



Measures taken for improvement in the position of
the Indian Soldier since the commencement of the
Great War.



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COMMISSIONS.

In order to give men of the corps of Indian Coast Artillery and Indian drivers of Royal Horse, Royal Field and Heavy Artillery a prospect of attaining commissioned rank, an establishment of Indian officers has been authorised.

In recognition of the services of the Indian Army during the great war His Majesty the King Emperor has been pleased to grant honorary King's commissions as Captain or Lieutenant to selected Indian officers of the Indian Army who have rendered distinguished service during the war. (The question of extending this concession to Military Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Medical Department is now under consideration.) The names of 327 Indian officers granted these commissions were published in the *Gazette of India* on the 3rd July, 13th August, 4th September, 1st, 8th, 15th October, 5th November and 31st December 1920.

39 Indian gentlemen, including certain Indian officers of the Indian Army, have been granted King's commissions as temporary 2nd-Lieutenants on probation after undergoing training at the Training School for Indian Cadets, Indore. The question of granting permanent King's commissions to these officers is for consideration at a later date.

14 Indian officers of the Indian Army have actually been granted King's commissions as 2nd-Lieutenants for specially distinguished services during the war.

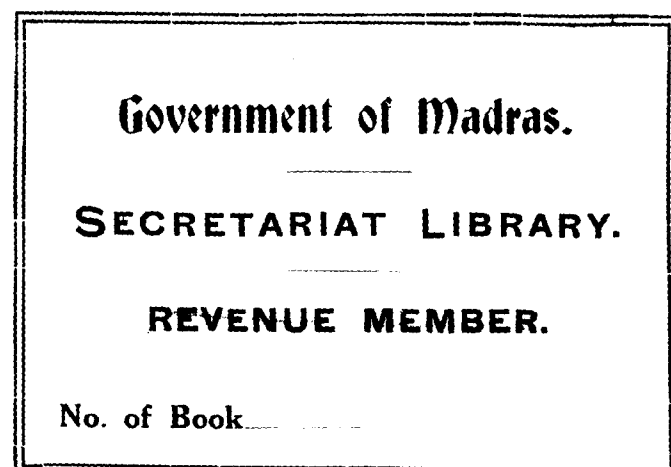
9 officers of the Indian Land Forces have also been granted King's commissions.

Indian gentlemen of good family and education are now eligible for nomination for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, with a view to qualifying for the grant of King's commissions. The number of cadets from India is limited to 10 annually. So far 25 cadets have been sent to the College.

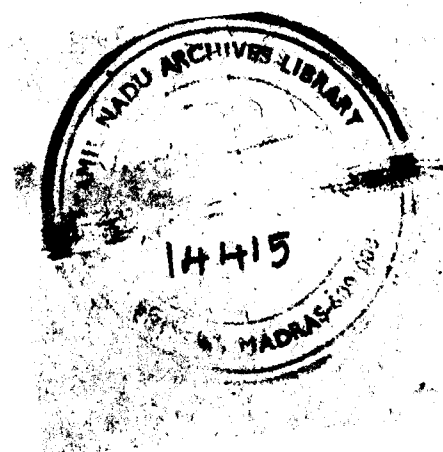
REWARDS.

1. Two hundred special jagirs have been granted to selected Indian officers in recognition of their distinguished services during the war.

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Twenty thousand other rewards, consisting of grants of land or special pensions, are being distributed by the Indian Soldiers' Board to Indian officers and other ranks of the Indian Army in recognition of their services during the great war. This number includes 233 rewards of Sub-Assistant Surgeons and men of the late Army Bearer Corps.

2. Indian officers and Sub-Assistant Surgeons have been declared eligible for the Military Cross and the grant of a special money allowance to accompany this decoration has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Rs. 40 per mensem for Indian officers and Rs. 11 per mensem for Indian Warrant officers.

3. The grant of supernumerary appointments in the Order of British India has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State to admit of Indian officers being suitably rewarded for distinguished service in the field.

4. The scale of allowances attached to the Indian Order of Merit has been revised and is now as follows:—

	1st class of the Order.	2nd class of the Order.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Risaldar, ressaidar, subadar or senior sub-assistant surgeon, 1st class.	37 0 0	25 per mensem.
Jemadar or senior sub-assistant surgeon, 2nd class.	21 0 0	11 per mensem.
Sub-assistant surgeon, 1st, 2nd or 3rd class.	10 0 0	7 per mensem.
Kot-dafadar, dafadar or havildar	7 8 0	5 per mensem.
Lance-dafadar or naik	6 0 0	4 per mensem.
Sewar or sepoy	4 8 0	3 per mensem.

The above rates constitute a considerable increase in all cases except in the case of certain risaldars and ressaidars already in receipt of the old rates, who, however, retain those rates which are more favourable to them than the new rates.

5. The grant of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal has been extended to non-combatants attached to a force in the field.

6. The institution of a bar to be worn with the Meritorious Service Medal awarded to Indian troops has been approved.

7. The Secretary of State has approved of the grant of the honorary rank of jemadar with a special pension of Rs. 15 per mensem on retirement to specially deserving havildars and dafadars who have completed 28 years' service when recommended by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

8. Special rewards, such as courtesy titles, honorary rank, *khillats*, swords of honour, monetary rewards and *sanads*, have been granted to civilians and military ranks for specially good work in aid of recruiting for the Indian Army during the war.

DISCIPLINE AND LEGAL AND JUDICIAL.

An Act entitled the Indian Army (Suspension of Sentences) Act, 1920, No. XX of 1920 was passed, under which sentences of punishment awarded to Indian soldiers may be held in suspense, and be ultimately remitted, in cases of good behaviour on the part of the soldier concerned.

The Indian Soldiers Litigation Act, 1918 (No. 9 of 1918) was introduced for the protection of Indian soldiers from civil and revenue litigation while they are unable to attend to their affairs while serving under war conditions.

The Indian Army (Amendment) Act, 1920 (No. XXVII of 1920), abolished corporal punishment for persons subject to the Indian Army Act except in the case of followers on active service.

In recognition of the loyal and distinguished services rendered by Sikhs in the great war the Government of India sanctioned the wearing of the "Kirpans" by Sikh soldiers when in uniform and in plain clothes subject to certain reservations.

In honour of the visit to India of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and in pursuance of the powers vested in him by Section 112 of the Indian Army Act, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief exercised clemency in the case of 269 Indian Military prisoners undergoing sentences for offences committed during the great war.

Serving Indian officers and soldiers and retired Indian officers have been exempted from paying for licences which they have now to take out for private arms under the Army Act.

PENSIONS.

Provision has been made for the grant of disability pensions to Indian combatant ranks who are pronounced by medical boards to be unfit for further service owing to illness or incapacity which, though not contracted on, or solely attributable to field service, has been so aggravated by the exigencies of such service as to necessitate invaliding from the army. The rates of pension for disabilities which have been classed as of the 3rd or 2nd degree will be Rs. 1 less than the injury rate of pension for those degrees, and the rates for disabilities of the 1st degree will be a uniform addition of Rs. 2 to the rates prescribed for the 2nd degree injury pension.

Indian combatant and non-combatant ranks who have been or may be, granted pensions in respect of bodily injuries sustained while prisoners of war in the hands of the enemy, shall have such pensions assessed as though the bodily injuries were the result of wounds received in action, provided that there is no evidence to show that the injury was caused by or aggravated by contributory negligence on the part of the individual.

Rules for the grant of wound, injury and disability pensions to Indian Officers of the Indian Army.

Sanction was accorded to the introduction of the following new rules for the grant of wound, injury and disability pensions to Indian officers of the Indian Army, with effect from the 4th August 1914:—

Rule I.—Classification of degree of injury.—In the case of Indian officers the amount of wound and injury pensions depends on the following classification of degrees of injuries received or illness contracted:—

First degree.—Loss of an eye, or limb; or the loss of a limb; or bodily injury certified by the military medical board to be equivalent to the loss of a limb.

Second degree.—Bodily injury certified by the military medical board to be very severe, though not equivalent to the loss of a limb.

Third degree.—(a) A wound or injury sustained on field service which, though of a less serious nature than a wound or injury of the first or second degree, still necessitates the officer being invalided out of the service; or

(b) A bodily disability which can be traced to fatigue, privation or exposure due to field service, and which necessitates the officer being invalided out of the service, provided that in those cases where the medical board certifies that the bodily disability, incurred as stated in this clause is equivalent to that of an injury of the first or second degree, the officer will be eligible for gratuity and pension as for an injury of the first or second degree as the case may be.

Rule II.—Gratuities.—An officer who has received in action a wound or injury of the first degree may, in the first instance, be allowed a gratuity of one year's pay of the rank held by him at the time of his injury. The monthly rate of pay for calculating gratuity will be in the case of a—

	Rs.
Risaldar-Major, Subadar-Major, Risaldar, Subadar, and Ressaidar (except those in camel units, Supply and Transport Corps) ...	100
Jemadar and Ressaidar in camel units, Supply and Transport Corps ...	50

Rule III.—An officer who has received in action a bodily injury of the second degree may be allowed a gratuity of from 3 to 12 months' pay of the rank held by him at the time of the injury.

Rule IV.—Pensions admissible on invaliding out of the service.—On the expiration of the period for which a gratuity has been awarded under Rule II or III, an officer, if invalided from the service on account of the wound or injury, may be granted a pension in accordance with the following scale; and an officer invalided from the service on account of a wound, injury or disability of the third degree may also be granted a pension in accordance with the following scale with effect from the date on which he is invalided out of the service:—

Risaldar-Major, Subadar-Major, Risaldar, Subadar and Ressaidar (except those in camel units, Supply and Transport Corps).

Degree of wound, injury or disability.	Less than 5 years' service.	Less than 10 years' service.	Less than 15 years' service.	15 years' service but less than 21 years' service.	21 years' service but less than 24 years' service.	24 years' service but less than 28 years' service.	28 years' service and over.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First degree.	55	55	55	75	80	85	95
Second „	35	35	35	55	60	65	75
Third „	25	30	35	40	45	55	55

*Jemadars and Ressaidars in camel units
Supply and Transport Corps.*

Degree of wound, injury or disability.	Less than 5 years' service.	Less than 10 years' service.	Less than 15 years' service.	15 years' service but less than 20 years' service.	20 years' service but less than 24 years' service.	24 years' service and over.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First degree .	30	30	30	40	45	50
Second " .	20	20	20	30	35	40
Third " .	14	16	20	25	30	30

The above rates are inclusive of ordinary or invalid pensions.

Rule V.—(i) Pensions awarded under Rule IV will, in the following cases, be permanent and will not be subject to revision at any later date :—

(a) To officers who actually lose an eye or a limb, or the use of a limb if the medical board certify such to be the permanent result from the outset.

(b) To officers invalidated from the service on account of a wound, injury or disability of the third degree.

(ii) In all other cases the pension will be temporary in the first instance, and will be renewable from year to year, at the discretion of the Government of India, according to the subsequent reports of the military medical board. If the pension is renewed for three years and the bodily disability continues, the pension may, at the discretion of the Government of India, be converted into a permanent one. If the bodily disability of an officer who has sustained a wound or injury of the first or second degree, and who has been granted a temporary pension as above, subsequently improves, *i.e.*, within the period of three years mentioned, he will revert to the lower degree of pension applicable or to the ordinary pension admissible for length of service whichever is the more favourable.

Rule VI.—Enhancement of pension in certain cases.—An Indian officer who has lost two or more limbs, or the use of two or more limbs, or two eyes, may have his pension enhanced by Rs. 20 a month in the case of a Jemadar, etc., and Rs. 40 a month in the case of a Risaldar, etc., for each limb or eye lost in excess of one.

Rule VII.—Pension admissible to officers not invalidated out of the service.—An Indian officer who has received in action a wound or injury of the first or second degree but who has not, on that account, been invalidated out of the service, may be granted in addition to any other pay and allowances to which he may be entitled, a temporary wound or injury pension at the following rates :—

	First degree.	Second degree.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Class I.</i> —Risaldar-Major, Subadar-Major, Risaldar, Subadar and Ressaidar (except those in camel units, Supply and Transport Corps)	40	20
<i>Class II.</i> —Jemadar and Ressaidar in camel units, Supply and Transport Corps	20	10

Note (1).—In the case of the loss of two or more limbs or eyes, or the use of two or more limbs or eyes, these rates may be enhanced as indicated in Rule VI.

Note (2).—Temporary pensions granted under this rule shall be renewable from year to year according to the reports of a military medical board. If the temporary pension be renewed for three years and the bodily disability continues, the pension may be made permanent.

Note (3).—The words "in action" shall be interpreted to mean "incidental to active operations in the field."

Rule VIII.—If an Indian officer loses through the performance of military duty otherwise than in action, a limb or an eye, or sustains any other injury certified by the military medical board as likely to be permanent and of a very serious nature, he may be granted a pension not exceeding the amount shown below :

The rate of pension and the period of its continuance, both while the officer remains in service and, if necessary, after his retirement, shall be determined by the merits of each case, special regard being had to the fact of the injured officer being, or continuing to be, disabled, or otherwise, from the performance of his duties, and to the degree of contributory negligence (if any) attributable to him.

Rank.	Rs.
<i>I.</i> —Risaldar-Major, Subadar-Major, Risaldar, Subadar and Ressaidar (except those in camel units, Supply and Transport Corps)	30
<i>II.</i> —Jemadar and Ressaidar in camel unit, Supply and Transport Corps	15

The above pensions are admissible, in the case of those invalidated from the service on account of the disability for which the pension is granted, in addition to any

ordinary or invalid pension earned. An addition will be made to the above pension of Rs. 15 per mensem for those in class I and Rs. 10 per mensem for those in class II when no ordinary or invalid pension is admissible.

The provisions of paragraph 1035 are not applicable to the injury pensions granted under this rule, but will apply to the ordinary or invalid pension, if any, granted in addition. When, however, the ordinary or invalid pension is, by reason of paragraph 1035, less than Rs. 15 or Rs. 10 per mensem, as the case may be (*vide* above), these amounts will be given in lieu thereof.

Rule IX.—If an officer sustains through the performance of military duty, otherwise than in action, an injury reported by the military medical board as severe and permanent, but not so severe as to entitle him to a pension under Rule VIII, he may, at the discretion of the Government of India, be allowed a gratuity calculated as in Rule III.

Rule X.—Indian officers who are invalided from the service on account of disabilities which have been aggravated by, though not directly attributable to, field service, will be granted pensions at the following rates :—

Risaldar-Major, Subadar-Major, Risaldar, Subadar and Ressaidar (except those in camel units, Supply and Transport Corps)

Degree of disability.	Less than 5 years' service.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First degree	44	44	44	60	64	68	76
Second "	28	28	28	44	48	52	60
Third "	20	24	28	Special or ordinary pension rates (paragraph 1044-A.)			

Jemadar and Ressaidar in camel units, Supply and Transport Corps.

Degree of disability.	Less than 5 years' service.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First degree	24	24	24	32	36	40
Second "	16	16	16	24	28	32
Third "	11	13	16	Special or ordinary pension rates (paragraph 1044-A.)		

All pensions sanctioned under this rule, other than those at the rates admissible under paragraph 1044-A, are provisional in the first instance. If the disability still exists at the end of three years, the pension will be made permanent.

Injury pensions have been increased as under in the case of dafadars and havildars and sowars and sepoy :—

(a) DAFADARS AND HAVILDARS.

		Old rules.	New rules.
		Rs.	Rs.
1st degree	21 years' service and over	16	18 per mensem.
	18 " " "	16	17 "
	15 " " "	15	No change.
	under 15 years' service	14	"
2nd degree	21 years' service and over	11	13 per mensem.
	18 " " "	11	12 "
	15 " " "	10	No change.
	under 15 years' service	9	"
3rd degree	21 years' service and over	10	12 per mensem.
	18 " " "	10	11 "
	15 " " "	9	No change.
	under 15 years' service	8	"

(b) SOWARS AND SEPOYS.

		Old rules.	New rules.
		Rs.	Rs.
1st degree	{ 18 years' service and over	12	13 per men-sem.
	{ 15 " " "	12	No change.
	{ under 15 years' service	11	"
2nd degree	{ 18 years' service and over	7	8 per men-sem.
	{ 15 " " "	7	No change.
	{ under 15 years' service	6	"
3rd degree	{ 18 years' service and over	6	7 per men-sem.
	{ 15 " " "	6	No change.
	{ under 15 years' service	5	"

The present rates are under revision.

Since the commencement of the war, the ordinary retiring and special pensions admissible to Indian officers and men of the Indian Army have been substantially increased as shown below :—

ORDINARY PENSIONS.

		Old rules.	New rules.
		Rs.	Rs.
Sowars and sepoy	{ after 15 years	...	5 per men-sem.
	{ " 18 "	4	*6 "
Lance dafadar and naiks.	{ " 18 "	5	*7 "
	{ " 21 "	7	"
Dafadars and havildars	{ " 18 "	7	12 per men-sem.
	{ " 21 "	8	*15 "
	{ " 24 "	9	"
Jemadars	{ " 20 "	16	30 per men-sem.
	{ " 24 "	20	40 "
Risaldar-majors, subadars, risaldars, ressaidars and subadars.	{ " 21 "	30	55 "
	{ " 24 "	35	60 "
	{ " 28 "	40	*75 "
	{ " 32 "	50	"

* No additional pension for any longer service.

SPECIAL PENSIONS.

		Old rules.	New rules.
		Rs.	Rs.
Lance dafadars and naiks after 15 years		4	6 per men-sem.
Dafadars and havildars ... " 15 "		5	9 "
Jemadars ... " 15 "		12	25 "
Risaldar majors, subadars, risaldars, ressaidars and subadars. " 15 "		24	45 "

FAMILY PENSIONS.

A family pension was, in the past, granted to one member of the soldier's family, nominated by him ; it was not transferable and ceased on the death of the original nominee. It did not cease on the re-marriage of the widow if she was the nominee. On the death of the nominee, and a soldier frequently nominated his aged father or mother, the other dependants of the soldier were left unprovided for. New rules have been approved under which the pension will be transferred to the widow when the original nominee dies or ceases to be entitled to pension.

Family pensions and children's allowances are admissible in cases where the cause of death is directly associated with the rendering of military service, *i. e.*, where death was due to the man's acceptance, as a soldier, of risks in excess of those incidental to ordinary civil life.

Where the cause of death originates in or becomes manifest on field service, it should be presumed to be due to such service. In other cases where death occurs from wounds, injury or illness contracted in ordinary peace conditions, strict proof should be required that the general condition stated above has been genuinely satisfied.

The rates of family pension for combatants and non-combatants have been revised as follows :—

Status of individual.

Rate.

Rs.

Risaldar-major and subadar-major ;
risaldars ; subadars ; ressaidars
(except those of camel units,
Supply and Transport corps.) .. 50

	Rate, Rs.
Jemadars ; ressaidars of camel units, Supply and Transport corps....	25
Non-commissioned officers and men (including those who draw ordinary pensions under para- graph 1044-A). ...	8
Non-combatants—	
On pay of Rs. 100 and over but less than Rs. 200 per mensem ,...	50
On pay of Rs. 50 and over but less than Rs. 100 per mensem. ...	25
On pay of Rs. 16 and over but less than Rs. 50 per mensem. ...	8
On pay below Rs. 16 per mensem ...	6
In addition to the above pensions, children's allowance is admissible at the following rates :—	
	Rs.
Indian officers ...	4 per mensem for each legitimate child.
Non-commissioned officers and men ...	2 „
Non-combatants :—	
On pay of Rs. 50 and over but less than Rs. 200 per mensem	4 „
On pay of Rs. 16 and over but less than Rs. 50 per mensem	2 „
On pay below Rs. 16 per mensem ...	1-8-0

Children's allowance is admissible to a son until he attains the age of 18 years and to a daughter until she marries. In special cases where the son is a cripple or otherwise physically or mentally unable to support himself, the allowance may be continued for life.

In cases where a child is the nominated heir, the family pension is admissible to him (or her) in addition to the child's allowance, provided that there are other eligible heirs (widow, father or mother) within the degrees mentioned in Regulations.

When for any cause, *e. g.*, the death of the mother, the family pension ceases to be admissible, the children's allowance will be increased by 50 per cent.

RATIONS.

Consequent on the introduction of free rations for the Indian Army, an extra jemadar per battalion of infantry and regiment of cavalry has been allowed for the purpose of inspection and distribution of free rations. This Indian officer to be called jemadar quartermaster. The remain-

ing personnel required has been taken from existing establishments. Certain non-commissioned staff has also been added for this purpose to other units.

Special concessions, including the continuance of free rations on the field service scale, have been granted to Indian troops and followers returning sick, wounded or convalescent from service.

Sanction has been accorded to the grant to Indian combatants of free rations, together with a messing allowance of ten annas per man per mensem, and General Officers Commanding have been authorised to increase the Indian combatants' rations in special circumstances when considered necessary by the medical authorities.

Certain substitutes may be issued in lieu of the authorised articles of rations :—

1. oz. ghi = 2 oz. cooking oil or 4 oz. meat.
- 1 oz. gur = 1 oz. sugar.

All Government military servants are now allowed to purchase, for *bona fide* consumption by themselves and their families, any articles of Supply and Transport Corps supply (other than supplies, hospitals). This concession benefits the individual by giving him the opportunity of buying what he requires at the favourable rates which the large wholesale Army purchases render possible.

When epidemic deficiency diseases, such as Beri Beri, Scurvy, etc., appear or are anticipated, General Officers Commanding are now authorised to sanction the issue of extra articles of diet (other than those in the regular ration scale or their equivalents) for a period of 30 days at a time.

INTERIOR ECONOMY.

Bathing compartments (4' x 3') at the rate of one to every 27 men are being provided in Indian troops lines.

Masonry floors are being provided in the main rooms and verandahs of single men's barracks and married quarters. Glazed windows on the scale of 6 Sq. ft. of glazing per 100 Sq. ft. of floor are also being given.

In Indian officers' quarters a durbar hall or porch with 8' verandah in prolongation of it has been authorised and is built adjoining but outside the compound wall.

Washing places in all Indian officers and married quarters are being enlarged, and latrines are being provided adjoining, but outside the line of the compound wall with a door between the compound and the latrine.

The scale of accommodation and type plan for the lines of Indian Cavalry regiments have been improved by the introduction of two single rooms to each of the 16 troops barracks, thereby providing separate accommodation for 32 Daffadars.

A special scale of accommodation for transport units has been introduced, approximating to that for Indian combatants.

A Durbari Hall has been authorised for the lines of Indian Infantry units.

Rations stores are now provided in the lines of all Indian Troops.

Indian troops cook-houses have been improved by the addition of washing up places.

Shelves and pegs are now provided in all living rooms in Indian troops lines.

The provision of upkeep of all Indian troops lines has been taken over by the Military Works Services.

The provision of cook-houses for single followers and verandahs in the quarter per married followers, in which they can construct cookhouses, has been sanctioned.

In all new lines being built provision is made for a Club room for Indian officers.

In the lines of Indian cavalry regiments a saddle room and a grain store are being provided for each troop. Thus the men's quarters are no longer encumbered by saddlery and grain sacks.

CONCESSIONS BY RAIL OR SEA.

General Officers Commanding have been authorised to sanction, when necessary, the issue of hand fans and ice to Indian troops travelling by train in the hot weather.

Free passage has been sanctioned for Indian soldiers recalled from leave of over 15 days for active service, to the same extent as is authorised for those recalled from furlough in similar circumstances, *i. e.*, they are refunded the actual amount paid for both the outward and return journeys.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant of free passage by sea and rail to and from their homes to Indian soldiers serving in non-localised units in Burma, when granted furlough or leave.

Sanction has been accorded as a permanent measure to the grant of free conveyance of the effects of Indian soldiers killed in action from their regimental depot to their homes.

Sanction has been accorded to families of Indian soldiers who proceed on field service overseas being allowed free passage by rail, river, canal and seas to their homes and back to the station in India to which the husband is posted on return from field service. This concession pertains only to families on the permanent establishment.

Sanction has been accorded to the grant of free passage to Indian soldiers when ordered to attend an investiture at Delhi or Simla or elsewhere to receive a decoration awarded for field or other service.

Free passage by rail, river and sea has been sanctioned for families of Indian soldiers permitted to accompany them or follow them from the station from which the head of the family has moved on relief or on permanent duty to his new station, or from any other station, not involving extra expense.

Sanction has been accorded to the grant of free passage to the relatives of Indian soldiers dangerously ill in a hospital as a result of illness or injury contracted on field service, provided the medical officer considers attendance of relatives necessary.

Free passage has been sanctioned by rail, river and sea up to a limited number to the families of Indian ranks of Mule Corps localized in Burma when joining them for the first time.

Free passage has been sanctioned by rail, river and sea to locally entertained personnel of Bullock Transport and to the non-combatant personnel of the Mule Corps in Burma when proceeding on leave after three years' active service.

Free passage has been sanctioned by rail, river and sea to Indian combatant personnel of the Mule Corps in Burma when granted leave or furlough.

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An allowance has also been sanctioned for journeys by road.

Families of Indian soldiers on the authorised married establishment of their units are allowed free passage to their homes when the soldier dies in the service, when he is pensioned or discharged on reduction of establishment, or as physically unfit for further service, unless his unfitness is caused by his own imprudence.

General Officers Commanding have been given power in special cases to sanction passages by rail, river and sea to their homes to Indian soldiers discharged unfit when the unfitness is due to their own imprudence.

When travelling by rail in India during the summer months, Indian soldiers have been granted increased accommodation by rail on the same scale as is authorised for British soldiers proceeding to or from a port *en route* to and from the United Kingdom and the Colonies or overseas; also for journeys over 700 miles.

When travelling by sea between Burma and India, Indian soldiers receive twice the deck space previously authorised.

Sanction has been accorded to the grant of free passage to their homes to the families of Indian soldiers on the authorised married establishment of their units, who become non-effective.

When warrants cannot be issued the rate of road allowance to Indian officers has been increased from 2 to 4 annas a mile.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The pay of Indian soldiers serving as Overseers in the Military Farms Department has been substantially raised.

The old rates of pay ranged from a minimum pay of Rs. 30 per mensem to a maximum of Rs. 100 per mensem. The new rates are from Rs. 50 per mensem of Rs. 150 per mensem.

The following revised monthly rates of batta were granted to Indian officers, non-commissioned officers and men on field service, as a temporary war measure:—

	From	To
	Rs.	Rs.
Subadar-major and subadar	15	20 per mensem
Jemadar	7-8	11 "
Havildar and naik	5	8 "
Sepoy	1-8	5 "

Similar increases have been given for all other combatant arms and silladar cavalry now draw batta as above, whereas they drew no batta before.

The following increases of pay were granted with effect from the 1st January 1917, to combatant Indian officers and non-commissioned officers:—

	From	To
	Rs.	Rs.
Risaldar-major (Silladar)	800	830 per mensem.
Risaldar (Silladar)	250	270 "
Ressaidar (Silladar)	160	170 "
Jemadar (Silladar)	80	90 "
Dafadar (Silladar)	45	47 "
Lance-dafadar (Silladar)	40	41 "
Subadar-Major	150	130 "
Subadar	100	120 "
Jemadar	50	60 "
Havildar	18	20 "
Naik	16	17 "

NOTE.—Similar increases have been granted to other arms of the service, e.g., non-silladar cavalry, Indian mountain batteries, sappers and miners, etc.

The following special field allowances, in addition to the ordinary field service batta, were granted to all Indian troops and followers serving in East Africa, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Aden, Kamaran Island, and in posts on the coast of Mekran, the Gulf of Oman, the Persian Gulf and in Persia:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Risaldar-major and Subadar-Major	20	0	0 per mensem.
Risaldar, Ressaidar and Subadar	15	0	0 "
Jemadar	7	8	0 "
Dafadar and Havildar	4	0	0 "
Lance Dafadar and Naiks	3	0	0 "
Sepoys, Buglers, etc.	2	0	0 "
Menial followers	1	0	0 "

In the case of non-combatants (not being menials), e.g., clerks, agents, etc., drawing Rs. 100 and less a month, the allowance was granted at the rate of 12½ per cent. on pay proper.

A 25 per cent. increase on pay was granted as special field allowance to all Indian troops and followers serving on the Continent of Europe, in the Balkans and at Salonika and the Dardanelles.

Havildar and Dafadar only.

	Rs.
After 6 years in rank ...	6

Good conduct pay—Sowars and Sepoys.

	Rs.
On completion of 2 years' service ...	1 per mensem.
On completion of 4 years' service ...	2 „ „
On completion of 6 years' service ...	3 „ „

BONUS.

A bonus of Rs. 50 to combatant recruits was temporarily offered.

In addition recruits received on completing the recruits' training or on proceeding overseas, whichever happens first, a bonus of Rs. 15.

2. A war bonus was given for every six months' complete service at the following rates which were payable on completion of each six months' service:—

	Rs.
Risaldars, Subadars and higher ranks ...	60
Ressidars and Jemadars ...	30
Non-Commissioned Officers, Sowars, Sepoys, gunners and drivers of artillery, drivers of M. G. C. and Sappers and Sapper drivers of Sapper and Miner units ...	24

Service for this bonus counted from the 1st June 1918 except in the case of Sowars, Sepoys, etc., who at that date were undergoing training. For these men first period of six months counted from the date the recruits' training is completed or from the date of proceeding overseas whichever happens first.

Other combatants and men of *quasi* combatant status, *i. e.*, muleteers and Army Bearer Corps received a bonus of Rs. 12 for every six months complete service which commenced from the 1st June 1918 in the case of men then serving. Indian officers of these classes received war bonus as for corresponding classes of fighting ranks.

The rate of bonus was determined by the rank held on date payment of bonus became due.

The Secretary of State for India has since sanctioned [*vide* Army Instruction (India), No. 678 of 1920] this bonus being given as an increase to the monthly pay of all combatant Indian ranks of fighting units and muleteers, the bonus as such being abolished for these Indian ranks and Muleteers with effect from the date this increase takes effect.

RECRUITING.

In view of the increased establishments of the Indian Army, and to supply instructors for the rapid training of recruits, Government temporarily sanctioned the promotion of one Indian officer for each 114 recruits and one havildar and one naick for each 20 recruits.

The result of this concession was a steady flow of promotion in all Indian infantry units and depôts in India, while those classes who were recruiting well were rewarded by additional promotion.

A new opening for Indian personnel has been furnished by the expansion of the Mechanical Transport service in India.

Men are enrolled by Technical Recruiting Officers as drivers or artificers for 4 years' service. Driver recruits are put through a course of practical and theoretical training at the Mechanical Transport Training School, Dehra Dun, during which time they receive pay and allowances as for Indian Infantry. On successfully passing the course, they are eligible for additional corps pay at annas 6, 10 and Re. 1 per diem according to qualifications.

Indian M. T. drivers are combatants and have lately been made eligible for pensions and gratuity, etc., at the same rates as for Indian Infantry and can re-engage to qualify for pension.

Indian M. T. artificers receive pay varying from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per mensem according to their trade, in addition to which they are eligible for corps pay ranging from annas 4 to Re. one per diem according to proficiency. They received free clothing, rations, accommodation, etc., and are eligible for furlough and leave, pensions and gratuities under the current regulations on the subject.

An increase in artificer rates of pay is under consideration.

Employment has been, and is being found for pensioners and other discharged soldiers in a variety of ways. Garrison Companies were formed in certain stations, recruited from pensioned and discharged Indian soldiers.

New units have been formed and the establishment of existing units increased according to the requirements of present day organisation.

The following expatriation allowance was granted to Indian troops, Imperial Service troops and public followers serving in garrisons overseas beyond the limits of India and Burma. This came into force when Army of Occupation pay ceased to be given to British troops, *viz.*, August 1st, 1920 and superseded special field allowances that were given for the late war and all batta (except when troops are engaged on active operations when batta is admissible in addition to expatriation allowance) *vide* Army Instructions (India) No. 1014 of 1920 :—

	Rs.
Risaldar-major, subadar-major risaldar, ressaidar and subadar.	20 per mensem.
Jemadar	12 "
Dafadar, havildar, Lance-dafadar and Naik.	9 "
All other combatant ranks and public followers.	5 "
Indian officers of non-silladar cavalry regiments who, on the 7th October 1919, held the rank of ressaidar, or higher rank are given Rs. 30 per mensem when serving overseas but those who are subsequently pro- moted to the rank of risaldar are restricted to.	30 "

The above do not apply to men engaged on specific overseas rates of pay nor to any class of followers, the rate of whose emoluments ordinarily admissible in India is increased when overseas by 50 per cent, or over, nor to those departmental establishments who receive batta under paragraph 90, Accounts Manual (War.)

Sapper and miner rates of working pay are now admissible for Indian troops when employed on active service on work requiring skilled knowledge.

The following revised rates of pay and extra duty pay have been sanctioned for Indian Officers and Indian other ranks of Indian Cavalry, Artillery, Sappers and Miners and Infantry, with effect from 1st April 1921 :—

	Pay.
	Rs.
Risaldar-major (non-silladar cavalry)	250
Subadar-major	200
Risaldar (non-silladar cavalry)	180—10—210
Subadar	130—10—160
Jemadar (non-silladar cavalry)	85—5—110
Jemadar	75—5—100

Risaldar-majors and subadar-majors continue to draw the personal allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem admissible under paragraph 960, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, in addition to the new rates of pay.

Rissaldars and subadars, having service of one year or more in their rank, receive the first increment with effect from 1st April 1921.

Pending conversion into non-silladar, Indian officers of silladar cavalry regiments receive an increase to their existing rates of pay corresponding to the increase allowed to Indian officers of non-silladar cavalry regiments, *viz.*, Risaldar-majors Rs. 60, Risaldars, having service of one year or more in their rank, Rs. 10 and Jemadars Rs. 10.

The rank of Ressaidar in cavalry is abolished, existing incumbents being promoted to Risaldar.

All other combatant ranks of Indian Cavalry, Artillery, Sappers and Miners and Infantry receive an increase of Re. 1 per mensem each over and above their existing rates of pay as revised by Army Instructions (India) No. 678 of 1920.

The rates of extra duty pay of the following appointments are as follows :—

	Rs.
	Per mensem
Indian Adjutant	30
Woodie-major	30
Indian Quartermaster	30
Regimental Havildar-major	15
Regimental Dafadar-major	15
Regimental Quartermaster-Dafadar or Havildar	10
Drill-naik	8
Pay-havildar or dafadar	6
Battery or Company havildar-major	8
Squadron dafadar-major	8
Battery or Company Quartermaster-havildar	8
Squadron Quartermaster-dafadar	8
Bagle, drum or trumpet-major	10

In cases where the above rates of pay, or extra duty pay, are less favourable than the rates previously in force the latter will be continued.

Good service and good conduct pay are admissible at the following rates.—

Good service pay for non-commissioned officers, Dafadar and Havildar, Lance Dafadar and Naik.

	Rs.
After two years in rank	2 per mensem.
After 4 years in rank	4 "

MEDICAL.

The following measures for improving the conditions of service of military sub-assistant surgeons of the Indian Medical Department were sanctioned with effect from the 18th April 1917 :—

- (i) Increase in the rates of pay* per mensem as noted below :—

Grade of sub-assistant surgeons.	From	To
	Rs.	Rs.
3rd class	35	60
2nd „	50	75
1st „	70	95
1st class after 15 years' service ...	...	110
Senior, 2nd Class	90	115
Senior, 1st class	110	140
Senior, 1st class (Subaltern-Major)...	...	150

* Inclusive of extra pay for English qualification.

- (ii) Increase in the rates of field allowance from Rs. 5, 10 and 15 to Rs. 10, 15 and 20 for the 3rd and 2nd grades, 1st grade, and the senior grades, respectively.

- (iii) Grant of free quarters, or compensation in lieu to the families of sub-assistant surgeons on field or foreign service at Rs. 8 per mensem for members of the 3rd and 2nd grades, and Rs. 12 per mensem for members of the 1st and senior grades.

- (iv) Grant of sub-charge allowance for sub-charge of Indian station hospitals as follows, from 1st December 1918 :—

	Rs.
1st class hospital	40 per mensem.
2nd „	30 „
3rd „	20 „
4th „	15 „

Grant of charge allowance at Rs. 25 per mensem for a 4th or higher class Indian station hospital in addition to sub-charge allowance. Grant of charge allowance at Rs. 25 per mensem for outpost hospitals on North-West Frontier.

Grant of charge allowance at Rs. 25 per mensem for 5th class Indian station hospitals, with effect from 11th March 1919.

- (c) Grant of the honorary rank of assistant surgeon, on completion of fifteen years' service or less in the senior grade, in exceptional cases of meritorious service.

- (ci) Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons who are members of the 1st class Order of British India, are eligible for the honorary rank of Captain or Lieutenant on retirement.

Sanction has been accorded to the formation of an Indian Hospital Corps, which combines in one organization the Army Bearer Corps, the Army Hospital Corps and the subordinate personnel of Indian Station Hospitals. The concessions allowed for the new Corps are laid down in Army Instruction (India) No. 379 of 1920.

In order to ensure better treatment of the sick and the more efficient prevention of disease, sanction has been accorded to the sick of the Indian Army (all arms as well as departmental and regimental followers) to be treated in station hospitals, separate accommodation being allotted as far as practicable in respect of the various castes of men and classes of diseases *vide* Army Instruction (India) No. 1313 of 1918.

All these hospitals have been converted into dieted institutions *vide* Army Instructions (India) Nos. 1231, 1277 and 1313 of 1918.

Revised scales of accommodation for Indian Station Hospitals, which show a great improvement on those previously in force, have been sanctioned, *vide* Army Instructions (India) Nos. 222 and 399 of 1920.

Cookhouses and ration stores have been erected at 42 Indian Hospitals.

X-ray sets and operating theatres have been provided in the more important station hospitals for Indian troops and followers.

Revised scales of equipment for Indian station Hospitals are now under consideration.

Nurses are employed in some of the larger Indian Station Hospitals and a proposal is on foot to extend this measure.

Scales for the construction of quarters for the newly formed Indian Hospital Corps, have been sanctioned *vide* Army Instructions (India) No. 31 of 1921.

In order to make the Indian Hospital Corps more attractive, and to improve the recruitment of certain classes, revised rates of pay are now under consideration.

VETERINARY.

In April 1917 the pay and prospects of the Indian Veterinary Subordinates of the Army Remount Department were revised and much improved, bringing them up to the level of those of the Civil Veterinary Department.

The average pay of the 229 appointments affected was increased from Rs. 35 to Rs. 46 per mensem, and a few attractive appointments created with the object of enlarging the field of selection and of encouraging a better class of Indian to adopt the veterinary profession.

A Veterinary Branch of the Indian Subordinate Veterinary Corps was sanctioned (21st May 1918) improving their position and prospects, 10 per cent being graded as Indian Officers and the remainder as Warrant Officers, the pay in the case of the former rising from Rs. 110 to Rs. 125 per mensem and in that of the latter from Rs. 65 to Rs. 95 per mensem with various concessions as allowed in other branches.

An Army Veterinary Corps India, was sanctioned whereby the status and prospects of the attendants in Veterinary Hospitals was materially improved, the conditions of which are laid down in Army Instruction (India) No. 1007, dated 14th December 1920.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Free issue of cooking pots has been sanctioned to:—

- (a) Drafts proceeding on field service, and as renewals to all Indian troops in the field.
- (b) Indian personnel of mule transport.
- (c) Indian transport personnel engaged during the period of the war for service otherwise than with standing transport.

The conditions of service of mule transport drivers have been greatly improved,

and they have received all the concessions admissible to Indian troops, but on a slightly lower scale. Camel and bullock personnel have been given a free ration of firewood and an increased scale of clothing.

The Government of India have sanctioned the following scheme for training blinded soldiers of the Indian Army:—

(1) Training will take place at either the School for the blind at Lahore or the Victoria Memorial School at Bombay.

(2) Instruction at these schools will be provided free.

(3) Blinded soldiers will receive, while under instructions at these schools:—

(a) free quarters and free rations on the normal peace scale;

(b) a monthly allowance of Rs. 6 paid by the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, such allowance to be additional to any pension to which they may be entitled under paragraph 1061, Army Regulations, India, Volume I; or the special pension of Rs. 5 per mensem granted from the St Dunstan's Fund; the allowance will be paid by the Honorary Treasurer, Indian Relief Fund, to the Superintendent of the School concerned, who should send detailed bills to the Honorary Treasurer;

(c) free conveyance by rail for themselves and for an attendant if necessary, from any military station where they may be under-treatment, or from their homes, to the training school and back.

(4) The duration of the training will usually be limited to nine months. In special cases, however, this period may be extended on the recommendation of the Principal of the School.

(5) The subjects in which instruction will be given to men attending the Schools at Lahore and Bombay will be decided by Local Governments and Administrations concerned in consultation with the military authorities.

(6) Any money earned by the student during his training will be treated as the man's own property.

(7) The expenditure involved in the scheme, other than the monthly allowance, should be debited to His Majesty's Government through the Controller of War Accounts.

The free issue of Hindustani clothing has since been abolished. The question of reintroducing this or granting to men an allowance in lieu, is at present under consideration.

Kit money and clothing allowances abolished under Army Instructions (India) No. 1081 of 1918, have been reintroduced with effect from 1st October 1920, *vide* Army Instructions No. (India) 827 of 1920. The new allowances are based on the latest price of articles included in the various scales, due consideration being given to the period of wear of articles under ordinary peace conditions, and are on the whole more generous than pre-war scales. In addition Indian troops have been brought on to the same concessions as British troops regarding extra issue of blankets where required.

On field service they will however continue to receive free issue in kind.

Cotton shirts are now substituted by flannel ones *vide* Army Instructions (India) No. 23 of 1921.

Gurkha Service hats abolished under Army Instructions (India) No. 1182 of 1918, have been reintroduced for Gurkhas, Garhwalis, Kumaonis, men of the 2-73rd Malabar Infantry and units recruited in Burma with the exception of Kachins—*Vide* Army Instructions (India) No. 980 of 1920. Early arrangements are also being made for the provision of these hats.

Apart from the above revised scales of clothing for Indian troops, as recommended in June 1920 by a Special Committee on clothing, are now under consideration, and if Government approval to these scales is obtained, the condition of the Indian soldier in respect of clothing will be very considerably improved.

Men of over three years' service mustered out of the army under the re-organization scheme are allowed to take all personal clothing and necessaries in possession and also one blanket, except that,

in the case of the men not in receipt of clothing allowance, the articles are within the authorised scales. Those under three years' service may take on discharge the following articles:—

1 Blanket	1 Khaki drill suit.
1 pair of boots	1 pair of putties.
1 Head-dress	1 cotton shirt.
1 Jersey	1 pair of socks.

As regards field service scales, those authorised in India Army Order No. 14-S. of 1919, have been revised from time to time as circumstances required, so much so, that under existing rules the scale of warm clothing for an Indian soldier on the Indian Frontier compares very favourably with that of a British soldier.

The question of providing Indians commissioned from the ranks with a free sword, belt and tent, is under consideration.

On honourable retirement it is proposed that the Indian officer should be allowed to retain his sword and belt without payment.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of a charpoy and a kit box for each Non-Commissioned Officer and man of the combatant services.

In connection with the increase of cavalry establishments temporarily during the war, an extra Indian officer was allowed for every 100 Indian ranks in excess of normal peace establishments and 2 lance dafadars for every 15 Indian ranks in excess of normal peace establishments. As far as possible re-employed pensioners were used to fill these vacancies.

Charges up to a maximum of Rs. 20 in all cases on account of the funeral expenses of Indian troops and followers where death takes place in a hospital or in cantonments are refunded by the State.

An institution called "The Queen Mary's Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers" has been established at Bombay for the benefit of soldiers and followers of the Indian Army.

in Indian units have been sanctioned, with effect from 1st April 1921 :—

- (a) Pay will be increased from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 *per mensem*.
- (b) Free rations will be admissible.
- (c) A gratuity will be admissible on retirement calculated at one month's pay for each complete year's service as a religious teacher since 1st April 1921. The gratuity will be granted on the recommendation of the officer commanding the unit.

Note—Gratuities will not be admissible to religious teachers of units which are being disbanded.

It has also been decided that in units selected for permanent retention in the Indian Army the authorised establishment of religious teachers will be one for each religious class of the strength of a company or squadron or more, in each infantry battalion, cavalry regiment, brigade of artillery, headquarters of sappers and miners, and the Indian Mountain Artillery Depôt. This decision shall not, however, be given effect to, in the case of a unit which is being reconstituted, until the reconstitution is actually carried out.

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The aim of the institution is to take over for a period of 6 months, or more, soldiers and followers of the Indian Army of all ranks and classes, who have been disabled in war service, or who have been pensioned as unfit for further military service from any cause whatever. The object of the institution is also to provide them with clothes, food and other necessities, and to teach them a trade so that, after a course of training, they will have means of supplementing their pensions and will thus be able to live in comfort.

The men are allowed to select the trade they would like to learn. The Committee of the institution endeavour to obtain employment for maimed men when they have finished their course of training.

In connection with the improvement of education in the Indian Army the following has been sanctioned :—

- I. (i) The augmentation of the existing school establishment of each Indian unit (except the 1-10th Gurkha Rifles) by one vernacular teacher with extra duty pay at Rs 7 per mensem (Rs. 9 per mensem in the 11 Carnatic Battalions); this teacher to be found from the existing strength.
- (ii) The doubling of the allowances authorised under paragraph 867 (ii), (iii) and (iv), Army Regulations, India, Volume I, in connection with regimental schools.
- (iii) The grant to the Frontier Garrison Artillery of a school allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem for the purchase of prizes, books, stationery, etc.
- (iv) The grant to the Frontier Garrison Artillery of an allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem for the maintenance of a school room.
- (v) That the 1-10th Gurkhas and 91st Punjabis, which are localised units should be placed on the same footing, as regards educational establishment, as all other regular Indian Infantry units.
- (vi) The entertainment of Christian teachers at Rs. 15 per mensem to the 13rd Palamcottah Light Infantry 81st Pioneers, 83rd Wajjahbad Light Infantry and the 86th Carnatic Infantry.

- (vii) One extra vernacular teacher to each Gurkha unit and Depot, at the discretion of the Brigade Commander, for every 100 pupils over 200, in addition to the establishment already authorised, for the period of the war.

II. The principle has been accepted that education shall be an integral part of the training of the Indian Army, with a view to :—

- (a) Facilitating the battle training of the soldier.
- (b) Ensuring a supply of men sufficiently educated to undertake the duties of leaders of smaller units in the event of war necessitating an expansion of the forces.
- (c) Ensuring the degree of mental fitness necessary in modern war.
- (d) Ensuring the economic efficiency and employability of the short service soldier on return to civil life.

2. Steps are being taken to create an organization to ensure effective educational training, general and vocational.

This organization will comprise :—

- (a) *At Army Headquarters.* A new section in the Military Training Directorate (already established).
- (b) *At Headquarters each Command.*—The appointment of a General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade (Education).
- (c) *At Headquarters each Division or District.*—The appointment of an Education Officer (Captain, attached General Staff).
- (d) The creation of an Indian Wing of Army Educational Corps—to consist of trained teachers of the rank of Indian Officer and non-Commissioned Officer. Proposed allocation of this personnel to units :—each Indian Infantry Battalion, 1 Jemadar, 1 Havildar-Major, 1 Havildar, and to other units on a proportionate basis.

This specialist personnel to be drawn from the martial classes and trained under the direction of the General Staff in

- (e) A School of Education.

The following improvements in the conditions of service of religious teachers