67. There were then 811 police-stations, and the proposal increased the average size of a circle from eight to thirteen police-stations.

As regards the recruitment of inspectors the Committee recommended that this should continue to be by selection from the investigating staff, but at the same time they proposed very drastic changes in the method of the recruitment of that staff.

Up to then practically the whole staff of non-gazetted officers had risen from the rank of constable, the investigating staff consisting very largely of head constables including a large number of illiterate men.

The Committee proposed that recruitment for the investigating staff should be entirely separated from that for the rank and file and that only in rare cases should police officers below the rank of sub-inspector be held eligible for promotion to the investigating staff. They recommended that candidates for direct appointment should be men of respectable family and position and that those holding educational certificates, especially those with a knowledge of English, should, *caeteris paribus*, be given the preference.

They proposed that candidates (who were to be nominated by District Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police and recommended by Commissioners after a personal interview) finally selected by the Inspector-General should go through a course of training at a school, to last for six months, and should not be appointed to the investigating staff until they had qualified at an examination. The Committee proposed further that after posting to a district those officers should be on probation for one year.

84. The proposals of the 1890 Committee were in due course given effect to, but up to 1899 the school was located at Allahabad, the District Superintendent of Police having to supervise it in addition to his district work, and the training staff was, in the opinion of the present Inspector-General of Police, who speaks from personal knowledge, very inadequate and unsatisfactory.

Result of proposals of the United Provinces Police Committee of 1890.

In 1901 a great advance was made. The Police Training School, as it now exists, was started at Moradabad, a whole-time District Superintendent of Police appointed as Principal with a large and much more competent staff of teachers and the course of instruction was extended to one year.

This was the situation when the Indian Police Commission of 1902-03 commenced the enquiries.

85. The Indian Police Commission approved of the scheme of the United Provinces Police Committee of 1890 for the recruitment of the investigating staff but considered that too large a proportion of subordinate police officers had been selected and advised that such nominees for any one session should be restricted to 15 per cent. of the total number of the vacancies.

Views of the Indian Police Commission of 1902-03.

They recommended further that candidates for direct appointment should be men of good moral character and social position, and that it was essential that they should have educational qualifications.

The proposals of the Commission, so far as this subject was concerned, were accepted in full and candidates for direct appointment as sub-inspector are now required, by rule, to be graduates of the Allahabad

University, or to produce a School-Leaving Certificate, and it is only in very exceptional cases that this rule is relaxed with the special sanction of Government.

-As regards circle inspectors the Commission considered that they were too few in number, were too much occupied with investigation to do effective inspection work, and that as they had not usually a definite charge they had no clear sense of responsibility for police work.

They therefore recommended that the number of such officers be raised from 67 to 120 (for district work), that they should not, ordinarily, conduct investigations but only supervise them, and that they should reside in their circles and be responsible to the District Superintendent for all police work within the area of their circles.

As regards the recruitment of these officers, the Commission considered that the class of men required would usually be best secured by selection from the rank of sub-inspector. They advocated however that Government should reserve to itself the right to appoint a certain number (not exceeding 20 per cent. of vacancies) direct, but at the same time recommended that such nominees should be trained at the Police Training School.

A few such direct appointments were made in the years immediately following the time when the recommendations of the Commission were given effect to, but proved unsatisfactory. The power to make such appointments still exists but it is now practically never exercised.

The Committee wish to bring to notice the fact that it was on the recommendation of the Indian Police Commission that the grade of Deputy Superintendent was created and that the Commission were of opinion that the functions of a Deputy Superintendent and of a circle inspector were quite distinct.

86. The Committee now proceed to examine in detail the complaints as to inefficiency of circle inspectors. ^{Complaints as to inefficiency of circle inspectors.} against the circle inspector which led to the proposal for their abolition. The opinion as to inefficiency of these officers was not shared by most of the officers consulted by Sir William Marris, and there is a further point in this connection which the Committee consider deserves attention.

Reverting to what has been mentioned above, it is clear that up to 1893 there was no proper training system for officers of the investigating staff, and that between 1893 and 1901 the training was of a most elementary description. In 1916 when the proposal, under consideration was made all but 31 of the 134 circle inspectors actually in the force were officers who had never undergone any training at all or had only been half-trained and the majority of them had enlisted as constables.

Since then, the number of circle inspectors who received direct appointments to the investigating staff after the training system was improved has risen to 47, and the total number who originally enlisted in the ranks has fallen to 43. Of these latter 26 have over 30 years' service and will be retiring shortly.

Further, though the Indian Police Commission in 1903 recommended a considerable increase in the number of circle inspectors with the sole idea of improving their work, it was not till 1909 that any appreciable increase took place, and the full total was not reached till 1913, only three years before the proposal was made. Again it was not until 1910 that the first formal Committee of Deputy Inspectors-General was appointed to interview personally and examine sub-inspectors recommended for promotion to the rank of inspector and owing to the number of names in the list of approved candidates, their selections could not have begun even to officiate as inspectors before 1912.

These facts have tended to retard the improvement in the quality of work of circle inspectors which the Indian Police Commission anticipated, but the Committee are satisfied that there are at present a large percentage of inspectors who are most valuable officers and they consider that there is every reason to believe that the percentage will increase year by year.

87. The work required from a circle inspector renders it essential that he should have (a) an extensive knowledge of crime and criminals; (b) personal knowledge of difficulties and temptations, which beset investigating officers; and (c) sufficient experience and strength of character to check and control subordinates and, when necessary, hand them up for punishment without fear or favour. At the same time his career as a police officer must have been such that his subordinates will come to him for help and guidance, and that members of the public, with genuine cause for complaint, will not hesitate to lay their cases before him.

In the opinion of the Committee it is quite impossible for a directly appointed Deputy Superintendent to fulfil all these requirements merely by passing through a training school and undergoing a short period of probation. They consider it essential, if the duties of a circle inspector are to be properly performed, that the officer to whom they are delegated should be an experienced police officer who has served an apprenticeship as an investigating officer, and has gained the confidence of both his superior and inferior officers in the service and of respectable members of the public with whom his work has brought him in touch.

88. The Committee feel that the investigating staff as a whole has not reached, and is not likely to reach for many years to come, such a state of efficiency that supervision of its work can be relaxed, and they apprehend that the replacement of circle inspectors by directly appointed Deputy Superintendents, without police experience, would be tantamount to relaxing supervision in respect to those very matters in which close supervision is required.

89. The Committee consider that it is a truism to state that it is the probability of becoming an inspector and the possibility of becoming a Deputy Superintendent which attracts the best of the present-day candidates to the investigating

Need for supervision of the investigating staff.

Probable effect of proposal on recruiting.

staff; if the chances of promotion above the rank of sub-inspector are seriously reduced it is reasonable to assume that the quality (if not the quantity) of candidates for the investigating staff would fall off very seriously.

90. Under the new scale of pay for the provincial police the average pay of a Deputy Superintendent becomes Increased expenditure involved by the scheme. approximately Rs. 539 per mensem and the average pay of an inspector under the proposals of the Committee is Rs. 218. The proposal contemplates that in most districts one Deputy Superintendent could take the place of two circle inspectors though in others the ratio would have to be two to three. These Deputy Superintendents would be in addition to the present staff who would have to be retained or replaced by officers of the Imperial service.

The cost of the substitution therefore would be a considerable one, and further increases for travelling allowance and quarters would have to be met.

91. If employed on the duties of a circle inspector, a Deputy Superintendent would have to be in much closer Loss of status. touch with subordinate police officers and chaukidars than he is at present, would lose the society of gentlemen of his own rank which he now enjoys at the headquarters of districts, and would have to do and undergo much that would be distasteful to him. His status could, moreover, hardly be looked on as superior to that of the local tahsildar: it certainly would not be among subordinates. Again, unless the door was to be closed for promotion above the rank of sub-inspector against all members of the investigating staff a certain number of sub-inspectors would have to be raised from time to time to the rank of Deputy Superintendent which would distinctly lower the status of the post.

Finally, there is the question of whether such officers appointed direct to the post of Deputy Superintendent, with little likelihood of rising above it and with at least 30 years' service to put in before they could become eligible for a retiring pension would be likely to prove a very efficient body of officers as a whole. To this, in the opinion of the Committee, an emphatic reply in the negative must be given.

92. The Committee have felt obliged to deal with this subject at some length in order to explain their reasons for Proposals of the Committee regarding circle inspectors. holding that it would be a mistaken policy to abolish the circle inspector and substitute a Deputy Superintendent for him.

They consider that they have shown that they circle inspector fills an indispensable place in the police administration and that he must be retained.

They have studied the question of the numbers required for district work, and proceed to make the following recommendations.

The sanctioned scale is 121. Of these, 117 are serving in districts, 4 having been lent (from the districts of Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Lucknow and Fyzabad) for duty in the Criminal Tribes Section.

The Committee are of opinion that the men deputed from Lucknow and Gorakhpur can be permanently spared but that Azamgarh and Fyzabad require their full complement of three each.

No reduction appears to them possible in any district, and there are two districts—namely, Sitapur and Hardoi, where they consider an extra inspector is required. These are probably the two most criminal districts of the provinces and have at present two inspectors each. There are fifteen police-stations in each of them, and the Committee are proposing an additional police-station in each.

The Committee therefore propose that the total sanctioned strength for district work should remain at 121. The allocation by districts is given in Appendix XVII.

93. The present staff for conducting the prosecution of police cases in courts consists of one prosecuting inspector in each district, with one sub-inspector, as an assistant, in those districts where sessions courts or sub-divisional headquarters are established. There are actually at present 35 prosecuting sub-inspectors; in 15 districts the inspector has no assistant.

The Committee find that the strength of this staff falls short of that proposed by the Indian Police Commission, and of that maintained in other provinces; they consider that the entertainment of a staff which can cope adequately with the work now to be handled is one of the most urgent needs of the department.

94. Few complaints have been made to the Committee as to the ability of the present staff (though it is evident that with a cadre of 35 sub-inspectors as a recruiting ground for 55 prosecuting inspectors there is little hope of retaining a capable prosecuting sub-inspector for any length of time) but there were very general complaints as to the insufficiency of the number of prosecuting officers.

It was brought to the notice of the Committee that the want of an adequate staff frequently caused the break-down of cases in court, wasted the time of magistrates, and resulted (owing to the necessity of granting remands) in the unnecessary detention of police officers and witnesses.

95. When a few years ago, the question of the necessity for increasing the prosecuting staff was under consideration by the Government of India, the Local Governments in representing its views recommended an increase in the number of prosecuting inspectors rather than in the number of prosecuting sub-inspectors, which was in direct conflict with the opinion of every police officer consulted at the time and, incidentally, with current opinion.

The Committee are of opinion that the most satisfactory, as well as the most economical, method of meeting the need is to increase the number of prosecuting sub-inspectors and they have formulated proposals accordingly.

The general lines followed by them are these: they propose one prosecuting inspector in each district with prosecuting sub-inspectors as assistants in the proportion of one to every two sub-divisional officers' courts.

In the detailed statements prepared in accordance with the proposal of the Armed Police Committee a considerable reduction in the number of court muharrirs was recommended; but the present Committee would go still further in this direction.

They propose to bring under reduction the muharrirs in the courts of District Magistrates and Sessions Judges, and to retain only sufficient muharrirs to allow of one to each sub-divisional officer's court when a prosecuting sub-inspector cannot be present.

This system can be worked without difficulty throughout the non-camping season and, if the principle enunciated by the Government of trying all important cases at headquarters is generally followed, during the camping season also.

To carry out the intention of Government it will probably be necessary that, in most districts two sub-divisional officers should remain at headquarters during the camping season, in whose courts prosecuting sub-inspectors would be in constant attendance, whilst court muharrirs would accompany magistrates on tour where the number of cases requiring prosecution would be small.

The Committee propose the elimination of police muharrirs in practically all other courts but, to carry out routine duties hitherto performed by them, it will be necessary to frame rules relegating the upkeep of certain registers and the performance of other routine duties to the judicial clerk of the court. The Committee are of opinion that these duties can, without undue hardship, be performed by judicial clerks in addition to their present work. At the same time it must be added that their recommendations for a reduction in the police staff are subject to the acceptance by Government of their proposal for this delegation of duties.

96. The staff proposed in the report of the Armed Police Committee for court and court duties is 35 prosecuting sub-inspectors, 46 sub-inspectors for criminal tribes work with 271 head constables, and 105 naiks as muharrirs. The proposals referred to above necessitate an addition of 74 prosecuting sub-inspectors with a reduction of three criminal tribes sub-inspectors, 54 head constables, and 82 naiks. The total figures are 109 prosecuting sub-inspectors, 43 criminal tribes sub-inspectors, 217 head constables, and 23 naiks.

Details of the allocation of the staff to each district are given in Appendix XVIII.

97. The Committee are informed that a certain feeling exists against the system by which police cases are prosecuted by police officers, the suggestion being that the prosecuting staff, consisting as it does of police officers, cannot be as impartial as justice demands.

Proposal to appoint members of the Bar to conduct prosecutions.

The Committee are anxious to do what is in their power to satisfy the demand for an absolutely impartial prosecuting agency, and without proposing for the present any sweeping change, they recommend for the consideration of Government that, as an experiment, the prosecution of cases be undertaken in two selected districts by outside agency. They propose that, in those districts, members of the Bar be appointed, two each district (one on Rs. 200 and the other on Rs. 175), to replace the prosecuting inspectors and to carry out the whole of the prosecution work in the lower courts. The prosecuting agency should, in those districts, be under the control of the District Magistrate in the same manner as the Government pleader is at present, but their work should be confined to criminal cases.

They would prepare their briefs in consultation with investigating officers but for the experiment to be successful it would be necessary to select districts where Government had made provision for the trial of all important cases at headquarters in the cold weather.

It would be necessary to retain one prosecuting sub-inspector in each district to carry out the routine duties of the prosecuting inspector's office, and this sub-inspector would have to be, as at present, under the immediate control of the Superintendent, and in no way subordinate to the proposed prosecuting officers; it would further be necessary to retain in the selected districts court muharrirs on the present scale in the principal courts.

98. A reference to this staff has been made in paragraph 49 where the Committee have mentioned that they propose to close the recruitment of men with an elementary knowledge of English as second grade constables to be trained as finger-impression-takers (proficients).

Finger-impression-takers.

They recommend that this work be carried out by clerks; in the majority of cases one clerk would be sufficient, and it is only in the larger districts that extra men will be necessary. The allocation proposed is given in Appendix XVIII.

The Committee propose that these clerks should be members of the ordinary clerical staff and interchangeable with them; in the case of existing members of the clerical staff it may be necessary to offer some inducement (a reward would meet the case) for passing the examination prescribed for impression-takers, but for future entrants this would be a *sine qua non* of appointment.

A further point in favour of the substitution, in the opinion of the Committee, is that these clerks will be able to assist in disposing of the routine office work of the prosecuting inspector, leaving him more free for more important duties.

99. The Committee have also been called upon to report on the question of the reserve of sub-inspectors and to consider certain proposals for the exclusion of probationary sub-inspectors from that reserve and for a relaxation of the rules regulating the circumstances in which head constables can be appointed to officiate, as a temporary measure, as sub-inspectors, with the object of overcoming difficulties which exist, under present conditions, in the grant of leave to sub-inspectors.

The reserve of sub-inspectors in each district is based on the total number of circle and prosecuting inspectors and of sub-inspectors allotted for permanent requirements, the actual ratio being 14 per cent. of that total.

That reserve has hitherto proved insufficient, because it includes a considerable number of young probationers who are too inexperienced to be trusted with the investigation of crime.

The scale on which the reserve has been allotted is the same as that in force for the provincial civil service and the Committee are not prepared to recommend any departure from it. At the same time it is obvious that young probationary sub-inspectors are useless as a reserve for the investigating staff until they have acquired some practical knowledge of their work. The Committee therefore recommend that, during the first year of their service, probationary sub-inspectors who have not previously served as head constables should be excluded from district reserves and should be classed as supernumerary to the establishment. If this proposal is accepted the Committee are of opinion that no change is required in the rules regulating the appointment of head constables to officiate as sub-inspectors.

The above proposal involves an increase in the total number of sub-inspectors equal to the number of directly appointed candidates who annually succeed in passing out of the police training school and can be roughly computed at 100. While supernumerary, such officers should be treated as a provincial reserve and should be posted to districts where they will receive the best training.

The Committee have considered other schemes to meet the situation but they all entail promoting a number of head constables to officiate in the investigating staff. They hold that this would be a retrograde movement and have therefore discarded them.

100. The Committee feel that any scheme of creating a separate force for urban areas is not required, as service in the cities of this province does not ordinarily entail any duties that cannot be performed by the class of constables now enlisted; further, by the scheme for granting allowances to head constables and constables serving in cities they hope to make service in such areas more popular.

Chapter VII.—Miscellaneous:

101. The force for watch and ward purposes in the smaller towns of the province has undergone many changes. Provincial chaukidari force. Originally, practically every Act XX town had assigned to it town police in the proportion of one man to every 100 houses: these were paid out of town funds.

From time to time the force in many of these towns was replaced by regular provincial police or village chaukidars until in 1914, after the passing of the Town Areas Act, the separate force was finally abolished and provincial police or provincial chaukidars (town chaukidars) substituted. In making the change the general principles observed were that for towns in which, or near which, a police-station was situated provincial police were appointed, and for towns at a distance from a police-station, provincial chaukidars.

There are at present in the provincial chaukidari force 62 jemadars and 564 chaukidars, on a pay of Rs. 7 and Rs. 5 per mensem respectively, and the annual cost of the maintenance of the force is roughly Rs. 40,000.

102. The Committee agree with the generally accepted opinion Proposals of the Committee as regards this force. that the town chaukidars are of but little use and have decided to propose their abolition.

In making proposals for replacing them, they have had to consider the principles accepted when the town police were finally brought under reduction, and to decide whether present-day conditions justify any deviation from them.

The Committee were originally of opinion that village chaukidars could be substituted for town chaukidars but the district authorities consulted were opposed to this in the case of the larger towns, not as a general rule on account of the prevalence of offences against property in the town area, but usually because important markets or the notoriously troublesome nature of the inhabitants necessitated the presence of police representatives with more authority than the village chaukidar possesses. Another reason advanced was that it was unlikely that village chaukidars could be obtained in large towns on the pay proposed, i.e., Rs. 3 per mensem.

The Committee have therefore decided to follow the principle that has guided them in making proposals for the staff of the provincial police, and in the case of towns where town chaukidars are already posted, they propose to maintain a force for general duties and surveillance. They consider, however, that this force is only required in towns with a population of over 5,000 inhabitants, and should consist of one head constable, with constables in the proportion of one to every 1,000 inhabitants.

In towns with a population of under 5,000 inhabitants the Committee propose to replace the present force by village chaukidars in the ratio of one chaukidar to every 600 inhabitants.

They propose that these chaukidars should be paid at the same rate as the village chaukidar, i. e., Rs. 3 per mensem, and that they should be eligible for rewards in the same manner as village chaukidars.

103. A statement is appended to this report (Appendix XIX) showing the towns in which it is proposed to substitute provincial police for the existing force, with the strength in each case. There are 20 such towns; maintaining at present 18 jemadars and 171 chaukidars; the force proposed to replace them is 20 head constables and 129 constables.

There are 71 towns with a population of under 5,000 with a total force of 44 jemadars and 393 chaukidars, and the Committee propose to replace them by 386 village chaukidars; details of allocation are given in Appendix XX.

The total force to replace the 62 jemadars and 564 chaukidars of the present force is therefore 20 head constables and 129 constables of the provincial police and 386 village chaukidars.

In two of these towns, namely, Manikpur (Partabgarh) population 6,254, and Neoria (Pilibhit) 5,800 (both Act XX towns) there are police-stations; at a third, Dhariyal (Moradabad) 5,472 (also an Act XX town) there is a rural outpost.

There are, in addition to the towns noted in the statement, 15 towns in the province with a population of over 5,000 maintaining no force of any kind for watch and ward purposes beyond village chaukidars. Six of those towns contain a police-station. The Committee consider it unnecessary to make any proposals for the entertainment of any force in those towns.

104. The Committee were also required to advise Government regarding the constitution and strength of the railway police. A proposal for a considerable increase in the strength was made to them, but before this was examined in detail the Committee received information that the Government of India had under consideration the appointment of a Committee to examine railway police administration over the whole of India and in the circumstances the Committee, with the approval of Government, decided to limit their proposals to bringing the railway police force into line with the district force in the matter of pay and allowances of sub-inspectors, head constables, and constables.

105. The Committee propose to grant allowances to sub-inspectors, for the charge of a police-station, in the railway police as in the district police, but would fix the highest allowance for such charges at Rs. 30 per mensem.

They propose only one allowance for an assistant station officer, namely, for the senior second officer at Lucknow junction police-station. Staff allowances (of Rs. 15 per mensem) are proposed for Superintendent's readers and for the two prosecuting sub-inspectors.

Appendix XXI gives the classification of police-stations for the station house allowance.

The Committee propose the grant of the city allowance to head constables and constables of the railway police serving in places where city allowances have been proposed for the district police. Appendix XXII shows the actual number to draw the allowance; it is estimated that 42 monthly allowances of Rs. 6, 21 of Rs. 4, and 18 of Rs. 2 will be drawn by head constables (out of a total of 133 head constables 81 will thus draw this allowance); and in the case of constables the Committee propose 310 monthly allowances of Rs. 3, 191 of Rs. 2 and 132 of Re. 1; a total of 683 allowances to be drawn by constables of a force consisting of 1,104.

The Committee further propose to extend the system of maintaining a superior grade of constable to the railway police; they have calculated the number for this grade as follows:—four at each first and second class police-station, three at each third class police-station, two at each fourth class police-station, and one at each outpost. They have included a leave reserve of 11-85ths of the number thus arrived at, and to provide for illiterate men 5 per cent. of the total strength has also been added.

Appendix XXIII gives details of the number in this superior grade.

106. The question of an adequate reserve is one of much importance. The Police Committee of 1890 wrote Contingency reserve of constables. strongly on the subject and proposed a reserve of 20 per cent. both for the investigating staff, and for head constables and constables and the Local Government, in accepting that proposal, remarked that it understood that in the Punjab a reserve had been sanctioned at the rates of 20 per cent. for officers and 30 per cent. for men.

The Indian Police Commission also emphasized the necessity for an adequate reserve, stating that one of the most marked defects in the police organisation throughout India. at that time, was the absence of any adequate contingency reserve. In spite of this statement, however, its proposals resulted in a considerable reduction in the proportionate reserve in this province as, in place of an all-round reserve of 20 per cent. the reserve for officers was fixed at 14 and that for men (head constables and constables) at 15 per cent.

107. The Committee have already dealt with the question of the Reserve of sub-inspectors. reserve of sub-inspectors in paragraph 99 of this report and have expressed the opinion that, if probationers are treated as supernumerary for the first year of their service, the existing reserve at 14 per cent. will suffice.

108. The Indian Police Commission admitted that their calculation of the reserve of constables was based on Proposals of the Indian Police Commission for contingency reserves. imperfect data and considered that it should be corrected from time to time by actual experience.

The Commission adopted 8 per cent. as the normal proportion of recruits and, taking the period of training as six months, allowed 4 per cent. for the reserve to furnish men to take the place of those under training. They had no information as to the average proportion of head constables and constables absent on leave, but considered that, as this class seldom took other than privilege leave, the maximum proportion of absentees might be fixed at $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The daily average figure of absence on account of sickness was estimated at 1 per cent. although the Commission noted that objections has been made that this greatly understated the proportion actually absent, they held it to be impossible to supply men from the reserve to take the place of constables absent on account of ill health for a day or two only, and decided to neglect such absences in fixing the strength. They advanced the theory that when the proportion of absentees for any length of time on such leave was high, the proportion on ordinary leave would be correspondingly diminished. Upon all these considerations the Commission arrived at the conclusion that it would be reasonable to take 11 per cent. as the average proportion of the lower ranks of the force absent on leave of all kinds, giving a total of 15 per cent. for the reserve required to fill vacancies caused by absence on leave and by men under training.

In calculating the actual strengths of reserves the Commission took that of sub-inspectors at $14/86$ ths of the requirements for duties, and of constables at $15/85$ ths.

109. In calling for proposition statements for the revision of the Orders of the Government of India. police establishment of the United Provinces, following on the report of the Commission, the Government of India made the following reference to the question of the reserve :—

“ The reserve of sub-inspectors was fixed by the Commission at the proportion adopted for the provincial civil service, but a mistake has been made in the estimate in taking this as 14 per cent. of the strength, instead of 14 per cent. of the cadre. The reserve provided by the Commission is therefore too high.”

This explanation appears to the Committee incorrect; the Commission recommended rather, that on every 86 officers for requirements there should be a reserve of 14 sub-inspectors.

As regards the question of the reserve of constables no exception was taken to the calculation of this at $15/85$ ths of the combined strength of head constables and constables allotted for necessary duties; in this province however the reserve of constables was calculated at 15 per cent.

110. In Bengal, as a result of the Commission's recommendations Increase in reserve in Bengal. the reserve of constables was calculated at $15/85$ ths of the strength allotted for duties, but the authorities there found the reserve inadequate, and adopted the daily average of casualties from sickness as the basis for an application for an increase. Enquiries, lasting for a considerable period, were made and correct

figures obtained. Districts were classified, according to the degree of their unhealthiness, into three groups and proposals made for an increase in the reserve up to 25 per cent. (25/75ths) in twelve districts, to 22½ per cent. (22½/77½ths) in four districts and to 20 per cent. (20/80ths) in 15 districts.

An increase up to 21 per cent., 19½ per cent., and 18½ per cent. respectively was sanctioned by the Government of India.

111. With a view to deciding what alteration, if any, is required of the in the existing reserve of head constables and constables the Committee called for various returns of vacancies and the number of absentees from duty on account of sickness. As regards vacancies the returns show that, in existing conditions, the reserve at 4 per cent. allowed by the Indian Police Commission for men under training is quite inadequate. As regards absence on account of sickness, the returns furnished to the Committee proved unreliable but in consideration of the fact that the 11 per cent. allowed by the Commission has to cover absences of all kinds, whether on account of leave, sickness in hospital, deputation or suspension, the Committee are of opinion that the figure allowed for is an under-estimate. As, however, the Committee have no reliable data on which to base a new estimate, conditions for the last few years have undoubtedly been abnormal and there is reason to hope that the number of vacancies owing to resignation will decrease materially if the recommendations made in this report are accepted in full, the Committee refrain from advising any general change in the calculation of the reserve and content themselves with recommending that the proposal of the Indian Police Commission to provide a reserve of 15/85ths should be given full effect to. At the same time they wish to place on record their opinion that the question of an adequate contingency reserve should again be considered when the new conditions of service have been in force for not less than three years.

The result of this proposal on the future amalgamated force of 2,269 head constables, 1,755 naiks and 19,288 constables is to increase the reserve from 3,496 which would be given at 15 per cent. to 4,114.

112. A suggestion has been made, of which the Committee ^{Guards supplied on} approve, to make provision in the allocation for a ^{payment.} reserve on the force supplied by the department on payment. This force may be divided into two classes—

- (1) fixed guards such as that supplied to Bank of Bengal, and
- (2) temporary guards such as punitive police.

Under the existing rules a bill is presented for the pay of the guard, the cost of periodical reliefs and other miscellaneous charges, pensionary charges and 10 per cent. for supervision, clothing and wear and tear of arms and accoutrements, but no allowance is made for a reserve on the strength of the guard.

The Committee consider that it would be more satisfactory to estimate the strength of such guards (this might be done on the actual strength for the last three years), and to add this together with the reserve on this strength to the allocation, the cost to be met from the payment for such guards ; periodical revision of the strength would be necessary.

It has been represented to the Committee that under the present system the department is saddled with the training of substitutes to fill the places of the guards supplied.

The rules would have to be altered to allow of the cost of the reserve on the guard supplied to be charged.

As an indication of the numbers involved, the force for fixed guards in May, 1919, was 22 head constables and 143 constables, and for temporary guards one inspector, 2 sub-inspectors, 17 head constables and 142 constables. (The reserve of constables on this would be 57 at 15/85ths). In the case of the fixed guards the Committee would propose that the force to replace them, including the reserve, be allotted in the district where the guard is posted and in the case of temporary guards in the divisional range reserves proposed by the Armed Police Committee.

113. These also may be classed under two main heads : those Police supplied on payment on particular occasions. supplied on the occasion of fairs, melas, etc., and those supplied for duty at theatrical entertainments, weddings and sports or at any gathering demanding the whole time duty of one or more police officers for the preservation of order or for carriage parking.

For the payment of police supplied on the occasion of fairs, melas etc., the District Magistrates consulted admitted the justice of the demand for payments but were doubtful as to whether the cost could be met from fair funds or the income of district boards. The Committee are of opinion that the matter is of sufficient importance to bring to the notice of Government for consideration. Any receipts obtained under this head should be credited to Government.

As the payment of police supplied for private entertainments is a recognized charge in other countries, the Committee propose that it should be made so in this province.

They suggest that a regular daily rate be fixed for the attendance of police, which they would fix as follows :— Sergeants Rs. 5, sub-inspectors Rs. 4, head constables Rs. 2 and constables Re. 1.

The Committee propose that, of the receipts, one quarter should be credited to Government, one quarter should be paid to the men on duty, and one half might suitably be devoted to the formation of a fund for the benefit of the force for the education of the children of constables or some similar object.

114. This question is of some importance and the Committee desire to recommend it to the notice of Government.

Expenditure by other departments. The situation as disclosed in the Metropolitan Police budget for 1917 is that out of a gross total of receipts amounting to £3,446,119 only £1,786,981 was voted, the balance being met by payments for police specially employed by public and private bodies and from fees, fines, licences, etc. The Committee propose that the budget should show receipts from such bodies as the Board of Revenue, Indian Treasuries, the Opium Department, Jails, Courts, etc. so that the expense of maintaining the police for police duties only could be ascertained. An objection has been made that this would merely be a paper transfer, but the Committee are of opinion that economy would in all probability, result from the introduction of such a scheme.

Exact calculations have not been made but the Committee have arrived at some idea of the cost of permanent guards and of the escorting of treasure which have been estimated at Rs. 2,90,000 and Rs. 3,70,000 respectively per annum the latter figure including no charges for reserves, training, supervision, clothing or armament.

115. The Committee have considered the question of the travelling allowances of the subordinate ranks, and propose no change in the existing rules, though they are of opinion that, if financial considerations permit of this, the daily allowance of all constables admissible under Article 1063, [Civil Service Regulations, should be not less than four annas.

116. A revision of the pay of the clerical staff has been under consideration by an officer placed on special duty for this purpose, and the rates of pay have recently been increased; the Committee do not therefore feel called upon to make any recommendations on this subject. The question of a reduction in office routine work is not one on which they feel able to express an opinion.

117. The Committee were requested to consider the report of the Report of the Armed Police Committee. Armed Police Committee which they have studied and they desire to make the following observations :—

Company Commanders in military police battalions : at page 7 of their report the Armed Police Committee recommended that amongst others, reserve inspectors should be eligible for the post of Company Commander.

The Committee understand that it was the intention of the Armed Police Committee to open this post to reserve inspectors who had held Commissions during the war. The present Committee recommend that such posts be open to all inspectors.

Court moharrirs : the present Committee are not in agreement with the views of the Armed Police Committee in regard to the necessity for retaining a moharrir in the court of the District Magistrate and they have proposed that his duties be made over to the judicial clerk of the court.

Motor transport: the Committee are informed that experiments without the use of motors, have been made in districts on the lines suggested in the report.

In their opinion this is not giving the scheme a fair trial, and if reports of the working of the system under these conditions are unfavourable, they consider it would be unwise to condemn the scheme on such reports alone.

118. The financial results of the recommendations of the Committee may be summarised as follows:—

Increased expenditure involved in the proposals.

	<i>Annually.</i>
	Rs.
1. Civil Police	25,62,276
2. Armed Police	5,52,228
3. Government Railway Police	1,57,824
4. Criminal Investigation Department	18,120
5. Mounted Police	37,152
6. Police Training School	6,072
7. Office of Inspector-General of Police	2,124
	33,85,796

Further increase on the introduction of
other proposals 79,800

The net recurring increase to expenditure will in the first place amount to Rs. 34,09,596.

After the amalgamation of the force, on the information of a Military Police battalion, the total increase will fall to Rs. 21,27,800 when the revision in establishment proposed under various heads, mainly in the chaukidari force is brought about. This must necessarily take time.

Meanwhile the Committee strongly recommend that the increase in pay to the various grades be given effect to with as little delay as possible.

They have fixed these conditions after a most anxious consideration of the conditions of this province which necessarily differ in many respects from those obtaining in other provinces; they consider that the rates they now propose are sufficient to ensure content and efficiency in all subordinate grades of the service.

119. In conclusion the Committee desire to express their gratitude for the indefatigable and efficient work of their Secretaries Messrs. Dodd and Stronach. The collection of evidence and the compilation of a heavy mass of statistics has proved a most difficult and onerous task. Without the constant and strenuous labours of their Secretaries, which in the case of Mr. Dodd contributed it is feared in part to his breakdown in health, the Committee could not possibly have coped with their task within the term allotted to them.

L. C. Porter.

L. M. Kaye.

Jagat Narayan.

Shahid Hosain.

J. C. Smith.

Jagdish Prasad.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX no. I.

RESOLUTION APPOINTING THE COMMITTEE.

No. 1172/VIII—302.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

*The 24th July, 1919.*RESOLUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED PROVINCES.

Since assumption of the charge of the province His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has given much attention to the question of the continual increase in police expenditure in the province. The expenditure has risen from approximately 82 lakhs in 1900-1 to 135 lakhs—the budget estimate for the current year. The police expenditure as a whole of the province has been frequently assailed in budget debates in the Legislative Council, but many constructive suggestions have not been forthcoming for the reduction of the expenditure consistently with the maintenance of efficiency. On the other hand the Lieutenant-Governor is aware that there is a general acknowledgment that the tone and efficiency of the force have improved in recent years. Amelioration in the conditions of service of subordinate officers, even when it has involved an increase in expenditure, has been welcomed by non-official members of the Council. In fact proposals have often been made in Council for further improvements regardless of the cost.

2. Similar proposals, many entailing increased expenditure, but all claiming to lead to greater efficiency, have been pressed on the Government by the administrative officers of the department. Sir Harcourt Butler has considered for some time past whether the goal to be aimed at should be a smaller but better paid and more efficient force. He considers it desirable therefore that an exhaustive enquiry into the organization and expenditure of the Police department should be made at an early date. As a matter of fact, a small official committee was appointed during the last cold weather to examine the case of the armed police. The report of the Committee has been received by Government and it is pointed out therein that various economies are possible in the police force generally. This Committee however made no enquiries regarding the subordinate police officers in stations and outposts and in the railway police, or regarding village chaukidars. It is understood that investigations have recently been made in other provinces, such as the Punjab, Bombay, and the Central Provinces, and have resulted in a considerable reduction in numbers and a marked improvement in the conditions of service and prospects of the force.

3. An enquiry is rendered more necessary by the growing rise in prices. During the last few years great difficulty has been experienced in maintaining the lower ranks of the force up to strength. At the present time, allowing for the return of men whose services have been transferred to the police battalions, there are over 1,000 permanent vacancies in the rank of constables. The Lieutenant-Governor has

determined to appoint a committee to examine the expenditure on all branches of the police force with the exception of the armed police, to advise where economies are possible, to investigate the various proposals for the improvement of efficiency and conditions of service and, generally, to give an opinion regarding the allocation and distribution of the civil police. Details of the subjects which will be referred to the Committee are given in the appendix. The personnel of the Committee will be as follows :—

Chairman :

The Hon'ble Mr. L. C. Porter, C.S.I., C.I.E., Commissioner, Lucknow division.

Members :

1. The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Kaye, Inspector-General of Police.
2. The Hon'ble Pandit Jagat Narayan.
3. The Hon'ble Shaikh Shahid Husain, O.B.E.
4. Mr. J. C. Smith, I.C.S., Magistrate and Collector, Azamgarh.
5. Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, I.C.S., O.B.E., Magistrate and Collector, Shah-jahanpur.

Mr. R. J. S. Dodd and Mr. J. L. Stronach will act as Secretary and Assistant Secretary respectively of the Committee.

4. Messrs. Dodd and Stronach will be employed as soon as they are available to compile a précis of relevant literature which will be placed before the Committee at their first meeting. It is hoped that the Committee will be able to hold the first meeting towards the end of August. The Committee will then give instructions to Messrs. Dodd and Stronach for the collection of information and statistics in districts. These statistics should be ready by the beginning of December when the Committee will meet again. The report of the Committee should be submitted to Government by the 1st April, 1920.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution, together with the Appendix, be published in the *United Provinces Gazette*, for general information.

By order,

A. C. CHATTERJEE,

Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

APPENDIX.

I.—Allocation and distribution of police at stations.

In order to ascertain in what ways it may be found possible to obtain a smaller, better-paid, and more efficient police force it will be necessary to make a thorough examination of the duties at present demanded of the police at stations and outposts, the sufficiency of the force entertained to perform these duties, and the possible curtailment or reduction of these duties in order to effect a corresponding reduction in the number of officers and men employed. This examination will have to probe in both urban and rural areas:—

- (1) The duties of the constable, especially those of process-serving and of patrol.
- (2) The strength of the investigating staff of sub-inspectors.
- (3) The staff required to deal with surveillance and extra duties imposed by the introduction of the Criminal Tribes Act.
- (4) The centralization of police stations.

In urban areas an examination will also be necessary regarding the traffic control system and the strength of the force required to perform traffic duties.

II.—Allocation and distribution of village chaukidars.

The province pays Rs. 32 lakhs annually for a force of 84,640 village chaukidars. An examination is required to enable the Committee to advise regarding—

- (1) The possibility of a reduction in these figures.
- (2) The advisability of adhering to the proportion of one chaukidar to 600 inhabitants or of substituting a fresh basis for calculating strength.
- (3) The adequacy of the pay of Rs. 2-13 per mensem.
- (4) A proposal made to abolish the chaukidari force *in toto* and to substitute regular police.

III.—Improvement in efficiency of the police force.

In addition to proposals made under other heads of this appendix which may be calculated to improve efficiency the advice of the Committee is required on the following matters:—

- (1) The education of the lower ranks.
- (2) The necessity or otherwise of entertaining a superior grade of constables with educational qualifications.
- (3) The training of the reserve.
- (4) Discipline.

IV.—Conditions of service.

The opinion of the Committee is required regarding—

- (1) The adequacy or otherwise of the pay of all subordinate ranks.
- (2) The necessity for special allowances for head constables and constables in (a) unhealthy districts and (b) cities where expenses are high.
- (3) The problem of granting leave and the proposals made by the Committee on the armed police, to grant railway warrants to men proceeding on leave.
- (4) The desirability of giving recruits additional kit.
- (5) The grant of an allowance for fuel.
- (6) The necessity for feeding patients in hospital at the expense of Government.
- (7) The lighting of barracks.
- (8) The provision of beds, boxes, and boots, as recommended by the Committee on the armed police.
- (9) Allowances to sub-inspectors on enlistment for the purchase of kit and chargers.

(10) Allowances for sub-inspectors in cities for the upkeep of bicycles.

(11) The payment by policemen of municipal taxes.

V.—*The constitution of the personnel of the subordinate ranks.*

The main problems concerning the above, on all of which the opinion of the Committee is required, are—

- (1) The proposal to substitute, partially or *in toto*, deputy superintendents for circle inspectors.
- (2) The necessity for strengthening and improving the conditions of the prosecuting staff.
- (3) The position, pay, and prospects of sub-inspectors of the investigating staff in relation to headings IV (1) and V (1).
- (4) The strength of the reserve of sub-inspectors coupled with the proposals to exclude probationary officers from this reserve, to abolish the Rs. 50 grade, and to increase the number of head constables allowed to officiate as sub-inspector.
- (5) The necessity or otherwise of divorcing the urban from the rural constable and, in connection with heads III (2) and IV (1), of abolishing the "flat rate" paid to constables.

V.—*Miscellaneous.*

There are various problems remaining the solution of which can be materially assisted by the advice of the Committee.

These are—

- (1) The question regarding the final absorption of the town police.
- (2) The constitution and strength of the railway police.
- (3) The adequacy or otherwise of the present contingency reserve of 15 per cent. of head constables and constables.
- (4) The necessity for maintaining a reserve for police guards supplied to private institutions and persons, such reserves to be paid for by the employers.
- (5) The proposal that police expenditure should be balanced by receipts in cases where duties are performed for other departments and public bodies, including duties at fairs, race meetings, and other similar functions.
- (6) The system of the grant of travelling allowance.
- (7) The constitution and pay of the clerical staff and the possibility of a reduction in staff coupled with a reduction in office routine work.

APPENDIX no. II.

List of police stations proposed for abolition and establishment.

District.	Name of police station to be abolished.	Name of police station to be established.	Name of police station to be provided in consequence of change of site.	Remarks.
Dehra Dun	1. Ranipokhri	...	Rikhikesh (to replace Ra-nipokhri).	
Meerut ...	...	1. Bahadarganj	...	Abolished under the Hoskins' scheme.
Bulandshahr	...	1. Ramghat ... (Temporarily).	...	Ditto.
Aligarh ...	...	1. Jawan ... 2. Mursan ...	...	Ditto.
Maiapuri...	...	1. Pharba ...	...	Ditto.
Rtah ...	...	1. Nidhauri ... 2. Amanpur ...	...	Ditto.
Bijnor ...	1. Rehar ...	...	...	...
Moradabad	...	1. Moghalpura	...	Abolished under the Hoskins' scheme.
Farrukhabad	...	1. Allahganj ...	...	Ditto.
Etawah ...	1. Kudarkot	...	...
Jhansi ...	1. Pandwaha	...	...
Benares ...	1. Jaitpura... 2. Sakaldih... 3. Ramnagar. 4. Alinagar. 5. Sikraul.	...	1. Moghalseraf (to replace Alinagar, the circle to include a portion of the old Ramnagar circle).	In consequence of the transfer of territory to the Benares State.
...	...	1. Chaubepur ...	...	Abolished under the Hoskins' scheme.
Kumaun di- vision.	1. Gadarpur	...	...
Lucknow...	1. Daulatganj	...	...
Sitapur ...	...	1. Khairabad ...	...	At present a rural outpost.
Hardoi ...	...	1. Alamnagar...	...	
Bara Banki	1. Lalpur ...	...	...

APPENDIX no. III.

Proposals regarding rural outposts.

(New outposts proposed are in capitals.)

District.	Name of outpost.	Proposals.
Dehra ...	1. Asa Rori ...	To be retained.
	2. Lachhiwala ...	Ditto.
	3. Chuharpur ...	To be abolished.
	4. Jhājhra ...	To be retained.
	5. Dara Rith ...	Ditto.
	6. Rampurmandi ...	Ditto.
	7. Kalsi ...	Ditto.
	8. RANIPOKHRI ...	To be constituted.
Sabaraspur ...	9. Kbharkharae ...	To be retained.
	10. Mirzapur ...	To be abolished.
	11. Bbagwanpur ...	To be retained.
	12. Mohand ...	Ditto.
	13. Arnia ...	To be abolished.
Bulandshahr ...	14. Bassi ...	Ditto.
	15. Ramghat ...	To be constituted as temporary police station.
Aligarh ...	16. Jhangirpur ...	To be abolished.
	17. Aban ...	Ditto.
	18. Raipur ...	Ditto.
	19. Bajna ...	Ditto.
	20. Adha ...	To be retained.
Muttra... ..	21. Aring ...	Ditto.
	22. Ole ...	To be abolished.
	23. Rasulpur ...	Ditto.
	24. Jait ...	Ditto.
	25. Majhoi ...	Ditto.
Agra	26. Muttra Junction ...	To be retained.
	27. Sarendi ...	Ditto.
	28. Pharba ...	To be re-established as a police station.
	29. Narangi Bagh ...	To be abolished.
Mainpuri ...	30. Auncha ...	Ditto.
	31. Nidhauli ...	To be re-established as a police station.
	32. Amanpur ...	Ditto.
Bijnor... ..	33. Bashta ...	To be abolished.
	34. Kumargaon ...	To be retained.
Budaun	35. Ugheti ...	Ditto.
	36. KACHLAGHAT ...	To be constituted.
Moradabad ...	37. Moghalpura ...	To be re-established as a police station.
	38. Dhariyal ...	To be retained.
Fatehpur ...	39. Jhunna ...	To be abolished.
	40. Naini ...	To be retained.
	41. Phapamau ...	Ditto.
	42. Jhusi ...	To be abolished.
Allahabad ...	43. Mahewa ...	Ditto.
	44. Parsgaderia ...	To be retained.
	45. Pipalgaon ...	Ditto.
	(Dumanganj).	
	46. Bargarb ...	Ditto.
Jhansi	47. Ambabai ...	Ditto.
	48. Dhamna ...	Ditto.
	49. Jhalarghat ...	Ditto.
	50. Baidora ...	Ditto.
	51. Deori Ghat ...	Ditto.
	52. Gurha ...	Ditto.
	53. Pandsauri ...	Ditto.
	54. Dhudhai ...	Ditto.
	55. Bansi ...	Ditto.
	56. Kotra ...	To be abolished.

APPENDIX no. III--(continued).

Proposals regarding rural outposts--(continued).

(New outposts proposed are in capitals.)

District.	Name of outpost.	Proposals.
Jhansi	57. Kailwara...	To be retained.
	58. Giror ...	Ditto.
	59. Amjara Ghatia	Ditto.
	60. Bala Bahat	Ditto.
	61. Madanpur...	Ditto.
Hamirpur	62. Gharwal ...	Ditto.
	63. Chandaut ...	To be abolished.
	64. Kharela ...	To be retained.
	65. Sisolar ...	Ditto.
	66. Ingni ...	Ditto.
	67. Babina ...	To be abolished.
	68. Salawa ...	To be retained.
Jalaun	69. Supa ...	Ditto.
	70. Mingni ...	Ditto.
	71. Bangra ...	Ditto.
	72. Gopalpura	Ditto.
	73. Katta ...	Ditto.
	74. Sar ...	Ditto.
	75. Parawat ...	Ditto.
	76. PUNCH ...	Ditto.
	77. Sanaya ...	Ditto.
	78. Mau ...	Ditto.
Banda	79. Bilaur ...	Ditto.
	80. Kanjansa	Ditto.
	81. Hanwantpura	Ditto.
	82. Kartal ...	Ditto.
	83. Bargarh ...	Ditto.
	84. Sitapur ...	To be abolished.
	85. Marwadih	To be retained.
Benares	86. Rajghat ...	To be abolished.
	87. Tamachabad	Ditto.
	88. Raja-ka-talab	Ditto.
	89. Sindhora ...	Ditto.
	90. Harrowa ...	To be retained.
	91. Babura ...	To be abolished.
	92. JALILPUR	To be constituted.
	93. AMBA ...	Ditto.
	94. Sukrit ...	To be retained.
	95. Khutan ...	To be abolished.
Jaunpur	96. Singramau	Ditto.
	97. Gulzarganj	Ditto.
Gorakhpur	98. Bridgemanganj	To be retained.
	99. Thuthibari	Ditto.
	100. Nautanwa	Ditto.
Basti ... Azamgarh	101. Cantonment	To be abolished but retained as a watch and ward police outpost.
	102. Harraya ...	To be abolished.
	103. Didarganj	To be retained.
	104. Ganai ...	Ditto.
	105. Dwarahat	To be abolished.
	106. Badrinath	To be retained.
	107. Chamoli ...	Ditto.
	108. Maibalchori	Ditto.
Kumaun division...	109. Deoprayag	Ditto.
	110. Lachmanjhula	Ditto.
	111. Karanprayag	Ditto.
	112. Khairna ...	Ditto.
	113. Ganja (Brewery)	Ditto.
	114. Bhim Tal...	Ditto.
	115. Kathgodam	Ditto.

APPENDIX no. III—(concluded).

Proposals regarding rural outposts—(concluded).

(New outposts proposed are in capitals.)

District.	Name of outpost.	Proposals.
Kumaun Division ...	116. Lalkua ...	To be retained.
	117. Kaladhungi ...	Ditto.
	118. Dogadda ...	Ditto.
	119. Sultanpur...	Ditto.
	120. Gurappu ...	To be abolished.
	121. Kelakhera ...	To be retained.
	122. Majhola ...	Ditto.
	123. Pauri ...	Ditto.
	124. Tanakpur ...	Ditto.
	125. GADARPUR ...	To be constituted.
Unao... ...	126. Gangaghat ...	To be retained.
Sitapur ...	127. Khairabad ...	To be re-established as a police station.
Hardoi ...	128. Arhwal ...	To be retained.
	129. GOPAMAU ...	To be constituted.
	130. BARAGAON ...	Ditto.
	131. Baragaon ...	To be abolished.
Gonda ...	132. Raniganj ...	To be retained.
	133. Shewanagar ...	Ditto.
	134. Kheria ...	Ditto.
	135. Dulhapur... ...	Ditto.
	136. Lakarmandi ...	Ditto.

APPENDIX no. V.

Statement showing the present and proposed staff at police stations and rural outposts.

Serial number.	Name of district.	Existing staff.			Proposed staff.				Remarks.
		Sub-Inspectors.	Head constable.	Constables.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.		
							Naiks.	Constables.	
1	Dehra Dun ...	14	18	106	13	17	1	108	
2	Saharanpur ...	33	20	241	27	21	2	205	
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	25	13	174	22	12	1	153	
4	Meerut ...	44	23	323	46	26	1	308	
5	Bulandshahr ...	35	18	217	32	17	2	217	
6	Aligarh ...	34	19	221	35	20	2	221	
7	Muttra ...	28	25	212	24	23	1	202	
8	Agra ...	48	35	445	50	30	1	298	
9	Mainpuri ...	25	15	165	23	13	1	162	
10	Etah ...	29	13	164	30	15	1	188	
11	Bareilly ...	40	23	252	33	23	1	214	
12	Bijnor ...	27	18	189	25	16	...	193	
13	Budann ...	32	19	207	36	19	1	227	
14	Moradabad ...	38	19	255	36	22	1	236	
15	Shahjahanpur ...	33	17	190	31	17	1	200	
16	Pilibhit ...	16	9	97	15	9	1	100	
17	Farrukhabad ...	28	16	191	28	16	1	192	
18	Etawah ...	27	20	175	22	19	1	188	
19	Cawnpore ...	42	30	326	40	30	3	309	
20	Fatehpur ...	17	15	146	16	12	...	131	
21	Allahabad ...	62	40	399	61	43	5	389	
22	Jhansj with Lalitpur	44	49	431	40	47	4	393	16 Head constables and 49 constables from armed duties force.
23	Jalaun ...	15	29	193	14	23	...	187	15 Head constables and 60 constables from armed duties force.
24	Hamirpur ...	20	20	160	19	20	...	166	
25	Banda ...	26	22	210	24	21	2	192	
26	Benares ...	37	32	308	37	39	3	280	
27	Mirzapur ...	27	21	232	27	21	1	200	
28	Jaunpur ...	29	19	176	24	15	1	165	
29	Ghazipur ...	25	15	167	20	14	1	144	
30	Ballia ...	23	12	144	20	12	1	131	
31	Gorakhpur ...	52	38	353	48	37	1	347	
32	Basti ...	33	23	228	31	22	1	221	
33	Azamgarh ...	41	21	219	34	21	3	224	
34	Kumaun division ...	21	38	243	21	37	1	243	
35	Lucknow ...	33	16	203	31	21	2	176	
36	Unao ...	28	14	150	25	13	1	160	
37	Rai Bareli ...	26	12	133	24	12	1	145	
38	Sitapur ...	33	15	176	41	16	1	231	
39	Hardoi ...	34	15	170	35	13	2	207	
40	Kheri ...	34	12	141	30	12	1	141	
41	Fyzabad ...	34	16	160	25	16	1	168	
42	Gonda ...	31	23	192	28	22	1	195	
43	Bahraich ...	29	15	143	26	15	1	149	
44	Sultanpur ...	27	13	134	22	13	1	131	
45	Partabgarh ...	23	12	108	19	12	1	121	
46	Bara Banki ...	32	14	154	26	13	1	169	
	Temporary C.I.D. staff, Benares.	4	2	20	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,438	943	9,643	1,336	937	61	9,317	

APPENDIX no. VI—(continued).
 Statement showing in detail the present and proposed staff for each police station and rural outpost—(continued).
BULANDSHAHR DISTRICT.—II CLASS.

Police stations.	Class.	Existing staff			Proposed staff.															Total.					Remarks.								
		Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.	Sub-inspectors.			Constables.												Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Naiks.	Superior grade constables.	Constables.									
					Station officers.	Investigating officers.	For special conditions.	Total.	Head constables.	Naiks.	Minimum.	Investigations.	Criminal tribes.	History sheets.	Communications.	Internal communications.	Dacoity.	Cattle theft.	Unhealthy tract.							Processes.	Railway stations.	Detective duty.	Extra clerk.	Special conditions.	Total.		
																																Station officers.	Investigating officers.
1. Kotwall	OH	3	2	17	1	2	..	3	1	1	8	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	16	3	1	1	3	13		
2. Sikandrabad	I	2	1	14	1	1	..	2	1	..	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	1	..	3	8	
3. Khurja	OH	2	1	16	1	2	..	3	1	1	8	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	17	3	1	1	3	14		
4. Dibal	I	2	1	15	1	1	..	2	1	..	8	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	2	1	..	2	12	
5. Gulethi	II	2	1	18	1	..	1	2	1	..	9	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	1	..	2	10	
6. Jehangirabad	II	2	1	11	1	..	1	2	1	..	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	1	..	3	8	
7. Dhanaur	II	2	1	11	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	1	..	2	9	
8. Jhojho	I	2	1	18	1	1	..	2	1	..	8	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	12	2	1	..	2	10		
9. Anupshahr	I	2	1	11	1	1	..	2	1	..	8	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	18	2	1	..	2	11	
10. Siara	I	2	1	11	1	1	..	2	1	..	8	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	19	2	1	..	2	11	
11. Jewar	II	2	1	11	1	1	..	2	1	..	8	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	2	1	..	2	13		
12. Pahasa	I	2	1	11	1	1	..	3	1	..	8	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	1	..	2	9	
13. Shikarpur	II	2	1	11	1	1	..	2	1	..	8	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	1	..	2	10	
14. Dadri	I	2	1	18	1	1	..	2	1	..	8	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	18	2	1	..	2	11	
15. Buraipur	III	2	1	12	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1	1	..	2	11	
16. Aurangabad	II	1	1	12	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	1	1	..	2	10	
17. Bamghat	III	1	..	4	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	2	6	Formerly a rural outpost.
Circle inspectors' clerks .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	3	..	
RURAL OUTPOSTS.																																	
1. Arnia	1	..	4	To be abolished.
2. Bassi	1	..	4	Ditto.
3. Jehangirpur	1	..	8	Ditto.
Total	85	18	217

Statement showing in detail the present and proposed staff for each police station and rural outpost—(continued).

BIJNOR DISTRICT.—II CLASS.

Police stations.	Existing staff.			Proposed staff.																	Total.					Remarks.									
	Class.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Sub-inspectors.							Constables.										Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Naiks.	Superior grade constables.	Constables.										
				Station officers.	Investigating officers.	For special conditions.	Total.	Head constables.	Naiks.	Minimum.	Investigations.	Criminal tribes.	History sheets.	Communications.	Internal communications.	Decoy.	Cattle theft.	Unhealthy tract.	Processes.	Railway stations.							Detective duty.	Extra clerk.	Special conditions.	Total.					
																															Constables.	Minimum.	Investigations.	Criminal tribes.	History sheets.
1. Kotwali	I	2	8	18	1	1	..	2	1	..	8	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	1	..	5	10	
2. Mendawar	III	1	1	12	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	1	..	2	9	
3. Chandpur	I	2	1	12	1	1	..	2	1	..	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	1	..	2	10	
4. Ambhera	II	2	1	12	1	1	..	2	1	..	8	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	1	..	2	10	
5. Dhampur	I	2	1	12	1	1	..	2	1	..	8	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	1	..	2	10	
6. Nurpur	II	1	1	9	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	1	..	2	9	
7. Seohara	I	2	1	12	1	1	..	2	1	..	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	1	..	2	10	
8. Nohaur	II	2	1	12	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	1	..	2	9	
9. Sherko	II	1	1	9	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	1	..	2	8	
10. Nagina	I	3	1	16	1	1	..	2	1	..	8	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	1	..	4	11	
11. Barhapura	III	1	1	10	1	1	1	..	8	..	1	..	1	13	1	1	..	2	11	
12. Afsalgarh	III	1	1	9	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	1	..	2	10	
13. Najibabad	I	2	1	16	1	1	1	3	1	..	8	2	1	1	27	3	1	..	5	12	
14. Kiratpur	I	2	1	12	1	..	1	2	1	..	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	1	..	2	9	
15. Nagal	III	1	1	7	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	2	6	
16. Shampur	III	1	1	6	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	2	6	
17. Rehar .. .. .	..	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	To be abolished.
Circle inspectors' clerks	2	2	..		
RURAL OUTPOST.	To be abolished.	
1) Bashta	1	4		
Total	27	18	169	198	25	16	..	49	150		

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APPENDIX No. VI—(continued).

Statement showing in detail the present and proposed staff for each police station and rural outpost—(continued.)

JHANSI DISTRICT.—I CLASS.

Police stations.	Existing staff.			Proposed staff.																Total.					Remarks.									
	Class.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Sub-inspectors.				Head constables.	Naiks.	Minimum.	Constables.											Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Naiks.		Superior grade constables.	Constables.							
				Station officers.	Investigating officers.	For special conditions.	Total.				Investigations.	Criminal tribes.	History sheets.	Communications.	Internal communication.	Dacoity.	Cattle theft.	Unhealthy tract.	Processors.	Railway stations.	Detective duty.							Extra clerks.	Special conditions.	Total.				
																															Constable.			
1. Kotwali	CII	8	1	22	1	1	..	2	1	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	12	2	1	1	4	8		
2. Sadar Bazar .. .	OII	2	1	12	1	1	..	2	1	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	10	2	1	..	8	7	
3. New Jhansi .. .	CI	4	1	23	1	1	2	4	1	1	8	9	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	2	20	4	1	1	4	16	
4. Baragaon .. .	III	1	1	11	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	1	..	2	7	
5. Rakas .. .	III	1	1	11	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	1	..	2	9	
6. Barwa Sagar .. .	III	1	1	8	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	2	8	
7. Babina .. .	II	1	1	14	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	1	1	..	2	10		
8. Ohirgaon .. .	III	1	1	12	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	1	..	2	8	
9. Man .. .	I	2	1	15	1	1	..	2	1	1	8	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	2	1	1	2	12		
10. Labohura .. .	III	1	1	9	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	1	..	2	7	
11. Katara .. .	II	1	1	12	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	1	..	2	9	
12. Uldan .. .	II	1	1	9	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	1	..	2	8	
13. Garohta .. .	III	1	1	11	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	1	..	2	9	
14. Kakarwai .. .	III	1	1	8	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	2	8	
15. Guraerat .. .	III	1	1	8	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	1	..	2	7	
16. Pandwaha .. .	..	1	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	To be abolished.
17. Moth .. .	II	2	1	12	1	..	1	2	1	..	8	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	2	1	..	2	10	
18. Erish .. .	III	1	1	9	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	2	6	
19. Baghera .. .	III	1	1	10	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	2	6	
20. Lalapur .. .	I	3	1	18	1	1	..	2	1	1	8	1	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	1	1	8	12	

APPENDIX No. VI—(continued).

Statement showing in detail the present and proposed staff for each police station and rural outpost—(continued).

BANDA DISTRICT.—III CLASS.

Police stations.	Class.	Existing staff		Proposed staff.																Total.					Remarks.									
		Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Sub-inspectors.						Constables.										Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Naiks.	superior grade constables.	Constables.										
				Station officers.	Investigating officers.	For special conditions.	Total.	Head constables.	Naiks.	Minimum.	Investigations.	Criminal tribes.	History sheets.	Communications.	Internal communications.	Dacoity.	Cattle theft.	Unhealthy tract.	Processes.							Railway stations.	Detective duty.	Extra clerk.	Special conditions.	Total.				
																															Constables.			
1. Kotwali	I	2	1	12	1	1	..	2	1	1	8	1	..	1	..	1	11	2	1	1	8	8
2. Mabaund	III	1	1	10	1	1	1	..	8	1	9	1	1	..	2	7
3. Khanna	III	1	1	9	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	2	8
4. Girwan	III	1	1	12	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	1	1	..	2	8
5. Naraini	III	1	1	9	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	1	..	2	7
6. Kelinger	III	1	1	9	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	1	..	2	7
7. Badausa	II	2	1	12	1	..	1	2	1	..	8	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	1	..	2	9
8. Bissinda	III	1	1	10	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	2	6
9. Baberu	III	1	1	12	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	1	..	2	7
10. Marka	III	1	1	7	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	2	6
11. Pailani	III	1	1	10	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	1	..	2	7
12. Tindwari	III	1	1	10	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	1	..	2	7
13. Karwi	I	2	1	12	1	..	1	2	1	1	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	1	..	2	8
14. Manikpur	III	1	1	9	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	2	6
15. Repura	III	1	1	7	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	2	6
16. Markundi	III	1	1	10	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	2	6
17. Mow	II	2	1	12	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	1	..	2	7
18. Bajapur	III	2	1	12	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	1	..	2	9
19. Kamasin	III	2	1	12	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	1	..	2	8
20. Pahari	III	1	1	7	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	2	6

Circle inspectors' clerks.

Statement showing in detail the present and proposed staff for each police station and rural outpost—(continued).

BALLIA DISTRICT.—III CLASS.

Police stations.	Class.	Existing staff.			Proposed staff.																	Total.					Remarks.						
		Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.	Sub-inspectors.							Constables.										Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Naiks.	Superior grade constables.	Constables.							
					Station officers.	Investigating officers.	For special conditions.	Total.	Head constables.	Naiks.	Minimum.	Investigations.	Criminal tribes.	History sheets.	Communications.	Internal communications.	Decoity.	Cattle theft.	Unhealthy tract.	Processess.	Railway stations.							Detective duty.	Extra duty.	Special conditions.	Total.		
1. Ballia	I	2	1	16	1	1	..	2	1	1	8	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2	1	1	8	11
2. Baria	II	2	1	14	1	..	1	2	1	..	8	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	1	..	2	10
3. Bansdih	I	2	1	18	1	..	1	2	1	..	8	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	1	..	2	10
4. Sahatwar	II	2	1	12	1	..	1	2	1	..	8	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	1	..	2	9
5. Haidi	III	1	1	6	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	2	8
6. Narhi	II	2	1	12	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	1	..	2	9
7. Garwar	I	2	1	14	1	1	..	2	1	..	8	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	1	..	2	9
8. Baara	I	2	1	13	1	1	..	2	1	..	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	1	..	2	8
9. Nagra	II	2	1	12	1	1	..	2	1	..	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	1	..	2	8
10. Ubhadu	III	2	1	10	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	1	..	2	7
11. Haidharpur	III	2	1	11	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	1	..	2	9
12. Sikanderpur	I	2	1	11	1	1	..	2	1	..	8	1	1	1	11	2	1	..	2	9
Circle inspectors' clerks	2	2
Total	28	12	144	181	20	12	1	27	104	..

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APPENDIX No. VI—(continued).

Statement showing in detail the present and proposed staff for each police station and rural outpost—(continued).

GORAKHPUR DISTRICT.—I CLASS.

Police stations.	Class.	Existing staff			Proposed staff.																	Total.					Remarks.						
		Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables	Sub-inspectors.				Head constables.	Constables.													Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Naiks.	Superior grade constables.		Constables.					
					Station officers.	Investigating officers.	For special conditions.	Total.		Naiks.	Minimum.	Investigations.	Criminal tribes.	History sheets.	Communications.	Internal communications.	Decoys.	Cattle theft.	Unhealthy tract.	Processes.	Railway stations.	Detective duty.							Extra clerk.	Special conditions.	Total.		
1. Kotwali	OII	4	2	28	1	3	..	4	2	1	8	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	4	2	1	5	14	
2. Pipraich	II	1	1	10	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	1	..	2	7	
3. Chaura	II	1	1	12	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	1	..	2	8	
4. Gauri	III	1	1	8	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	1	..	2	7	
5. Pappaganj	III	1	1	8	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	2	6	
6. Khajul	III	1	1	8	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	2	6	
7. Bahjanwa	III	1	1	9	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	1	..	2	7	
8. Hata	II	2	1	11	1	1	..	2	1	..	8	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	1	..	2	9	
9. Tarkalwa	II	2	1	10	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	1	..	2	8	
10. Runderpur	II	2	1	11	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	1	..	2	10	
11. Deoria	I	2	1	12	1	1	..	2	1	..	8	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	1	..	3	9	
12. Barhaj	II	1	1	9	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	1	..	2	7	
13. Salempur	II	2	1	12	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	1	1	..	3	8	
14. Khampur	II	2	1	12	1	1	..	2	1	..	8	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	1	..	2	9	
15. Khukhundu	I	2	1	10	1	1	..	2	1	..	8	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	1	..	2	10	
16. Kasra	II	2	1	11	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	1	..	2	7	
17. Fasainagar	III	1	1	10	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	1	..	2	7	
18. Bishunpura	III	1	1	7	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	2	6	
19. Padrauna	I	2	1	11	1	1	..	2	1	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	1	..	2	9	
20. Tasia Sujan	III	1	1	8	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	2	6	
21. Bamkole	III	1	1	10	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	2	6	

APPENDIX No. VI—(continued).

Statement showing in detail the present and proposed staff for each police station and rural outpost—(continued).

KUMAUN DIVISION II. CLASS.

Police stations.	Class	Existing staff			Proposed staff.																	Total.					Remarks.							
		Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.	Sub-inspectors.			Constables.														Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Naiks.	Superior grade constables.	Constables.								
					Station officers.	Investigating officers.	For special conditions.	Total.	Head constables.	Naiks.	Minimum.	Investigations.	Oriminal tribes.	Fistory sheets.	Communcations.	Internal communcations.	Dacoity.	Cattle theft.	Unke lby tract.	Processes.	Railway stations.							Detective duty.	Extra oleks.	Special conditions.	Total.			
																																Station officers.	Investigating officers.	For special conditions.
1. Malli Tal ..	I	2	1	18	1	..	1	2	1	1	8	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	18	2	1	1	8	10	
2. Tali Tal ..	I	1	1	12	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	1	1	..	8	10	
3. Haldwani ..	I	2	1	12	1	..	1	2	1	1	8	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	2	1	..	8	9	
4. Ramnagar ..	II	1	1	12	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	1	1	..	8	10	
5. Jaspur ..	II	1	1	9	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	1	1	..	8	10	
6. Kashipur ..	I	2	1	12	1	1	..	2	1	..	8	1	1	1	2	8	1	1	..	8	6	
7. Baspur ..	I	1	1	12	1	..	1	2	1	..	8	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	2	1	..	8	10	
8. Gadarpur ..	..	1	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	
9. Kichaha ..	II	1	1	11	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	1	..	8	10	
10. Sitarganj ..	II	1	1	9	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	8	6	
11. Khatima ..	II	1	1	9	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	1	..	8	7	
12. Almora ..	II	1	1	6	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	8	6	
13. Ranikhet ..	I	1	1	20	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	1	..	8	18	
14. Brinagar ..	II	1	1	8	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	8	6	
15. Kotdwara ..	II	1	1	8	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	8	6	
16. Lansdowne ..	II	1	1	9	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	8	6	
17. Joshimath ..	III	1	1	7	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	8	6	Pilgrim route.
18. Okhmath ..	III	1	1	6	1	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	1	..	8	6	Ditto.

Statement showing in detail the present and proposed staff for each police station and rural butpost—(continued).

GONDA DISTRICT. II CLASS.

Police stations.	Class.	Existing.			Proposed staff.															Total.					Remarks.									
		Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.	Sub-inspectors.				Constables.											Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Naiks.	Superior grade constables.	Constables.										
					Station officers.	Investigating officers.	For special constables.	Total.	Head constables.	Naiks.	Minimum.	Investigations.	Criminal tribes.	History sheets.	Communications.	Internal communication.	Density.	Cattle staff.	Unhealthy tract.							Process.	Railway stations.	Detective duty.	Extra clerk.	Special conditions.	Total.			
																																Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Naiks.	Superior grade constables.	Constables.
1. Kotwall	I	3	1	16	1	2	3	1	1	8	2	2	2	1	1	17	2	1	1	3	14	
2. Kauria	II	2	1	9	1	...	1	1	...	8	...	1	1	10	1	1	...	2	8	
3. Intiethok	II	2	1	10	1	...	1	1	...	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	1	...	2	8	
4. Srinagar	II	2	1	9	1	...	2	1	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	1	...	2	8	
5. Taraganj	II	2	1	10	1	1	2	1	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	1	...	2	8	
6. Parsapur	II	2	1	9	1	1	2	1	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	1	...	2	8	
7. Coloniganj	I	2	1	10	1	1	2	1	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	1	...	2	10	
8. Wasiganj	III	1	1	8	1	...	1	1	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	1	...	2	7	
9. Nawaganj	II	2	1	11	1	...	2	1	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	1	...	2	8	
10. Utraula	I	3	1	12	1	...	2	1	...	8	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	1	...	2	10	
11. Andhari	II	2	1	9	1	...	2	1	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	2	1	...	2	8	
12. Birpur	III	1	1	7	1	...	1	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	1	...	2	8	
13. Sadullaganj	III	1	1	9	1	...	1	1	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	1	...	2	7	
14. Balrampur	I	2	1	11	1	1	2	1	...	8	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	1	...	3	9	
15. Lalia	III	1	1	8	1	...	1	1	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	2	7	
16. Tulshipur	II	1	1	11	1	...	2	1	...	8	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	1	...	2	9	
17. Pathperwa	III	1	1	9	1	...	1	1	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	1	...	2	7	
Circle inspectors' clerks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	

Statement showing in detail the present and proposed staff for each police station and rural outpost—(continued).

SULTANPUR DISTRICT, III CLASS.

Police stations.	Class.	Existing staff.			Proposed staff.														Total.					Remarks.										
		Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.	Sub-inspectors.				Constables.														Sub-inspectors.		Head constables.	Naika.	Superior grade constables.	Constables.						
					Station officers.	Investigating officers.	For special conditions.	Total.	Head constables.	Naika.	Minimum.	Investigators.	Criminal tribes.	History sheets.	Communications.	Interval communications.	Dacoity.	Cattle theft.	Unhealthy tract.	Processes.	Railway stations.	Detective duty.							Extra clerk.	Special conditions.	Total.			
																															
1. Kotwali ...	I	3	14	1	2	3	1	1	3	2	1	13	3	1	1	3	9	
2. Kurobhar ...	II	2	10	1	1	2	1	...	3	1	...	3	1	9	2	1	...	2	7	
3. Jaisinghpur ...	III	2	10	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	1	...	2	7	
4. Lambhua ...	II	2	11	1	1	2	1	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	1	...	2	9	
5. Piparpur ...	III	2	10	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	1	...	2	7	
6. Raipur ...	II	2	10	1	1	2	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	1	...	2	8	
7. Gauriganj ...	II	2	10	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	1	...	2	7	
8. Kadipur ...	II	2	11	1	1	2	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	1	...	2	8	
9. Dostpur ...	II	2	10	1	1	2	1	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	1	...	2	9	
10. Musafirbhane ...	I	2	11	1	1	2	1	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	1	...	2	9	
11. Jegdipur ...	II	2	11	1	1	2	1	...	3	1	...	1	10	2	1	...	2	8	
12. Bazar Shukul... ..	III	2	7	1	...	1	1	...	3	1	9	1	1	...	2	7	
13. Bazar Baldi Bai ...	III	2	9	1	...	1	1	...	3	1	9	1	1	...	2	7	
Circle inspectors' clerks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	
Total	27	18	134	131	22	13	1	29	102	

PARTABGARH DISTRICT. III CLASS.

Police stations.	Class.	Existing staff.			Proposed staff.																Total.					Remarks.							
		Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.	Sub-inspectors.			Head constables.	Naks.	Minimum.	Constables.										Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Naks.	Superior grade constables.	Constables.								
					Station officers.	Investigating officers.	For special conditions.				Total.	Investigations.	Criminal tribes.	History sheets.	Communications.	Internal communications.	Dacoity.	Cattle theft.	Unhealthy tract.	Processes.							Railway stations.	Detective duty.	Extra clerk.	Special conditions.			
																															Total.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Naks.	Superior grade constables.	Constables.
1. MacAndrewganj	I	2	1	12	1	1	...	2	1	1	8	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	1	1	2	8	
2. Jaitwara	II	2	1	10	1	1	...	2	1	...	8	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	1	...	2	8	
3. Bangipur	II	2	1	9	1	1	...	2	1	...	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	1	...	2	7	
4. Chandika	III	2	1	8	1	...	...	1	1	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	1	...	2	7	
5. Patti	III	2	1	8	1	...	...	1	1	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	1	...	2	7	
6. Kandhal	III	2	1	7	1	...	...	1	1	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	1	...	2	7	
7. Aspur	II	1	1	7	1	1	...	2	1	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	1	...	2	7	
8. Raniganj	II	2	1	10	1	...	...	2	1	...	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	1	...	2	8	
9. Kupda	II	2	1	10	1	1	...	2	1	...	8	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	1	...	2	9	
10. Jaliganj	III	2	1	9	1	...	...	1	1	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	1	...	2	7	
11. Sangramgarh	III	2	1	9	1	...	...	1	1	...	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	1	...	2	8	
12. Pura Bagrah	II	2	1	9	1	1	...	2	1	...	8	1	1	1	11	2	1	...	2	9	
Circle inspectors' clerks	2	2	...	
Total	...	28	12	108	121	19	12	1	27	94	

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APPENDIX No. VI—(concluded).

Statement showing in detail the present and proposed staff for each police station and rural outpost—(concluded).

BARA BANKI DISTRICT. II CLASS.

Police stations.	Existing staff.			Proposed staff.																	Total.				Remarks.									
	Class.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.	Sub-inspectors.				Head constables.	Naiks.	Constables.											Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Naiks.		Superior grade constables.	Constables.							
					Station officers.	Investigating officers.	For special conditions.	Total.			Minimum.	Investigations.	Criminal tribes.	History sheets.	Communications.	Internal communications.	Dacoity.	Cattle theft.	Unhealthy tract.	Processes.	Railway stations.							Detective duty.	Extra clerk.	Special conditions.	Total.			
																																Station officers.	Investigating officers.	For special conditions.
1. Nawabganj ...	I	4	1	16	1	2	...	8	1	1	8	2	3	1	1	15	3	1	1	8	13	
2. Safdarganj ...	I	2	1	11	1	1	...	2	1	...	8	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	1	...	3	10	
3. Kursi ...	I	2	1	9	1	1	...	2	1	...	8	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	1	...	2	11	
4. Kothi ...	I	2	1	10	1	1	...	2	1	...	8	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2	1	...	2	17	
5. Loni Katra ...	III	2	1	10	1	1	...	2	1	...	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	1	...	2	9	
6. Subeha ...	II	2	1	10	1	1	...	2	1	...	8	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	1	...	2	10	
7. Fatehpur ...	II	2	1	11	1	1	...	2	1	...	8	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	1	...	2	11	
8. Ramnagar ...	III	2	1	14	1	...	1	1	...	8	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	1	...	2	10	
9. Tihaitnagar ...	III	2	1	10	1	1	...	2	1	...	8	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	1	...	2	9	
10. Ramnoshi Ghat ...	II	2	1	11	1	1	...	2	1	...	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	1	...	2	9	
11. Bhilar ...	I	2	1	14	1	1	...	2	1	...	8	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	1	...	2	10	
12. Mawai ...	II	2	1	10	1	1	...	2	1	...	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	1	...	2	9	
13. Lalpur ...	...	2	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	To be abolished.
14. Mohammadpur ...	III	2	1	9	1	1	...	2	1	...	8	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	1	...	2	9	
Coffee inspectors' clerks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	
		32	14	154																								159	26	13	1	29	180	

APPENDIX, No. VII.

Statement showing the present and proposed staff of watch and ward police.

Serial no.	District.	Existing staff.			Proposed staff.			Chaukidars.
		S. I.	H. C.	C.	H. C.	Nk.	C.	
1	Dehra Dun	...	16	116	6	20	126	...
2	Saharanpur	...	30	275	11	36	231	11
3	Muzaffarnagar	...	14	135	8	7	75	16
4	Meerut	...	47	374	18	38	284	3
5	Bulandshahr	...	26	227	15	19	167	...
6	Aligarh	...	26	268	11	35	216	30
7	Muttra	...	21	231	12	21	157	33
8	Agra	...	52	353	21	64	390	40
9	Mainpuri	...	8	76	4	7	48	17
10	Etah	...	14	132	6	14	91	44
11	Bareilly	...	28	305	10	35	210	45
12	Bijnor	...	17	180	13	23	160	12
13	Budaun	...	10	150	8	19	134	30
14	Moradabad	...	32	349	18	47	304	...
15	Shahjahanpur	...	24	252	14	30	192	1
16	Pilibhit	...	10	74	5	10	60	...
17	Farrukhabad	...	16	168	10	19	134	20
18	Etawah	...	9	111	5	10	73	6
19	Cawnpore	...	33	314	19	58	348	14
20	Fatehpur	...	5	51	2	4	30	4
21	Allahabad	1	32	337	18	55	349	6
22	Jhansi with Lalitpur	...	22	206	11	26	168	23
23	Jalaun	...	10	96	4	7	50	6
24	Hamirpur	...	6	52	4	7	48	7
25	Banda	...	7	77	3	5	38	17
26	Benares	...	31	355	18	57	342	6
27	Mirzapur	...	7	120	6	14	100	5
28	Jaunpur	...	11	113	6	9	68	15
29	Ghazipur	...	7	91	5	8	54	1
30	Ballia	...	7	71	6	3	52	6
31	Gorakhpur	...	19	171	7	19	128	2
32	Basti	...	3	36	2	4	32	...
33	Azamgarh	1	12	96	6	9	66	8
34	Kumaun Division	...	11	100	6	9	66	17
35	Lucknow	...	58	545	22	70	435	8
36	Unao	...	6	57	4	3	37	8
37	Rae Bareilly	...	4	32	3	3	30	...
38	Sitapur	1	8	101	6	14	98	3
39	Hardoi	...	12	156	11	20	145	...
40	Kheri	...	4	34	2	3	24	7
41	Fyzabad	...	14	162	8	20	128	15
42	Gonda	...	8	85	4	7	54	7
43	Bahraich	...	7	73	4	6	52	...
44	Sultanpur	...	2	18	1	2	12	...
45	Partabgarh	...	1	12	1	2	12	...
46	Bara Banki	...	9	92	4	5	52	19
	Total	3	736	7,429	387	903	6,069	550

APPENDIX No. VIII.

Statement showing the present and proposed watch and ward staff at each municipality, cantonment, town and notified area in the United Provinces.

District.	Town.	Present staff.			Proposed staff.			Village chaur- kidars.	Constables, superior grade.	Constables.	Remarks.
		S. I.	H. C.	C.	H. C.	Nk.	C.				
Dehra Dun	Dehra	7	54	3	11	86	...	11	55	For traffic control.	
	Mussoorie	8	50	2	8	48	...	8	47		
	Chakrata	1	6	1	...	6	...	1	5		
Saharanpur	Bajpur	...	6	...	1	6	...	1	5		
	Saharanpur	14	39	4	16	96	...	16	80		
	Hardwar	4	54	2	8	48	...	4	26		
	Deoband	4	37	1	6	30	...	4	25		
	Roorkee	4	39	1	6	30	...	4	25		
	Gangoh	1	12	1	2	12	...	1	10		
	Manglour	1	12	1	...	9	...	1	7		
Meerut	Rampur	1	8	1	...	6	...	1	5		
	Chilkana	1	6	...	...	...	4	...	...
	Nakur	...	6	...	...	...	7	...	...
	Muzaffarnagar	4	39	2	4	24	...	4	20		
	Kairana	2	32	1	3	18	...	2	15		
	Kandla	2	20	1	...	8	...	2	6		
	Shamli	1	10	1	...	7	...	1	6		
Meerut	Bhawan	1	8	1	...	6	...	1	5		
	Parkazi	1	6	1	...	6	...	1	5		
	Jansath	1	6	1	...	6	...	1	5		
	Budhana	1	6	...	...	...	8	...	...
	Khatoli	1	8	...	...	...	8	...	...
	Meerut	30	228	8	31	186	...	31	155		
	Rampur	3	31	1	4	24	...	3	20		
Meerut	Ghazipur	3	22	1	3	18	...	3	15		
	Sardhana	3	18	1	...	9	...	3	7		
	Berauk	1	12	1	...	7	...	1	6		
	Pilkua	1	8	1	...	6	...	1	5		
	Mawana	1	15	1	...	7	...	1	6		
	Parichatgarh	1	6	1	...	6	...	1	5		
	Chaprol	1	6	1	...	6	...	1	5		
Meerut	Khekra	1	12	1	...	9	...	2	7		
	Gerhmuktosar	1	12	1	...	6	...	1	5		
	Baksarkhara	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
	Bulandshahr	4	31	2	5	30	...	5	25		
	Khurja	6	49	2	6	36	...	6	30		
	Sikandrabad	2	30	1	4	24	...	2	20		
	Anopshahr	2	14	1	...	9	...	2	7		
Bulandshahr	Debat	2	30	1	...	8	...	2	5		
	Gelaoshi	1	10	1	...	6	...	1	5		
	Danki	1	8	1	...	6	...	1	5		
	Siana	1	10	1	...	8	...	2	6		
	Jewar	1	10	1	...	6	...	1	5		
	Pehau	1	7	1	...	6	...	1	5		
	Shikarpur	2	16	1	2	12	...	2	10		
Alligarh	Aurangabad	1	8	1	...	6	...	1	5		
	Jehangirabad	2	18	1	2	12	...	2	10		
	Alligarh	10	108	5	18	108	...	18	90		
	Hathras	6	78	3	10	60	...	10	50		
	Atrauli	2	27	1	4	24	...	4	20		
	Sikandrarao	2	19	1	3	18	...	3	15		
	Mursan	1	6	...	...	...	...	1	5
Meerut	Harduganj	1	6	1	...	6	...	1	5		
	Sami	1	6	...	...	...	6	...	...
	Khair	1	6	...	...	...	6	...	...
	Hassain	1	6	...	...	...	4	...	...
	Tappal	1	6	...	...	...	6	...	...
	Muttra	8	104	5	16	96	...	16	80		
	Bindrabhan	4	36	2	5	30	...	5	25		
Muttra	Kosi	2	16	1	...	7	...	1	6	Retained on ac- count of religi- ous festivals.	
	Gobardhan	1	12	...	...	...	5	...	...
	Chatra	1	10	1	...	6	...	1	5		
	Baldeo	1	9	1	...	6	...	1	5		
	Mahaban	1	8	1	...	6	...	1	5		
	Gokul	1	9	1	...	6	...	1	5		
	Saidabad	1	6	...	...	...	6	...	...
Meerut	Sahpan	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...
	Farrak	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...
	Sonkh	1	6	...	...	...	6	...	...
	Boya	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...

APPENDIX No. VIII—(continued).

Statement showing the present and proposed watch and ward staff at each municipality, cantonment, town and notified area in the United Provinces—(continued).

District.	Town.	Present staff.			Proposed staff.			Village-charitars.	Constables, superior grade.	Constables.	Remarks.
		S. I.	H. C.	C.	M. C.	Nr.	C.				
Agra	Agra	25	281	19	60	360	60	300			
	Firozabad	2	24	1	4	24	4	24			
	Tundla	1	6	1	1	6	6	6			
	Fatehpur-Bikr	1	12	1	1	6	6	6			
	Etamadpur	1	6	1	1	6	6	6			
	Bah	1	6	1	1	6	6	6			
	Jagner	1	6	1	1	6	6	6			
Mainpuri	Achnera	1	6	1	1	6	6	6			
	Fatehabad	1	6	1	1	6	6	6			
	Mainpuri	3	27	2	4	24	4	20			
	Shikohabad	1	18	1	3	18	3	15			
	Golabgar	2	12	1	2	12	2	10			
	Kansuli	1	6	1	1	6	6	6			
	Sisaganj	1	6	1	1	6	6	6			
Etah	Bhongson	1	6	1	1	6	6	6			
	Karhal	1	9	1	1	6	6	6			
	Etah	2	18	1	3	18	3	15			
	Aliganj	1	6	1	1	6	6	6			Not considered necessary.
	Sarna	2	24	1	3	18	3	15			
	Kasganj	3	30	2	5	30	5	25			
	Jaloon	3	24	1	3	18	3	15			
Bareilly	Patiali	1	4	1	1	4	4	4			
	Awagarh	1	4	1	1	4	4	4			Not considered necessary.
	Sakit	1	4	1	1	4	4	4			Not considered necessary.
	Sahawar	1	6	1	1	6	6	6			Not considered necessary.
	Merehra	1	12	1	1	7	1	6			
	Bareilly	25	257	9	32	192	32	160			
	Aonla	2	21	1	3	18	3	15			
Bijnor	Fatehganj	1	6	1	1	6	6	6			Not considered necessary.
	Faridpur	1	6	1	1	6	6	6			
	Nawabganj	1	4	1	1	4	4	4			
	Shahi	1	4	1	1	4	4	4			
	Sesaul	1	6	1	1	6	6	6			Not considered necessary.
	Shigrah	1	4	1	1	4	4	4			
	Bijnor	3	30	3	5	30	5	25			
Budaun	Nagina	3	36	2	5	30	5	25			
	Najibabad	3	33	2	5	30	5	25			
	Chandpur	2	21	1	2	12	2	10			
	Dhampur	1	12	1	1	7	1	6			
	Mondwan	1	6	1	1	6	1	5			
	Soehra	1	6	1	1	6	1	5			
	Nashor	1	6	1	1	6	1	5			
	Sherkot	1	12	1	2	12	2	10			
	Afsargarh	1	5	1	1	5	1	4			Not considered necessary.
	Kiratpur	1	10	1	2	12	2	10			
	Budaun	5	69	3	14	84	14	70			
Moradabad	Sahaswan	2	36	2	5	30	5	25			
	Ujhani	1	10	1	1	8	1	6			Not considered necessary.
	Aligarh	1	6	1	1	6	1	5			
	Dateganj	1	6	1	1	6	1	5			
	Bisaul	1	6	1	1	6	1	5			
	Ishmunagar	1	6	1	1	6	1	5			Not considered necessary.
	Gunnaur	1	6	1	1	6	1	5			
Bilaf	1	10	1	1	6	1	5				
Moradabad	Moradabad	11	129	6	20	120	20	100			
	Sambhal	6	70	3	10	60	10	45			
	Amroha	7	66	3	9	54	9	45			
	Chandani	4	48	2	6	36	6	30			
	Thakurdwara	1	6	1	1	6	1	5			
	Hasanpur	1	12	1	2	12	2	10			
	Bachraon	1	9	1	1	6	1	5			
Bilart	1	6	1	1	6	1	5				

APPENDIX No. VIII.—(continued).

Statement showing the present and proposed watch and ward staff at each municipality, cantonment, town and notified area in the United Provinces—(continued).

District.	Town.	Present staff.			Proposed staff.			Village chaukidars.	Constables, superior grade.	Constables.	Remarks.
		S.I.	H.C.	C.	H.C.	Nk.	C.				
Shahjahanpur	Shahjahanpur	...	15	170	6	25	150	...	25	125	Not required.
	Tilhar	...	4	40	6	5	80	...	5	25	
	Pawayan	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	...	...
	Kates	...	1	10	1	...	6	...	1	5	
	Khudaganj	...	1	10	...	...	...	8	...	...
Pilibhit	Jalabad	...	2	12	1	...	6	...	1	5	Not required.
	Pilibhit	...	8	56	4	8	48	...	8	40	
Farrukhabad	Bisalpur	...	2	18	1	2	12	...	2	10	Not considered necessary.
	Farrukhabad cum Fatehgarh.	...	10	110	6	15	90	...	15	75	
	Kanauj	...	2	21	1	4	24	...	4	20	
	Chubramau	...	1	6	1	...	6	...	1	5	
	Tirwa	...	1	6	...	...	...	10	...	...
Etawah	Kaimganj	...	1	12	1	...	7	...	1	6	Not considered necessary.
	Shamshabad	...	1	9	1	...	7	...	1	6	
	Thalia	...	...	4	...	...	10	...	...	...
Etawah	Etawah	...	6	73	3	10	60	...	10	50	Not considered necessary.
	Auriya	...	1	18	1	...	6	...	1	5	
	Jaswantnagar	...	1	9	...	...	...	8	...	...
	Phaupur	...	3	12	1	...	6	...	1	5	
Cawnpore	Cawnpore	...	28	302	19	53	348	...	58	280	Not considered necessary.
	Bilhor	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bitthaur	...	1	6	...	...	...	7	...	...
Fatehpur	Fatehpur	...	8	38	1	4	24	...	4	20	Not considered necessary.
	Bindki	...	1	12	1	...	6	...	1	5	
	Jehanabad	...	1	6	...	...	...	4	...	...
Allahabad	Allahabad	...	1	30	15	55	380	...	55	275	Not considered necessary.
	Sira	...	1	4	...	...	...	8	...	...
	Mausama	...	...	4	1	...	6	...	1	5
	Jhansi	...	...	8	1	...	6	...	1	5
	Phulpur	...	1	12	1	...	7	...	1	6	
Jhansi	Jhansi	...	14	132	7	20	120	...	20	100	Not considered necessary.
	Lalitpur	...	2	18	1	3	18	...	3	15	
	Chirgaon	...	1	6	...	...	...	7	...	...
	Dursrai	...	1	6	...	...	...	7	...	...
	Moth	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...
	Talbahat	...	1	6	1	...	6	...	1	5	
	Mehroni	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...
	Barwanagar	...	1	7	1	...	6	...	1	5	
Man	...	2	24	1	3	18	...	3	15		
Jalaun	Orai	...	2	12	1	3	12	...	2	10	Not considered necessary.
	Kalpi	...	3	24	1	2	12	...	2	10	
	Jalaun	...	1	18	1	...	8	...	2	6	
	Kunoh	...	8	36	1	3	18	...	3	15	
	Madhogarh	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	...	...
Hamirpur	Hamirpur	...	1	8	1	2	12	...	2	10	Not considered necessary.
	Mandaha	...	1	8	1	...	6	...	1	5	
	Jaitpur	...	1	6	...	...	...	7	...	...
	Mahoba	...	1	12	1	3	18	...	3	15	
	Rath	...	2	18	1	2	12	...	2	10	
Banda	Banda	...	5	44	2	5	30	...	5	25	Not considered necessary.
	Karwi	...	1	15	1	...	8	...	2	6	
	Rajapur	...	1	12	...	...	...	8	...	...
	Sitapur	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	...
Benares	Benares	...	31	355	18	57	342	...	57	285	*Included in Benares.
	Sheopuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mirzapur	Mirzapur cum Bindhachal	...	5	38	3	12	82	...	13	69	Not considered necessary.
	Chunar	...	1	16	1	2	12	...	2	10	
	Abraura	...	1	18	1	...	6	...	1	5	
	Kachwa	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	...

APPENDIX No. VIII—(continued).

Statement showing the present and proposed watch and ward staff at each municipality, cantonment, town and notified area in the United Provinces—(continued).

District.	Town.	Present staff.			Proposed staff.			Village Chaudhars.	Constables, superior grade.	Constables.	Remarks.	
		S. I.	H. C.	G.	H. C.	Nk.	C.					
Jaunpur	Jaunpur with Zafarabad	...	8	75	4	3	54	...	9	45		
	Shahganj	...	1	10	...	...	...	8	...	6	
	Badsbahpur	...	1	10	1	...	...	6	...	6	
	Machhlinahar	...	1	10	1	...	...	6	...	6	
	Kirakat	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	6	
Ghasipur	Maraha	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...
	Ghasipur	...	6	65	4	8	48	...	8	40		
	Zamania	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...
	Muhammabad	...	...	8	1	...	6	...	1	5	
Ballia	Saidpur	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...
	Bahadurganj	...	1	6	...	...	...	3	...	...
	Ballia	...	2	21	1	3	18	...	2	15		
	Beera	...	1	10	1	...	7	...	1	7		
	Bansdih	...	1	10	1	...	7	...	1	7		
Gorakhpur	Sahitwar	...	1	10	1	...	6	...	1	5		
	Bairia	...	1	10	1	...	6	...	1	5		
	Sikandarpur	...	1	10	1	...	6	...	1	5		
	Gorakhpur	...	12	107	4	16	96	...	16	80		
	Pipraich	...	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	...
Basti	Buderpur	...	1	12	1	...	8	...	2	6		
	Gola	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	...	...
	Barhailganj	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	...	...
	Sahaganj	...	1	10	...	...	...	6	...	...
	Dooria	...	1	6	1	...	8	...	1	5		
Azamgarh	Barhail cum Gaura	...	2	20	1	3	18	...	3	15		
	Basti	...	2	24	1	4	24	...	4	20		
Kumaun Division	Mendhawal	...	1	12	1	...	8	...	2	5		
	Asamgarh	...	6	80	2	4	24	...	4	20		
	Muhammabad	...	1	8	1	...	6	...	1	5		
	Mobarakpur	...	2	20	1	2	12	...	2	10		
	Dohri	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...
	Maharajganj	...	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Manu	...	2	20	1	3	18	...	3	15		
Lucknow	Kopaganj	...	1	8	1	...	6	...	1	5		
	Atraulia	...	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	...
	Naini Tal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Almora Bazar	...	1	14	1	2	12	...	2	10		
	Kashipur	...	2	24	1	3	18	...	3	15		
	Haldwani	...	1	12	1	...	6	...	1	5		
	Ramagar	...	1	7	...	...	...	7	...	...
Unao	Katgodam	...	1	2	...	...	...	4	...	...
	Jaspur	...	1	6	1	...	6	...	1	5		
	Srinagar	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...
	Kotdwara	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...
	Ranikhet	...	4	24	2	4	24	...	4	20		
	Kalakhan	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lucknow	Lucknow	...	54	512	20	70	480	...	70	350	
Rae Bareilly	Maliabad	...	2	19	1	...	8	...	2	6		
	Kakori	...	1	8	1	...	7	...	1	6		
	Amethi	...	1	6	...	...	...	8	...	...
Etawah	Unao	...	1	18	1	3	18	...	3	15		
	Porwa	...	2	15	1	...	7	...	1	6		
	Mohad	...	1	9	...	...	...	3	...	...
	Safpur	...	1	9	1	...	6	...	1	5		
Etawah	Bangerman	...	1	6	1	...	6	...	1	5		
	Rae Bareilly	...	3	24	1	3	18	...	3	15		
	Dalman	...	1	8	1	...	8	...	1	5		
Etawah	Jais	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	1	5	
	Etawah	...	1	4	43	2	7	42	...	7	35	
	Khairabad	...	1	23	1	4	24	...	4	20		
	Nimsar	...	1	6	...	...	...	3	...	...
	Mirikh	...	1	5	1	...	6	...	1	5		
Etawah	Biswan	...	1	12	1	...	8	...	2	6		
	Laherpur	...	1	12	1	3	18	...	3	15		

APPENDIX No. VIII—(concluded).

Statement showing the present and proposed watch and ward staff at each municipality, cantonment, town and notified area in the United Provinces—(concluded).

District	Town	Present staff.			Proposed staff.			Village chaudhars.	Constables, superior grade.	Constables.	Remarks.
		S. I.	H. C.	C.	H. C.	Nt.	C.				
Hardoi	Hardoi	3	20	1	8	18	3	15			
	Shahabad	2	33	2	6	30	5	26			
	Pibani	1	12	1	6	1	5				
	Sandi	1	15	1	7	1	6				
	Sandila	2	28	1	4	24	4	20			
	Bigram cum	2	28	2	5	30	5	26			
	Madhoganj.										
	Pali	1	6	1	6	1	5				
Kheri	Mallawan	1	16	1	8	18	3	15			
	Tandian			1	6	1	5				
	Lakimpur	3	19	1	3	18	3	15			
Fyzabad	Muhammad Gola	1	6	1	6	7	1	5			
	Fyzabad cum	8	102	6	17	102	17	85			
	Ajodhia	1	6			5					
	Bhadarsha	1	6			3					
	Gosainganj	1	6			6					
	Akbarpur	1	12	1	6	7	2	6			
Gonda	Lalpur	1	12			7					
	Tanda	2	24	1	3	18	3	15			
	Gonda	3	25	1	4	24	4	20			
	Bairam pura	2	24	1	3	18	3	15			
	Utranchi	1	12	1	6	7	1	5			
	Nawabganj	1	12			6					
Bahraich	Coloniganj	1	12	1	6	7	1	5			
	Bahraich	4	45	2	6	36	6	30			
	Nanpara	2	18	1	10	2	8				
Sultanpur	Bhinga	1	10	1	6	1	5				
	Sultanpur	2	18	1	2	12	2	10			
Partabganj	MacAndrewganj	1	12	1	2	12	2	10			
	Nawabganj	3	28	1	5	30	5	25			
	Zaidpur	1	12	1	7	1	6				
Bera Banki	Subeha	1	4			7	1	5			
	Fatehpur	1	10	1	6	7	1	5			
	Ramnagar	1	8			6					
	Tikaitnagar	1	6			7	1	5			
	Rudauli	2	34	1	9	1	8				
Total		3	738	7,429	337	908	6,009	550	1,020	5,049	

APPENDIX No. IX.

Statement showing the proposed reduction in the number of village chaukidars and the amounts proposed for (i) allowances and (ii) rewards.

Name of district.	Rural population.	Number of chaukidars.	Present proportion to Population	Proposed proportion to population	Residual number of chaukidars required.	Reduction in number of chaukidars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Dehra Dun ...	149,421	169	1/885	No change	169	...
2. Saharanpur ...	801,250	1,545	1/520	1/700	1,149	396
3. Muzaffarnagar ...	695,005	1,179	1/598	1/700	992	187
4. Meerut ...	1,265,686	2,126	1/595	1/700	1,808	318
5. Bulandshahr ...	957,125	1,893	1/505	1/700	1,367	526
6. Aligarh ...	975,925	1,975	1/494	1/700	1,394	581
7. Muttra ...	584,112	1,538	1/354	1/700	763	775
8. Agra ...	799,297	2,115	1/368	1/700	1,132	983
9. Mainpuri ...	749,112	1,758	1/428	1/700	1,070	688
10. Etah ...	765,110	1,478	1/512	1/700	1,093	385
11. Bareilly ...	914,059	2,198	1/415	1/700	1,306	892
12. Bijnor ...	643,142	1,774	1/362	1/700	919	855
13. Budaun ...	943,634	1,998	1/475	1/700	1,255	643
14. Moradabad ...	1,004,833	2,273	1/446	1/700	1,435	838
15. Shahjahanpur ...	832,325	2,054	1/405	1/700	1,189	865
16. Pilibhit ...	436,331	1,001	1/397	1/700	624	378
17. Farrukhabad ...	784,295	2,070	1/378	1/700	1,120	950
18. Etawah ...	695,740	1,405	1/495	1/700	994	411
19. Cawnpore ...	951,833	2,722	1/349	1/700	1,359	1,363
20. Fatehpur ...	648,782	1,651	1/390	1/700	927	724
21. Allahabad ...	1,266,312	3,255	1/389	1/700	1,809	1,446
22. Jhansi ...	547,438	1,259	1/435	1/600	912	347
23. Jalaun ...	356,982	1,147	1/311	1/600	595	552
24. Hamirpur ...	417,418	1,012	1/412	1/600	696	316
25. Banda ...	621,214	1,307	1/475	1/600	1,035	272
26. Binares ...	679,332	1,413	1/480	1/900	755	658
27. Mirzapur ...	1,016,163	853	1/501	No change	853	...
28. Jaunpur ...	1,013,365	1,964	1/562	1/900	1,126	838
29. Ghazipur ...	768,178	1,638	1/471	1/900	853	785
30. Ballia ...	772,929	1,399	1/553	1/900	858	541
31. Gorakhpur ...	3,066,763	5,629	1/545	1/700	4,381	1,248
32. Basti ...	1,802,500	3,171	1/568	1/900	2,003	1,168
33. Azangarh ...	1,427,313	2,252	1/634	1/900	1,566	666
34. Kumaun Division ...	...	129	...	No change	129	...
35. Lucknow ...	478,513	1,126	1/424	1/900	532	594
36. Unao ...	864,885	2,013	1/427	1/900	961	1,052
37. Rae Bar. li ...	976,319	2,146	1/454	1/900	1,085	1,061
38. Sitapur ...	1,064,149	2,459	1/425	1/800	1,330	1,129
39. Hardoi ...	1,028,027	2,423	1/452	1/800	1,225	1,198
40. Kheri ...	930,444	1,726	1/539	1/800	1,163	563
41. Fyzabad ...	1,059,156	2,194	1/488	1/1000	1,059	1,135
42. Gonda ...	1,362,202	3,237	1/417	1/1000	1,362	1,875
43. Bahraich ...	1,004,435	2,197	1/457	1/1000	1,004	1,193
44. Sultanpur ...	1,089,005	2,357	1/442	1/1000	1,039	1,318
45. Partabgarh ...	882,397	1,982	1/445	1/1000	882	1,100
46. Bara Banki ...	1,025,378	2,663	1/385	1/1000	1,025	1,638
Total ...	...	87,903	...	...	52,462	35,421
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX No. IX—(concluded).

Statement showing the proposed reduction in the number of village chaukidars and the amounts proposed for (i) allowances and (ii) rewards—(concluded).

Name of district.	Amount of saving at Rs. 3 per head per annum.	Proposed annual cost of allowances to chaukidars performing special duties.	Present reward grant (annual).	Proposed additional reward grant for payment for extra duties.	Total cost of columns 9 and 11.	Total savings (or, expenditure difference between columns 8 and 12.	Remarks.
1.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Dehla Dun ...		500	250	250	750	+750	
2. Saharanpur ...	14,256	2,000	500	750	2,750	11,506	
3. Muzaffarnagar ...	6,732	1,500	350	750	2,250	4,482	
4. Meerut ...	11,448	2,000	900	950	2,950	8,498	
5. Bulandshahr ...	18,930	2,000	550	750	2,750	16,186	
6. Aligarh ...	20,916	2,000	700	1,050	3,050	17,866	
7. Muttra ...	27,900	1,000	500	850	1,350	26,050	
8. Agra ...	35,388	2,000	1,000	850	2,850	32,538	
9. Mainpuri ...	24,768	2,000	800	850	2,850	21,918	
10. Etah ...	13,860	2,000	600	850	2,850	11,010	
11. Bareilly ...	32,112	2,000	950	650	2,550	29,562	
12. Bijnor ...	30,780	1,500	300	650	2,150	28,630	
13. Budaut ...	23,148	2,000	700	850	2,850	20,298	
14. Moradabad ...	30,168	2,000	800	850	2,850	27,318	
15. Shahjahanpur ...	31,140	2,000	400	850	2,850	28,290	
16. Pilibhit ...	13,608	500	500	550	1,050	12,558	
17. Farrukhabad ...	34,200	2,000	500	850	2,850	31,350	
18. Etawah ...	14,796	1,500	450	550	2,050	12,746	
19. Cawnpore ...	49,068	2,000	1,000	850	2,850	46,218	
20. Fatehpur ...	26,064	1,000	650	850	1,350	24,714	
21. Allahabad ...	52,056	2,000	900	750	2,750	49,306	
22. Jhansi ...	12,492	1,500	600	550	2,050	10,442	
23. Jalaun ...	19,872	500	400	450	950	18,922	
24. Hamirpur ...	11,376	1,000	400	650	1,650	9,726	
25. Banda ...	9,792	1,500	500	550	2,050	7,742	
26. Benares ...	23,688	1,000	400	1,050	2,050	21,638	
27. Mirzapur ...		1,500	600	450	1,950	+1,950	
28. Jaunpur ...	30,168	1,500	200	250	1,750	28,418	
29. Ghazipur ...	28,260	1,000	400	450	1,450	26,810	
30. Ballia ...	19,476	1,000	450	450	1,450	18,026	
31. Gorakhpur ...	44,328	2,500	800	850	3,350	41,578	
32. Basti ...	42,048	1,500	650	650	2,150	39,898	
33. Azamgarh ...	23,976	1,500	450	450	1,950	22,026	
34. Kumaun Division ...			250				
35. Lucknow ...	21,334	500	200	450	950	20,434	
36. Unao ...	38,952	1,500	600	550	2,050	36,902	
37. Rae Bareilly ...	38,196	1,500	400	650	2,150	36,046	
38. Sitapur ...	40,644	2,000	700	650	2,650	37,994	
39. Hardoi ...	40,998	2,000	650	650	2,650	38,348	
40. Kheri ...	20,268	1,500	340	550	2,050	18,218	
41. Fyzabad ...	40,860	2,000	600	650	2,650	38,210	
42. Gonda ...	67,500	1,500	800	650	2,150	65,350	
43. Bahraich ...	42,948	1,500	1,000	850	2,350	40,598	
44. Sultanpur ...	47,448	1,500	550	550	2,050	45,398	
45. Partabgarh ...	39,600	1,000	400	450	1,450	38,150	
46. Bara Banki ...	58,968	1,500	600	850	2,350	56,618	
Total	1,275,156	69,500	26,540	30,350	99,850	1,175,306	
Closing at Rs. 3 per head for 52,482 chaukidars, Rs. 1,57,446.						1,57,446	
Grand Total						10,17,880	

APPENDIX No. X.

Statement showing the proposed station house and staff allowances to sub-inspectors.

Serial number.	District.	Class.	Staff appointment allow- ance.	Police stations					Staff appointments.			Total.	
				City at Rs. 40.	City at Rs. 30.	1st class at Rs. 20.	2nd class at Rs. 15.	3rd class at Rs. 10.	Superintendent's Reader.	Prosecuting sub- inspector.	Sub-inspector in charge of Crimi- nal Police work.		
1	Dehra Dun	2	15	...	2	...	3	3	2	1	1	...	2
2	Saharanpur	1	20	...	1	...	6	3	6	1	3	1	5
3	Muzaffarnagar	2	15	...	...	...	7	5	1	1	3	1	1
4	Meerut	1	20	...	2	...	15	3	2	1	4	1	6
5	Bulandshahr	2	15	...	2	...	7	6	2	1	2	1	4
6	Aligarh	1	20	...	2	...	2	9	1	1	3	1	5
7	Muttra	2	15	...	1	...	6	4	5	1	1	1	3
8	Agra	1	20	...	2	...	11	5	3	1	4	1	6
9	Mainpuri	2	15	...	...	...	5	8	...	1	2	1	4
10	Etah	3	10	...	...	...	7	6	2	1	2	1	4
11	Bareilly	1	20	...	1	...	3	8	4	1	3	1	5
12	Bijnor	2	15	...	...	...	7	4	4	1	2	1	4
13	Budganj	1	20	...	...	...	1	8	5	1	3	1	5
14	Miradabad	1	20	...	...	...	1	7	...	1	3	1	5
15	Shahjahanpur	2	15	...	1	...	7	5	3	1	2	1	4
16	Pilibhit	3	10	...	...	...	4	4	1	1	1	1	3
17	Farrukhabad	2	15	...	...	...	1	8	5	1	3	1	5
18	Etawah	2	15	...	...	...	1	6	3	1	2	1	4
19	Cawnpore	1	20	...	1	...	4	6	9	1	2	1	5
20	Fatehpur	3	10	...	...	...	6	3	4	1	3	1	3
21	Allahabad	1	20	...	1	...	3	5	4	1	4	1	6
22	Jhansi	1	20	...	1	...	2	4	13	2	3	1	6
23	Jalaun	3	10	...	...	...	4	5	4	1	1	...	2
24	Hamirpur	3	10	...	...	...	1	3	14	1	2	...	3
25	Banda	3	10	...	...	...	2	2	16	1	3	1	5
26	Benares	1	20	...	2	...	5	2	2	1	3	1	5
27	Mirzapur	2	15	...	2	...	2	4	11	1	2	1	4
28	Jaunpur	2	10	...	...	...	2	4	7	1	2	1	4
29	Ghazipur	3	10	...	...	...	2	5	6	1	2	1	4
30	Balla	3	10	...	...	...	2	4	7	1	2	1	4
31	Gorakhpur	1	20	...	1	...	5	4	10	1	5	1	7
32	Basti	3	10	...	...	...	5	7	10	1	3	1	5
33	Azamgarh	2	15	...	...	...	4	9	1	1	3	1	5
34	Kurmann division	2	15	...	...	...	6	9	2	1	2	1	4
35	Lucknow	1	20	...	2	...	4	4	...	1	3	1	5
36	Unao	3	10	...	...	...	3	8	...	1	2	1	4
37	Rai Bareilly	3	10	...	...	...	...	10	2	1	2	1	4
38	Sitapur	2	15	...	1	...	15	1	1	1	3	1	5
39	Hardoi	2	15	...	...	...	15	1	...	1	3	1	5
40	Kheri	3	10	...	...	...	9	3	...	1	3	1	4
41	Fyzabad	2	15	...	2	...	5	3	5	1	2	1	4
42	Gonda	2	15	...	...	...	4	8	...	1	2	1	4
43	Bahraich	3	10	...	...	...	4	6	5	1	2	1	4
44	Sultanpur	3	10	...	...	...	2	7	4	1	1	1	3
45	Partabgarh	3	10	...	...	...	1	6	5	1	1	1	3
46	Bara Banki	2	15	...	...	...	5	4	4	1	2	1	4
	Total	...	...	11	50	266	251	201	47	109	43	199	

APPENDIX No. XI.

Statement showing the proposed number of allowances to assistant station officer.

Serial no.	District.	No.
1	Dehra Dun	2
2	Saharanpur	1
3	Muzaffarnagar	1
4	Meerut	6
5	Bulandshahr	2
6	Aligarh	4
7	Muttra	2
8	Agra	6
9	Mainpuri	3
10	Etah	4
11	Bareilly	1
12	Bijnor	1
13	Budaun	3
14	Moradatad	4
15	Sahjahanpur	1
16	Pilibhit	1
17	Farrukhabad	3
18	Etawah	1
19	Cawnpore	3
20	Fatehpur	1
21	Allahabad	7
22	Jhansi	1
23	Jalaun	1
24	Hamirpur	1
25	Banda	1
26	Benares	5
27	Mirzapur	1
28	Jaunpur	1
29	Ghazipur	1
30	Ballia	1
31	Gorakhpur	1
32	Basti	1
33	Azamgarh	1
34	Kumaun division	1
35	Lucknow	4
36	Unao	1
37	Rae Bareli	2
38	Sitapur	8
39	Hardoi	5
40	Kheri	4
41	Fyzabad	2
42	Gonda	1
43	Bahraich	1
44	Sultanpur	1
45	Partabgarh	1
46	Bara Banki	1
	Total	105

Municipality.	District.	Monthly rate for head constables.		Proposed staff at police stations (with appendix VI.)			Chief inspectors' clerks.	Proposed staff for watch and ward (vide appendix VIII).			Leave reserve on column 7 at 11/85 ths.	Headquarters staff (vide appendix XIII).			Force for armed duties.			Range reserve.	Total.			Remarks.				
		Rs.	Nks.	H. C.	Nks.	C.		H. C.	Nks.	C.		H. C.	Nks.	C.	H. C.	Nks.	C.		H. C.	Nks.	C.		H. C.	Nks.	C.	
1. Dehra Dun (with Rajpur).	Dehra Dun	6	3	3	1	30	1	3	12	72	11	7	9	12	3	7	50	12	...	...	...	22	23	188	
2. Saharanpur	Saharanpur	3	1	1	1	17	1	4	16	96	15	11	2	15	8	16	65	16	...	...	...	24	25	226	
3. Meerut	Meerut	4	3	6	1	57	1	8	31	186	29	13	5	22	13	20	68	18	...	...	...	40	57	881	
4. Aligarh	Aligarh	2	1	4	1	28	1	5	18	108	17	11	2	17	13	18	65	14	...	...	...	38	34	240	* Includes staff at P.S. Banna Devi.
5. Hathras	Ditto	4	2	1	1	16	1	3	10	60	9	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	89	
6. Muttra	Muttra	4	2	4	1	25	1	5	16	96	15	9	2	11	8	11	48	12	...	...	...	26	30	208	† P.S. Kotwali and P.S. Sadr Basar.
7. Agra	Agra	6	3	11	1	100	1	19	60	360	57	15	3	28	15	20	84	21	5	8	68	65	92	714		
8. Bareilly	Bareilly	3	2	7	1	62	1	9	32	192	30	12	3	22	12	16	54	14	...	...	...	40	51	875	
9. Budana	Budana	2	1	2	1	20	1	3	14	84	13	10	2	15	11	16	62	16	...	...	...	26	28	211	
10. Moradabad	Moradabad	2	1	4	1	130	1	6	20	120	19	11	3	18	17	17	81	20	...	...	...	38	40	289	‡ Includes staff at P.S. Moghalpura.
11. Sambhal	Ditto	2	1	1	...	19	1	3	10	60	9	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	85	
12. Amroha	Ditto	2	1	1	...	14	1	3	9	54	9	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	81	
13. Shahjahanpur	Shahjahanpur	3	1	3	1	20	1	6	25	150	24	10	2	15	10	15	64	16	...	...	...	28	43	290	
14. Farrukhabad (with Fatehgarh).	Farrukhabad	2	1	2	1	28	1	6	15	90	14	10	2	15	9	16	58	15	...	...	...	27	34	221	Head constables.
15. Etawah	Etawah	1	1	1	1	16	1	3	10	60	9	9	2	14	6	8	25	7	...	...	...	19	21	132	800 allowances of Rs. 6 per mensem.
16. Cawnpore	Cawnpore	6	3	10	3	82	1	19	58	348	55	15	4	31	14	18	78	19	...	...	...	58	88	614	202 allowances of Rs. 4 per mensem.
17. Allahabad	Allahabad	6	3	18	3	116	1	15	55	330	52	19	6	54	23	25	107	27	...	...	...	75	89	689	207 allowances of Rs. 2 per mensem.
18. Jhansi	Jhansi	4	2	3	2	42	1	7	20	120	19	14	5	25	33	28	149	37	4	7	30	61	62	423	829	
19. Benares	Benares	3	3	25	3	129	1	18	57	342	54	13	4	25	8	11	34	9	...	...	...	64	75	594	Naiks and constables.
20. Mirzapur	Mirzapur	3	1	4	1	35	1	3	12	82	13	8	3	14	7	11	37	10	...	...	...	22	27	208	4,189 allowances of Rs. 3 per mensem.
21. Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	3	1	2	1	19	1	4	16	96	15	13	3	25	14	23	89	22	9	13	98	42	61	364	1,986 allowances of Rs. 2 per mensem.	
22. Lucknow	Lucknow	6	3	14	2	94	1	20	70	420	66	17	5	48	16	23	105	25	9	14	105	78	114	694	2,689 allowances of Rs. 1 per mensem.	
23. Fyzabad	Fyzabad	4	2	4	1	40	1	6	17	102	18	10	5	17	11	17	66	17	...	...	...	31	40	259	
Total				130	29	1,046	23	178	608	3,628	670	237	69	447	257	331	1,378	347	27	42	301	629	1,074	7,740	8,814	

APPENDIX No. XIV.

Statement showing the proposed number of superior grade constables in each district.

1 District.	2 Number of literate constables required.		4 Leaves reserve at 11/65ths of columns 2 and 3.	5 5% of total unallegated force. (Appendix no. XXIV.)	6 Total.	7 Remarks.
	For police stations and outposts. (Vide appendices nos. VI and VIII.)	Headquarters. (Vide appendix no. XV.)				
1. Dehra Dun ...	43	8	7	20	78	
2. Saharanpur ...	79	14	12	34	139	
3. Muzaffarnagar ...	42	9	7	20	78	
4. Meerut ...	114	21	18	46	199	
5. Bulandshahr ...	71	11	11	30	123	
6. Aligarh ...	79	13	11	35	138	
7. Muttra ...	67	10	10	27	114	
8. Agra ...	132	21	20	57	230	
9. Mainpuri ...	39	9	6	19	73	
10. Etah ...	52	10	8	23	93	
11. Bareilly ...	90	17	14	34	155	
12. Bijnor ...	71	9	10	28	118	
13. Budaun ...	66	11	10	30	117	
14. Moradabad ...	103	14	15	44	176	
15. Shahjahanpur ...	70	11	11	31	123	
16. Pilibhit ...	32	9	5	15	61	
17. Farrukhabad ...	61	11	9	27	108	
18. Etawah ...	53	10	8	20	91	
19. Cawnpore ...	123	22	19	51	215	
20. Fatehpur ...	31	8	5	14	58	
21. Allahabad ...	141	23	21	61	246	
22. Jhansi ...	101	25	16	48	190	
23. Jalaun ...	38	10	6	19	73	
24. Hamirpur ...	46	9	7	18	80	
25. Banda ...	52	12	8	20	92	
26. Benares ...	115	17	17	45	194	
27. Mirzapur ...	62	10	9	23	104	
28. Jaunpur ...	45	8	7	19	79	
29. Ghazipur ...	41	9	7	17	74	
30. Ballia ...	38	10	6	16	70	
31. Gorakhpur ...	98	26	16	45	185	
32. Basti ...	35	11	9	21	96	
33. Azamgarh ...	57	11	9	23	100	
34. Kumaun division ...	49	21	9	30	109	
35. Lucknow ...	117	22	18	58	215	
36. Unao ...	35	9	6	16	66	
37. Rae Bareilly ...	33	10	6	15	64	
38. Sitapur ...	55	10	8	25	98	
39. Hardoi ...	61	10	9	29	109	
40. Kheri ...	32	11	6	15	64	
41. Fyzabad ...	63	15	10	26	114	
42. Gonda ...	46	10	7	21	84	
43. Bahraich ...	42	10	7	17	76	
44. Sultanpur ...	31	9	5	13	58	
45. Partabgarh ...	30	9	5	12	56	
46. Bara Banki ...	38	10	6	18	72	
Total ...	2,939	585	456	1,275	5,255	

APPENDIX No. XV.

Statement showing naiks and constables of the headquarters force to be of the superior grade.

Serial no.	District.	Stores.		Writer.	Magasino.	School.		Reader to S. P.		Reader to A. S. P. or Dy. S. P.	Order writer.	Writer to head clerk or accountant.	Mal-khana.	Writer to P. I.	Lock-up mohar-rir.	Court mohar-rirs.	Total.		Remarks.
		C.	C.	Nk.	Nk.	Nk.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	G.	G.	C.	Nk.	Naiks.	Con-stables.		
		1	Dohra Dun			1	1			1		1	3	1					
2	Sahasranpur		1	1	1			1		2	5	1			1		2	12	
3	Muzaffarnagar		1	1	1			1		5	1				1		2	7	
4	Moesut		1	1	1		1	1	1	3	6	1			1	2	5	16	
5	Bulandshahr			1	1			1		4	1				1		2	9	
6	Aligarh			1	1			1		4	1				1		2	11	
7	Matra			1	1			1		3	1				1		2	8	
8	Agra		1	1	1		1	1	1	6	2			2	1		3	18	
9	Mainpuri			1	1			1		3				1	1		2	7	
10	Etah			1	1			1		1				1	1		2	8	
11	Bareilly			1	1			1		3	1			1	1		2	6	
12	Bijnor			1	1			1	1	2	5	2		3	1		2	15	
13	Budann				1			1		1	3			1	1		2	7	
14	Moradabad		1	1	1			1		4	1			1	1		2	9	
15	Shahjehanpur			1	1			1		5	2			1	1		2	12	
16	Pilibhit			1	1			1		4	1			1	1		2	9	
17	Farrukhabad			1	1			1		3	4			1	1		2	7	
18	Etawah			1	1			1		1	1			1	1		2	9	
19	Cawnpore		1	1	1		1	1	1	4	3			1	1		4	18	
20	Fatehpur			1	1			1		3	1			1	1		2	8	
21	Allahabad			1	1			1		3	1			1	1		2	6	
22	Jhansi with Lalitpur		1	1	1		1	1	1	4	6	2		1	1	2	6	18	
23	Jalann			2	2		1	1	2	2	8	2		2	1	2	6	19	
24	Hamirpur			1	1			1		3	1			1	1		2	8	
25	Banda			1	1			1		3	1			1	1		2	7	
26	Benares			1	1			1		4	1			1	1		2	10	
27	Mirzapur		1	1	1		1	1	1	2	5	1		2	1		3	14	
28	Jaunpur			1	1			1		4	1			1	1		2	8	
29	Ghazipur			1	1			1		2	2			1	1		2	6	
30	Ballia			1	1			1		3	3			1	1		2	7	
31	Gorakhpur		1	1	1			1	1	3	1			1	1		2	8	
32	Basti			1	1			1		3	2			3	1	5	2	19	
33	Asamgarh			1	1			1		4	1			1	1		2	9	
34	Komsana division			1	1			1		4	1			1	1		2	9	
35	Lucknow		1	1	1		1	1	1	4	1			1	1	9	11	10	
36	Udao			1	1		1	1	1	4	7	2	1	1	1		3	19	
37	Rae Baro			1	1			1		3	1			1	1		2	7	
38	Sitapur			1	1			1		3	1			1	1		2	8	
39	Hardoi			1	1			1		3	1			1	1		2	8	
40	Kheri			1	1			1		3	1			1	1		2	8	
41	Fyzabad			1	1			1		4	1			1	1		2	9	
42	Gonda			1	1			1		5	1			1	1	2	4	11	
43	Bahraich			1	1			1		3	1			1	1		2	8	
44	Bulandshahr			1	1			1		1	1			1	1		2	7	
45	Partabgarh			1	1			1		3	1			1	1		2	7	
46	Bara Banki			1	1			1		1	1			1	1		2	8	
	Total		13	47	47		7	46	11	52	184	50	1	55	45	23	124	463	

APPENDIX No. XVI.

Statement showing by districts the number of head constables and constables serving in districts of (a) the division of residence, (b) a division adjoining the division of residence and (c) not falling in classes (a) or (b).

District.	(1) Serving in districts of the division of residence.		(2) Serving in districts of a division adjoining the division of residence.		(3) Serving in districts not falling in classes (1) and (2).		Vacancies.		Total strength.	
	Head constables.	Constables.	Head constables.	Constables.	Head constables.	Constables.	Head constables.	Constables.	Head constables.	Constables.
1. Eohra Dun ...	23	67	31	228	8	58	...	29	62	377
2. Saharanpur ...	28	843	34	306	27	209	...	39	89	797
3. Muzaffarnagar ...	21	845	21	114	75	48	...	67	67	503
4. Meerut ...	58	550	32	275	37	201	...	51	119	1,077
5. Bulandshahr ...	486	...	188	...	84	...	85	...	743	...
6. Aligarh ...	13	323	43	394	25	69	...	...	26	786
7. Muttra ...	13	347	15	189	47	111	...	22	78	669
8. Agra ...	38	532	38	47	66	342	3	48	142	1,374
9. Mainpuri ...	9	159	38	227	11	51	...	12	53	459
10. Etah ...	16	295	14	120	31	74	...	...	61	469
11. Bareilly ...	44	615	39	162	17	116	1	29	101	322
12. Bijnor ...	29	392	27	123	8	42	...	8	64	564
13. Budoun ...	33	418	18	111	10	16	...	17	61	552
14. Meerutabad ...	67	543	15	217	19	346	...	...	91	1,105
15. Shahjahanpur ...	42	873	18	244	18	40	1	3	69	658
16. Pilibhit ...	24	199	14	67	7	44	1	21	46	331
17. Farrukhabad ...	15	233	32	264	19	41	...	59	66	587
18. Etawah ...	19	279	35	181	6	8	...	21	61	469
19. Cawnpore ...	41	441	65	312	10	23	5	16	121	1,081
20. Fatehpur ...	19	193	21	130	7	90	1	88	48	369
21. Allahabad ...	39	527	47	239	57	238	9	13	146	1,264
22. Jhansi including Lalitpur	18	316	103	719	21	35	...	...	142	1,067
23. Jalaun ...	10	245	27	164	34	79	...	...	71	504
24. Hamirpur ...	10	205	22	81	25	83	...	14	67	383
25. Banda ...	16	236	24	120	26	74	...	26	66	516
26. Benares ...	56	443	27	371	33	200	1	58	117	1,072
27. Mirzapur ...	22	277	35	264	2	8	...	10	59	549
28. Jaunpur ...	17	229	39	235	6	15	...	5	62	487
29. Ghazipur ...	20	247	33	167	3	8	...	12	56	434
30. Ballia ...	23	259	12	116	3	1	...	...	43	376
31. Gorakhpur ...	29	539	58	297	20	68	1	8	108	902
32. Basti ...	23	280	27	148	10	18	...	...	80	446
33. Azamgarh ...	10	237	32	139	24	52	...	...	98	532
34. Kumaon division ...	89	545	9	25	17	76	...	22	115	668
35. Lucknow ...	58	838	41	474	41	139	8	49	148	1,340
36. Unao ...	17	238	13	76	13	68	...	...	48	385
37. Rae Bareilly ...	13	135	27	183	6	17	...	...	56	477
38. Sitapur ...	30	311	22	153	4	13	...	...	69	535
39. Hardoi ...	17	264	26	123	16	137	...	...	59	354
40. Kheri ...	16	235	21	109	10	30	...	...	47	630
41. Fyzabad ...	35	396	28	170	14	49	2	15	79	469
42. Gonda ...	25	318	22	113	9	14	5	24	62	399
43. Bahraich ...	23	310	9	42	17	39	2	7	51	319
44. Sultanpur ...	18	209	21	190	5	3	...	6	44	267
45. Partabgarh ...	19	139	16	59	6	10	...	9	41	267
46. Bara Banki ...	15	278	29	131	6	10	3	4	53	426
TOTAL, UNITED PROVINCES (excluding Bulandshahr)	1,163	14,901	1,319	9,024	326	3,527	49	647	3,377	28,299
Total Bulandshahr	436	...	188	...	84	...	85	...	743	...
										= 33,419

Separate figures for head constables and constables are not available.

APPENDIX No. XVII.

Statement showing the present and proposed allocation of circle inspectors to districts.

No.	District.	Present allocation.	Proposed allocation.	Remarks.
1	Dehra Dun ...	1	1	
2	Saharanpur ...	3	3	
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	2	2	
4	Meerut ...	4	4	
5	Bulandshahr ...	3	3	
6	Aligarh ...	3	3	
7	Muttra ...	2	2	
8	Agra ...	4	4	
9	Mainpuri ...	2	2	
10	Etah ...	2	2	
11	Bareilly ...	3	3	
12	Bijnor ...	2	2	
13	Budaun ...	3	3	
14	Moradabad ...	3	3	
15	Shahjahanpur ...	3	3	
16	Pilibhit ...	2	2	
17	Farrukhabad ...	3	3	
18	Etawah ...	2	2	
19	Cawnpore ...	4	4	
20	Fatehpur ...	2	2	
21	Allahabad ...	4	4	
22	Jhansi ...	5	5	
23	Jalaun ...	2	2	
24	Hamirpur ...	2	2	
25	Banda ...	3	3	
26	Benares ...	3	3	
27	Mirzapur ...	3	3	
28	Jaunpur ...	2	2	
29	Ghazipur ...	2	2	
30	Ballia ...	2	2	
31	Gorakhpur ...	5*	4	*One lent to Griminal Tribes Section.
32	Basti ...	3	3	
33	Azamgarh ...	3*	3	Ditto.
34	Kumaun division ...	4	2	
35	Lucknow ...	2*	3	Ditto.
36	Unao ...	2	2	
37	Rae Bareli ...	2	2	
38	Sitapur ...	2	3	
39	Hardoi ...	2	3	
40	Kheri ...	2	2	
41	Fyzabad ...	3*	3	Ditto.
42	Gonda ...	2	2	
43	Bahraich ...	2	2	
44	Sultanpur ...	2	2	
45	Partabgarh ...	2	2	
46	Bara Banki ...	2	2	
	Total ...	121	121	

APPENDIX No. XVIII.

Statement showing the present and proposed staff for magistrates' courts and prosecuting inspectors' offices.

District.	Present staff.				Proposed staff.									
	Prosecuting inspectors.	Prosecuting sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.	Prosecuting inspectors.	Prosecuting sub-inspectors.	Sub-inspectors in charge of criminal tribes work.	Court moharrirs.		Mal-khans	Prosecuting inspector's writer.	Lock-up moharrir.	Proficients (clerks).	
								Head constables.	Naias.					
1. Dehra Dun	1	2	5	9	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	2
2. Saharanpur	1	...	11	25	1	1	3	5	...	1	...	...	1	1
3. Mussafarnagar	1	...	8	19	1	1	1	4	...	1	...	...	1	1
4. Meerut	1	...	18	24	1	1	4	6	...	1	...	...	1	2
5. Bulandshahr	1	...	6	17	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1
6. Aligarh	1	...	7	19	1	1	3	5	...	1	...	...	1	2
7. Muttra	1	...	7	19	1	1	1	4	...	1	...	...	1	1
8. Agra	1	...	9	27	1	1	4	7	...	1	...	...	1	3
9. Mainpuri	1	...	6	16	1	1	2	5	...	1	...	...	1	1
10. Etah	1	...	10	15	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	1
11. Bareilly	1	...	9	22	1	1	3	6	...	1	...	...	1	2
12. Bijnor	1	...	6	8	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	1
13. Budoun	1	...	5	20	1	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	1
14. Moradabad	1	...	11	26	1	1	3	6	...	1	...	...	1	2
15. Shahjahanpur	1	...	7	18	1	1	2	5	...	1	...	...	1	1
16. Pilibhit	1	...	6	12	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1
17. Farrukhabad	1	...	7	19	1	1	3	5	...	1	...	...	1	2
18. Etawah	1	...	6	15	1	1	2	4	...	1	...	...	1	1
19. Cawnpore	1	...	11	22	1	1	1	7	...	1	...	...	1	3
20. Fatehpur	1	...	6	16	1	1	1	4	...	1	...	...	1	1
21. Allahabad	1	...	11	25	1	1	4	7	...	1	...	...	1	2
22. Jhansi including Lalitpur.	1	2	11	23	1	1	3	4	...	2	...	...	1	3
23. Jalaun	1	...	5	11	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	1
24. Hamirpur	1	...	5	14	1	1	2	4	...	1	...	...	1	2
25. Banda	1	2	5	20	1	1	3	5	...	1	...	...	1	2
26. Benares	1	1	10	17	1	1	3	7	...	1	...	...	1	2
27. Mirzapur	1	1	8	15	1	1	2	4	...	1	...	...	1	1
28. Jaunpur	1	1	9	18	1	1	2	4	...	1	...	...	1	1
29. Ghazipur	1	1	9	16	1	1	2	4	...	1	...	...	1	1
30. Ballia	1	...	6	13	1	1	2	4	...	1	...	...	1	1
31. Gorakhpur	1	5	12	23	1	1	3	6	...	1	...	...	1	3
32. Basti	1	...	8	17	1	1	3	5	...	1	...	...	1	1
33. Asamgarh	1	...	11	18	1	1	1	5	...	1	...	...	1	1
34. Kananan Division	1	1	12	22	1	1	2	3	...	1	...	...	1	1
35. Lucknow	1	1	10	24	1	1	3	7	...	1	...	...	1	2
36. Unao	1	...	6	16	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	1
37. Rae Bareilly	1	1	7	19	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	1
38. Sitapur	1	1	9	18	1	1	3	5	...	1	...	...	1	1
39. Hardoi	1	1	8	17	1	1	3	6	...	1	...	...	1	1
40. Kheri	1	...	6	15	1	1	2	4	...	1	...	...	1	1
41. Pysabad	1	1	10	23	1	1	2	5	...	1	...	...	1	1
42. Gonda	1	1	9	15	1	1	2	4	...	1	...	...	1	1
43. Bahraich	1	...	8	17	1	1	2	5	...	1	...	...	1	1
44. Sultanpur	1	...	7	14	1	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	1
45. Partabgarh	1	...	6	12	1	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	1
46. Bera Banki	1	...	6	16	1	1	2	4	...	1	...	...	1	1
Total	46	85	871	833	46	109	63	217	23	27	55	45	66	

APPENDIX No. XIX.

Statement showing towns with a population of 5,000 and over, in which it is proposed to replace the town police (provincial chaukidars) at present entertained by provincial police.

District.	Town.	Strength of town police.		Proposed strength of provincial police.		Superior grade constables.	Constables.	Remarks.
		Jamadar.	Chaukidars.	H. O.	C.			
Muzaffarnagar	Miranpur ...	1	12	1	7	1	6	
	Jalalabad ...	1	12	1	6	1	5	
Meerut ...	Faridnagar ...	1	7	1	6	1	5	
	Muradnagar ...	1	6	1	6	1	5	
Bulandshahr ...	Obsteri ...	1	7	1	6	1	5	
Aligarh ...	Jaleli ...	1	10	1	8	2	6	
Etah ...	Ganjanwara ...	1	12	1	7	1	6	
Bijnor ...	Jhaloo ...	1	8	1	6	1	5	
Budaun ...	Kakrala ...	1	8	1	7	1	6	
	Kanth ...	1	12	1	7	1	6	
Moradabad ...	Sirsi ...	1	10	1	6	1	5	
	Dhariyal ...	1	8	1	6	1	5	
Pilibhit ...	Neoriz ...	...	10	1	6	1	5	
Ballia ...	Manoir ...	1	9	1	7	1	6	
	Rooti ...	1	8	1	6	1	5	
Gorakhpur ...	Lar ...	1	11	1	7	1	6	
Basti ...	Uska ...	1	11	1	8	1	5	*1 jamadar and 8 town chaukidars are paid by the District Board; 8 town chaukidars receive Rs. 2 per mensem from the District Board and Rs. 3 per mensem from the village police budget.
Kheri ...	Kheri ...	1	5	1	7	1	6	
Partabgarh ...	Manikpur ...	1	6	1	6	1	5	
Bara Banki ...	Dariahad ...	1	10	1	6	1	5	
	Total ...	18	171	20	129	21	108	

APPENDIX No. XX.

Statement showing the towns with a population of under 5,000 where town police (provincial chaukidars) are at present posted, to be replaced by village chaukidars.

District.	Town.	Present force of town police.		Village chaukidars required at a 1-600 basis.	Remarks.	
		Jamadar.	Chaukidars.			
Dehra Dun	Rikhikesh	...	3	4		
	Chuharpur	...	1	2		
	Ambehta	...	1	8		
Saharanpur	Nanauta	...	6	7		
	Sarsawah	...	1	6		
	Titram	...	1	5		
	Jhabrarha	...	...	5	4	
	Jhunjhena	...	...	7	7	
Muzaffarnagar	Charthawal	...	1	6		
	Shahpur	...	1	6		
	Phaloda	...	1	9	8	
	Dasna	...	1	8	8	
	Lawar	...	1	8	8	
Meerut	Kankarkhera	...	...	5	5	
	Louli	...	...	5	5	
	Abdullapur	...	1	6	5	
	Amionagar serai	...	...	5	3	
	Farukhnagar	...	1	4	3	
	Babnpura	...	...	7	8	
Bulandshahr	Jarcha	...	1	5	5	
	Bhaspur	...	...	5	4	
	Findrawal	...	...	7	8	
	Kauniaganj	...	1	6	7	
	Pilkhana	...	1	6	7	
Aligarh	Fordlinagar	...	1	7	7	
	Bijalgarh	...	1	6	7	
	Chharah	...	...	5	4	
	Biawan	...	...	5	4	
	Keohora	...	...	5	6	
Muttra	Shergarh	...	1	8	7	
	Pharba	...	1	5	3	
	Bilram	...	1	6	6	
Mathura	Nidholi	...	...	5	5	
	Rampur	...	1	6	4	
	Mohanpur	...	...	4	2	
Bareilly	Amnampur	...	1	6	8	
	Sheopuri	...	1	7	7	
	Senthal	...	1	4	3	
Bijnor	Richha	...	1	4	4	
	Ganj	...	1	5	4	
Budaun	Mundhia	...	...	3	3	
	Agwanpur	...	1	8	8	
Moradabad	Dhanauta	...	1	6	7	
	Kundarki	...	1	6	7	
	Jahanabad	...	...	6	4	
Pilibhit	Bilanda	...	...	5	2	
	Talgram	...	1	4	7	
	Lakhna	...	1	9	6	
Farrukhabad	Kishampur	...	...	4	6	
	Karni	...	...	5	6	
Allahabad	Bharatganj	...	1	5	5	
	Daranagar	...	...	5	8	
Jhansi	Ranipur	...	1	6	8	
	Gharawal	...	...	2	2	
Mirzapur	Bargson	...	1	9	7	
	Rampur	...	1	7	8	
Gorakhpur	Siewa	...	...	5	8	
	Captanganj	...	1	5	5	
Basti	Dubautia	...	1	5	5	
	Moradabad	...	1	6	6	
Unao	Nagar	...	1	6	9	
	Paintipur	...	1	3	7	
Sitapur	Nagpur	...	1	6	5	
	Darshannagar	...	...	2	2	
Fyzabad	Katra	...	...	3	3	
	Khargoopur	...	...	4	8	
Gonda	Fartabgarh	...	1	6	6	
	Katra	...	...	3	3	
Fatehgarh	Satrikh	...	1	6	7	
	Dewa	...	1	6	6	
Bara Banki		...	...	
				
	Total	44	393	336		

*Paid from Nasul Funds.

APPENDIX No. XXI.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY POLICE.

Classification of police stations for station house allowance.

	Police station.			Class.
East Indian Rail- way.	Moghalsarai	...	...	I
	Mirzapur	...	...	III
	Naini Junction	...	...	III
	Manikpur	...	...	IV
	Allahabad Junction	...	...	I
	Fatehpur	...	...	III
	Cawnpore Junction	...	...	I
	Etawah	...	...	III
	Tundla Junction	...	...	I
	Agra City	...	...	II
	Bathras Junction	...	...	II
	Aligarh Junction	...	...	III
	Khurja Junction	...	...	III
Ghazabad	...	...	II	
Great Indian Pen- insula Railway.	Muttra Junction	...	...	II
	Agra Cantonment	...	...	II
	Gwalior	...	...	III
	Jhansi	...	...	II
	Mahoba	...	...	IV
	Banda	...	...	IV
	Juhi	...	...	IV
Oudh and Rohil- khand Railway.	Kalpi	...	...	IV
	Lucknow Junction	...	...	I
	Cawnpore	...	...	II
	Rae Bareli	...	...	III
	Bara Banki	...	...	III
	Partabgarh	...	...	III
	Benares	...	...	II
	Fyzabad	...	...	II
	Prayag	...	...	IV
	Jaunpur	...	...	III
	Bareilly Junction	...	...	II
	Shahjahanpur	...	...	III
	Hardoi	...	...	II
	Balamau	...	...	III
	Chandausi	...	...	III
	Moradabad	...	...	I
	Rampur	...	...	III
Lhaksar	...	...	II	
Hardwar	...	...	IV	
Dehra Dun	...	...	IV	
Nagina	...	...	IV	
Hapur	...	...	III	
Saharanpur	...	...	II	
Meerut City	...	...	III	
Bengal and North- Western Railway.	Gonda	...	...	II
	Nanpara	...	...	IV
	Mankapur	...	...	III
	Basti	...	...	IV
	Bhatni	...	...	IV
	Gorakhpur	...	...	II
	Azamgarh	...	...	IV
	Ghazipur City	...	...	IV
	Ballia	...	...	IV
	Mau	...	...	III
Benares City	...	...	III	
Madho Singh	...	...	IV	

APPENDIX No. XXI—(concluded).

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY POLICE—(concluded).

Classification of police stations for station house allowance—(concluded).

Police station,		Class.
Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway,	Lucknow City	II
	Lakhimpur	IV
	Pilibhis	IV
	Bareilly City	II
	Budaun	III
	Kathgodam	II
	Kashipur	IV
	Sitapur	III
Cawnpore Achnera Railway,	Anwarganj	II
	Fatehgarh	III
	Farrukhabad	III
	Kasganj Junction... ..	III
	Hathras City	IV
	Muttra Cantonment	III
	Achnera	III
Agra Fort	II	

APPENDIX No. XXII.

Statement showing the head constables and constables of the railway police, entitled to the city allowance.

		Allowance.		Number serving at police stations and outposts.		Remarks.
		H. C.	C.	H. C.	O.	
East Indian Railway.	Mirzapur ...	2	1	2	16	
	Naiti ...	6	3	1	14	
	Allahabad ...	6	3	5	44	
	Cawnpore ...	6	3	4	35	
	Etawah ...	2	1	1	19	
	Agra City ...	6	3	2	9	
	Hathras ...	4	2	1	16	
	Aligarh ...	2	1	2	9	
	Headquarters staff (Agra).	6	3	8	17	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	Muttra ...	4	2	3	22	
	Agra Cantonment	6	3	2	17	Staff at Dholpur excluded.
	Gwalior ...	4	2	1	10	
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	Jhansi ...	4	2	3	40	Staff at Lalitpur excluded.
	Lucknow ...	6	3	6	58	
North-Western Railway.	Cawnpore ...	6	3	2	16	
	Benares ...	6	3	1	22	
	Kashi ...	6	3	1	3	
	Fyzabad ...	4	2	1	26	
	Prayag ...	6	3	1	10	
	Bareilly ...	4	2	3	32	
	Shahjahanpur ...	2	1	1	9	
	Moradabad ...	2	1	3	32	
	Rampur ...	2	1	1	7	
	Saharanpur ...	2	1	4	48	
	Meerut City ...	4	2	1	11	
Bengal and North-Western Railway.	O. P. Meerut Cant.	4	2	1	4	
	Dehra Dun ...	6	3	1	8	
	Gorakhpur ...	2	1	2	10	
	Benares City ...	6	3	1	9	
Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway.	O. P. Allahabad City.	6	3	1	4	
	O. P. Izat Bridge	...	3	...	2	
	Headquarters staff (Gorakhpur) ...	...	1	...	9	
	Bareilly City ...	4	2	2	8	
	Lucknow City ...	6	3	1	7	
	Budaun ...	...	1	...	7	
	O. P. Aishbagh ...	...	3	...	2	
Headquarter's Staff (Bareilly).	4	2	1	6		
Cawnpore Achnéra Railway.	Agra Fort ...	6	3	1	18	
	Muttra Cant. ...	4	2	2	7	
	Hathras City ...	4	2	2	9	
	Farrukhabad ...	2	1	2	9	
	Fatehgarh ...	...	1	...	7	
	Anwarganj ...	6	3	3	10	
Cawnpore Railway.	O. P. Idgah ...	6	3	1	3	
	Headquarters staff (Cawnpore).	...	3	...	2	

APPENDIX No. XXIII.
GOVERNMENT RAILWAY POLICE.

Superior grade constables.

26	1st and 2nd class police stations 4 at each	...	...	104
27	3rd class police stations 3 at each	...	...	81
20	4th class police stations 2 at each	...	...	40
24*	outposts 1 at each	...	...	24

249

	Leave reserve at 11-85ths of 249	...	...	32
	5% of total force (illiterate men)	...	...	55

336

	*Excluding	H.C.	C.
O. P. Bahraich	...	0	2
O. P. Nepalganj	...	0	1
O. P. Rasra	...	0	1
O. P. Phephna	...	0	1
O. P. Indara	...	0	1
O. P. Izat Bridge	...	0	2
O. P. Aishbagh	...	0	2
O. P. Gola	...	0	2
O. P. Mailani	...	0	2
O. P. Carewganj	...	0	2
O. P. Bisalpur	...	0	1
O. P. Haldwani	...	0	1
O. P. Lalkua	...	0	1

APPENDIX

Statement showing in detail the
(The force allotted for armed

Serial no.	District.	Fixed and																					
		Treasury.			Tahsil.			Magazine.	District Magistrate or Joint Magistrate.		(a) Status guard. (b) Museum guard.		Superintendent's camp and residence.		Sessions court.		Currency offices.						
		H.C.	Nk.	C.	H.C.	Nk.	C.		P.S. C.	Nk.	C.	Nk.	C.	H.C.	C.	Nk.	C.	Nk.	C.	H.C.	Nk.	C.	C.
1	Dehra Dun ...	3	2	18	1	1	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Saharanpur ...	1	1	14	1	2	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	1	1	7	3	3	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Meerut ...	1	1	7	3	3	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bulandshahr ...	1	1	7	4	4	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Aligarh ...	...	...	...	6	6	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Muttra ...	1	1	7	3	1	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Agra ...	1	1	1	6	6	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Malnpuri ...	1	1	1	5	5	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Etah ...	1	1	7	4	3	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Bareilly ...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Bijnor ...	1	1	7	3	5	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Budaun ...	1	1	1	3	3	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Moradabad ...	1	1	7	4	4	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Shahjahanpur ...	1	1	7	6	4	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Filibbit ...	1	1	1	3	3	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Farrakhabad ...	1	1	7	3	2	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Etawah ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Cawnpore ...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Fatehpur ...	1	1	7	1	4	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Allahabad ...	1	1	6	7	1	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Jhansi (with Lalitpur) }	1	1	7	5	1	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Jalaun ...	1	1	7	3	1	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Hamirpur ...	1	1	7	1	3	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Hamirpur ...	1	1	7	2	1	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Hamirpur ...	1	1	7	2	1	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Bonares ...	...	...	...	6	1	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Mirzapur ...	1	1	7	2	1	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Jaunpur ...	1	1	7	4	2	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Ghaziipur ...	1	1	7	2	1	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Balla ...	1	1	7	2	1	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	Gorakhpur ...	1	1	10	3	2	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Basti ...	1	1	7	3	1	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Azamgarh ...	1	1	7	3	2	...	1	3	1	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Kumaon Division ...	3	3	20	12	1	...	20	23	1	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, for the Province of Agra.		34	33	236	124	29	46	399	35	105	39	117	...	6	35	105	9	27	2	2	20	2	
35	Lucknow ...	1	1	6	2	1	...	8	1	3	1	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Unao ...	1	1	7	1	3	...	8	1	3	1	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Rae Bareilly ...	1	1	7	3	...	...	8	1	3	1	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Sitapur ...	...	...	...	2	1	...	7	1	3	1	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Hardoi ...	1	1	7	2	2	...	9	1	3	1	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Kheri ...	1	1	7	3	...	...	9	1	3	1	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Fyzabad ...	1	1	7	2	2	...	2	1	3	1	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Gonda ...	1	1	7	1	1	...	5	1	3	1	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Behraich ...	1	1	7	3	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Sultanpur ...	1	1	7	3	...	...	6	1	3	1	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Fatehgarh ...	1	1	7	3	...	...	7	1	3	1	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Bara Banki ...	1	1	7	3	...	...	6	1	3	1	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, for the Province of Oudh.		11	11	76	13	21	9	76	12	36	12	36	1	3	12	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, for the Province of Agra.		34	33	236	124	29	46	399	35	105	39	117	...	6	35	105	9	27	2	2	20	2	
GRAND TOTAL, FOR AGRA AND OUDH.		45	44	312	137	50	55	474	47	141	51	153	1	6	3	47	141	9	27	2	2	20	2

* Treasury guards { Dehra Dun ... 1 1 7
Chhate ... 1 1 7
Muzsoore ... 1 ... 4

H. C. Nk. C.
1 1 7
1 1 7
1 ... 4

No. XXIV—(continued).

of the amalgamated force—(continued).

duties is shown in block type.)

9					10					11	12	13	14			
Proposed force at police stations and outposts.					Total of columns 8 and 9.					Reserve of sub-inspectors for general duties at 14 per cent.	Provincial reserve of probationary sub-inspectors.	Reserve of constables or head constables, patis and constables at 15/50th.	Total of armed duties.			
C. I.	S. I.	H. C.	Nk.	C.	I.	S. I.	H. C.	Nk.	C.	S. I.	S. I.	C.	S. I.	H. C.	Nk.	C.
1	13	23	21	234	2	15	39	31	296	2	...	64	...	9	7	5
2	27	38	38	436	4	34	51	66	320	5	...	111	...	8	16	6
3	22	22	8	241	3	27	36	26	313	4	...	66	...	6	18	5
4	46	46	39	304	5	54	72	64	706	8	...	149	...	13	20	6
5	32	38	21	390	4	37	51	36	468	6	...	97	...	9	13	5
6	35	32	37	445	4	41	56	52	532	6	...	113	...	13	13	5
7	24	35	22	359	3	28	32	35	423	4	...	90	...	8	11	4
8	50	51	65	688	5	58	81	88	810	9	...	173	...	15	20	8
9	23	17	8	210	2	38	38	24	291	4	...	97	...	11	14	5
10	30	32	15	339	3	35	41	29	354	5	...	62	...	9	12	6
11	33	33	35	324	4	40	57	54	612	6	...	76	...	11	16	6
12	25	30	23	359	3	30	49	38	457	5	...	110	...	12	16	5
13	38	28	20	368	4	42	49	39	499	6	...	93	...	9	13	6
14	36	48	48	569	4	49	71	67	673	7	...	143	...	17	17	8
15	31	31	34	392	4	37	51	48	490	6	...	102	...	10	15	6
16	15	16	11	166	3	19	31	23	223	3	...	43	...	8	10	3
17	28	26	20	323	4	34	45	45	409	5	...	87	...	9	16	5
18	22	24	11	240	3	27	39	21	307	4	...	65	...	6	8	3
19	40	49	61	667	5	47	78	88	779	7	...	166	...	14	18	7
20	16	14	4	161	2	20	30	17	218	3	...	47	...	8	11	4
21	61	61	60	738	5	70	103	91	922	11	...	197	...	23	25	10
22	40	42	30	512	6	48	89	64	699	8	...	150	...	33	28	10
23	14	17	7	177	3	17	28	21	302	3	...	65	...	23	12	4
24	19	24	7	230	3	23	39	31	378	4	...	59	...	7	12	4
25	37	57	60	632	4	44	78	75	811	6	...	67	...	12	12	4
26	27	26	15	300	4	32	41	29	694	7	...	148	...	8	11	3
27	24	21	10	233	3	29	39	23	359	5	...	76	...	7	11	3
28	20	19	9	193	3	25	35	24	259	4	...	64	...	10	10	4
29	20	20	4	196	3	25	36	14	249	4	...	58	...	8	13	4
30	48	45	20	492	5	57	72	50	607	9	...	139	...	14	23	3
31	31	25	5	259	4	37	43	18	325	5	...	68	...	8	11	4
32	34	27	13	290	4	40	46	27	360	6	...	76	...	9	13	4
33	21	43	10	309	3	27	75	40	453	4	...	100	...	23	19	10
93	1,004	1,057	795	12,325	127	1,200	1,907	1,386	15,325	186	...	3,267	12	397	490	2,07
34	31	43	72	611	4	39	77	100	767	6	...	167	...	17	23	10
35	25	17	4	197	3	30	31	19	254	5	...	54	...	6	13	3
36	24	16	4	175	3	29	30	21	236	5	...	61	...	6	14	4
37	41	32	15	325	4	47	39	29	303	7	...	81	...	7	12	4
38	35	29	23	353	4	43	48	40	438	6	...	98	...	8	16	6
39	30	15	4	173	3	35	29	20	238	5	...	51	...	5	14	3
40	25	24	21	236	4	31	45	43	388	5	...	84	...	11	17	6
41	23	26	5	249	3	33	42	24	319	5	...	68	...	7	14	3
42	28	19	7	301	3	31	34	21	258	5	...	55	...	5	12	4
43	22	11	3	143	3	25	26	16	199	4	...	43	...	3	13	4
44	19	14	3	139	3	23	26	16	191	4	...	41	...	5	11	3
45	28	18	6	217	3	31	35	18	232	5	...	65	...	8	10	4
28	332	256	169	3,031	40	397	461	369	3,063	63	...	847	4	90	169	63
93	1,004	1,057	795	12,325	127	1,200	1,907	1,386	15,325	186	...	3,267	12	397	490	2,07
121	1,336	1,313	964	15,406	167	1,597	2,269	1,755	19,288	248	100	4,114	16	487	659	2,71

APPENDIX No. XXIV—(concluded).

Statement showing in detail the allocation of the amalgamated force—(concluded).

(The force allotted for armed duties is shown in block type).

Serial no.	District.	15	16				17						Remarks.
		Proportion of reserve (column 15) for armed duties.	Range reserves.				GRAND TOTAL (Columns 10 + 11 + 12 + 13 + 16.)						
			C.	H. C.	Nk.	C.	P. I.	C. I.	S. I.	H. C.	Nk.	C.	
1	Dehra Dun ...	12				1	1	17	89	21	860		
2	Saharanpur ...	16				1	2	30	51	66	631		
3	MusaHar nagar ...	14				1	2	31	76	26	473		
4	Meerut ...	18				1	4	62	72	64	855		
5	Delhaul Sahar ...	13				1	3	43	51	36	663		
6	Aligarh ...	14				1	3	47	56	52	645		
7	Muzra ...	12				1	2	32	52	35	513		
8	Agra ...	21	5	8	68	1	4	67	88	96	1,051		
9	Mainpuri ...	14				1	2	32	35	24	353		
10	Ktah ...	13				1	2	30	47	29	436		
11	Bareilly ...	14				1	3	46	57	54	622		
12	Bijnor ...	15				1	2	35	49	38	535		
13	Budaun ...	16				1	3	48	49	38	553		
14	Moradabad ...	20				1	3	50	71	67	816		
15	Shahjahanpur ...	16				1	3	43	51	45	622		
16	Pilibhit ...	10				1	2	22	31	23	272		
17	Farrukhabad ...	15				1	3	39	45	39	486		
18	Etawah ...	7				1	2	21	39	21	372		
19	Cawnpore ...	18				1	4	54	78	83	945		
20	Fatehpur ...	10				1	2	23	30	17	265		
21	Almshabad ...	27				1	4	81	103	91	1,119		
22	Jhansi (with Lalitpur) ...	37	3	7	30	1	5	56	98	71	879		
23	Jalaua ...	25				1	2	20	48	21	367		
24	Hamirpur ...	11				1	2	27	39	31	337		
25	Banda ...	12				1	3	35	46	21	378		
26	Benares ...	9				1	3	51	78	75	632		
27	Mirzapur ...	10				1	3	27	41	29	436		
28	Jaunpur ...	12				1	2	34	39	23	367		
29	Ghasipur ...	11				1	2	29	35	24	315		
30	Ballia ...	9				1	2	29	36	14	302		
31	Gorakhpur ...	22	9	13	98	1	3	43	43	18	393		
32	Basti ...	11				1	3	46	46	27	436		
33	Azamgarh ...	12				1	3	46	46	27	436		
34	Kumaun Division ...	26				1	2	31	75	40	553		
Total, for the Province of Agra.		523	18	28	196	34	93	1,386	1,825	1,414	18,788		
35	Lucknow ...	25	9	14	105	1	3	45	86	114	1,089		
36	Unao ...	10				1	2	35	31	19	308		
37	Rae Bareilly ...	11				1	2	34	30	21	287		
38	Sitapur ...	11				1	3	64	39	29	474		
39	Hardoi ...	16				1	3	48	48	40	591		
40	Kheri ...	13				1	2	40	22	20	289		
41	Fyzabad ...	17				1	3	36	45	43	473		
42	Gonda ...	13				1	2	38	42	24	337		
43	Bahraich ...	11				1	3	36	34	21	313		
44	Sultanpur ...	10				1	2	30	26	16	242		
45	Partabgarh ...	9				1	2	27	26	16	232		
46	Bareilly ...	12				1	2	36	35	18	341		
Total, for the Province of Oudh.		153	9	14	105	12	28	459	471	383	4,915		
Total, for the Province of Agra.		523	18	28	196	34	93	1,386	1,825	1,414	18,788		
GRAND TOTAL, FOR AGRA AND OUDH.		681	27	42	301	46	121	1,845	2,296	1,797	23,703		

*Provincial reserve.