

2693/77

1808/81

Scott. 11.27-45.00 - 1.1-11-85.

1879
Judicial (193-) Department.

Copy SERIES.

G.O. No. 2687

2688

2689

DATED 17-10-1879

Confidential

[Despatch Abstract.]

su as ds.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

17th October 1879, Nos. 2687, 2688, and 2689.

Guards.

Read the following papers:—

No. 134. *Telegram from the Secretary, Army Commission, dated 9th September 1879.*

How many reserve Native Soldiers could you employ in the Police in jail guards and other civil posts on the understanding that they would be required for a month's training annually but not necessarily all at the same time? Please telegraph reply.

No. 135. *Letter from the Inspector-General of Jails, dated 15th September 1879, No. 205.*

ABSTRACT.—Stating that it will not be practicable to employ reserve Native Soldiers as Warders and Turnkeys in jails.

No. 136. *Letter from the Inspector-General of Police, dated 16th September 1879, No. 4269.*

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding a statement showing the number of Police at present employed over jails and as "reserve" aggregating 3282.

No. 137. *Letter from the Inspector-General of Police, dated 6th October 1879, No. 33.*

ABSTRACT.—Submitting a statement showing average number of Police employed on jail and civil guards, with remarks.

No. 138. ORDER THEREON, 17th October 1879, No. 2687.

Resolved that the following letters be addressed to the Secretary, Army Commission, Simla, and the Government of India.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Acting Chief Secretary.

2 JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, 17TH OCTOBER 1879, Nos. 2687—2689.

No. 139. To the Secretary, Army Commission, Simla, dated Ootacamund, 17th October 1879, No. 2688.

I am directed, with reference to your marginal telegram of the 9th September last, to forward a statement drawn up by the Inspector-General of Police, which shows the average number of police employed on jail and civil guards to be 2891 men. There are altogether 251* guards, and omitting the Court guards, which should certainly be retained by the police, there remain 232 guards not in their nature absolutely unfit for the employment of reserve native soldiers. The Police Force now assigned for this duty are supposed to have one night in five in bed, and if sepoys be allowed one in three there would be required at least 5000 soldiers to take these police duties.

2. These guards are very widely scattered, as every taluk kusbah has a treasury guard, and it would seem to be a serious question for the Military Department how, in such circumstances, sepoys on a "reserve" footing could be collected for the annual training, and how discipline could be maintained at other times, when widely dispersed throughout the country and away from all control or even surveillance of military authorities.

3. But a far more difficult problem is how to replace them when periodically withdrawn for training or if called out for service. Probably the idea is that the Police Force should be reduced proportionately to the sepoy reserve employed; but it is difficult to see how this would be possible in face of the contingency of having to replace the sepoys by police *certainly* for one month in every twelve, and *possibly* for longer periods on emergency. How, again, could efficient discipline be maintained in a station wherein some men were under police regulation and discipline, while others were under a different engagement and condition of service?

4. His Grace the Governor in Council is, therefore, unable to say that such duties could be economically taken by reserve sepoys, and discipline and efficiency maintained amongst soldiers widely scattered not serving under their own officers and liable to be recalled to their colors at the very times when police duties and efficiency would become more especially important and heavy. In such an emergency to place jails, for instance, in the hands of raw police recruits enlisted *pro tem.* would be exceedingly hazardous.

5. But on general considerations of State policy it appears to His Grace in Council that, besides the minor difficulties indicated above, it is politically most inexpedient, and would be highly dangerous to employ the same body of men on civil as well as on military duties. At present, little sympathy exists between the police and the sepoy army; they are not influenced by the same considerations; but once sepoys are employed in the various civil departments of the Administration, any discontent or disaffection among the military would necessarily spread throughout the whole Province, and Government would then be wholly dependent on its European Army for the maintenance of order or the suppression of revolt.

6. There is no analogy between a reserve thus formed in this country and a measure of the same kind in Europe, where the Government, the soldiers, and the people form one population. Even in Europe, moreover, soldiers and police are for political reasons kept distinct.

7. The Government of Madras are, I am to say, most decidedly of opinion that the suggestion made in your telegram under reply is dangerous to future peace and security of the Presidency and those of the Empire.

8. The following telegram has this day been despatched to your address:—
"Your telegram, 9th September, about employment of reserve native soldiers. This Government are entirely opposed to the measure. Letter follows with particulars."

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Acting Chief Secretary.

No. 140. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Ootacamund, 17th October 1879, No. 2689.

I am directed by His Grace the Governor in Council to forward copy of a letter this day despatched to the Secretary, Army Commission, and to request the earnest attention of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council to the views expressed therein on the danger to the public interests of a measure which, if carried out, may result in grave disasters, should at any time discontent be engendered in the Native Army. I am to request that should any recommendation of the kind be submitted by the Commission for adoption, this decided expression of the dissent of the Government of Madras may be considered with the Commission's proceedings.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Acting Chief Secretary.

* 36 Jail guards.
189 Treasury guards.
19 Court do.
7 Miscellaneous.

251

No 205

Madras 15th September 1879.

From

Lt Colonel J. E. Tennant
Inspector General of Jails

To

C. G. Master Esq
Acty Chief Secretary
to Government
not acknowledged

Sir

With reference to
Judicial Order No 2327 dated
10th September 1879 I have the honor
to state that the jail guards,
in this Presidency, are furnished
by the Police and are not
under the immediate control
of this Department, but that of
the Inspector General of Police
who regulates the strength of the

Govt. of 1879: Madras.

JUDICIAL

Dist. Order, 179.

Recd.

Ind.

G.O., 17th October 1879, Nos. 2057, 2058, & 2059.

OCTOBER.

Nos. 134-140.

Genl. The Army Commission informed
that the Madras Government authority opposed
to the proposed measure regarding employment
of reserve Native Soldiers as police and jail
guards, &c., and a copy of the letter forwarded
to the Government of India.

guard as occasion requires.

2. As regards the employment of reserve native soldiers as warders and turnkeys I do not think it would be found practicable.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your most obedient servant
J. E. Bennett
Inspector General of Jails

No. 4269

Chief Office of the Inspector General of Police,
Madras, 16 September 1879.

From

The Inspector General of Police,

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Coimbatore.

Sir,

Enclosure One.

With reference to G.O. 10th September 1879 No. 2327 J.D., I have the honor to forward a statement showing the number of Police at present employed over jails and as "Reserve" aggregating 3282.

2. The jail strength of course varies with the convict population. In the numbers here given are included all "Guards" and "Orderlies". The term "Reserve", as this Department

Page 1 (1879) Police
Comm. (from Comm. for)
The District Jails
of Jail
to Chief Secretary
to Government
Coimbatore
Dated 15th Sept 1879.
Recd 17-2-
No 205
12708

Offering information
Regarding Jail guards
1879
11 case No. 17 Police
6/10.

is now constituted is purely nominal, the men excepting only recruits, being all on duty daily, and having to attend Drill, Ball Practice, or school &c in addition to such duties.

3. I have no hesitation in affirming that the work now performed by what I may call the "Armed Police" will not be done by double the number of Pensioned Sepoys, and not even then unless they are pensioned or put in "Reserve" much earlier than at present, for under existing circumstances such Pensioners would be physically incapable of undergoing the labor.

I have the honor to be
 Sir,
 Your most obedt. servt.,

W. D. Brown
 ag. Insp. Genl. Police.

Statement showing the Reserve and Jail Guards in Districts as taken from the District statements.

Districts	Reserve			Jail			Remarks
	H. Cons. off grades	Cons.	Total	H. Cons. off grades	Cons.	Total	
Madras Town	14	91	105	6	50	56	The Jail Guards fluctuate according to the number of prisoners -
Ganjam	17	79	96	5	56	61	
Vizagapatam	18	80	98	3	69	72	
Tripore	6	44	50	"	"	"	
Godavery	14	91	105	13	79	92	
Kistna	12	133	145	6	33	39	
Nellore	7	42	49	4	22	26	
Cuddapah	13	123	136	4	25	29	
Kurnool	11	100	111	12	80	92	
Bellary	10	60	70	6	48	54	
North Arcot	14	111	125	18	120	138	
Chingleput	4	40	44	4	29	33	
South Arcot	10	64	74	4	30	34	
Tanjore	10	60	70	5	37	42	
Trichinopoly	9	89	98	9	88	97	
Madura	12	81	93	5	36	41	
Tinnevely	15	97	112	6	38	44	
Salem	11	76	87	7	46	53	
Coimbatore	11	85	96	16	121	137	
Malabar	11	116	127	8	162	170	
South Canara	6	55	61	2	18	20	
Total	235	1718	1952	143	1187	1330	
Add Reserves				235	1718	1952	
Grand Total				378	2905	3282	

Chief Officer of the
 Insp. Genl. of Police }
 Madras 16 September 1879 }
 W. D. Brown
 ag. Insp. Genl. Police.

1879 Sept

Enclature

In a letter from
the Sir Joseph Paul
Reid dated August
16 1879 No 4269

Statement

1222/9
19/9

average "number of nights in bed",
the duties being so variable. In Towns
the general rule in this respect, is to give
one night in five.

3. In reply to para 2 of the
memorandum I have the honor to observe
that in my opinion a much greater
number of native soldiers than Police
would be required, probably double
if not more. While out for their
annual Training, we must either
have some in Reserve or leave the
jails unguarded. There would
certainly be no Police Reserve to
fall back on and in the event of the
Army Reserve having to join the
colors during any disturbances, I
scarcely see what could be done.
In such an emergency to place the
jails in the hands of raw Police
Recruits

Recruits enlisted pro tem: would
be exceedingly hazardous.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obed^t servant,

W. D. Dwyer
Ag. Inspector General of Police.

Average number of Police employed on Jail and Civil Guards

Districts	Police Force.		
	Head Const.	Const.	Total
Ganjam	9	63	72
Vizagapatam	19	89	108
Godavery	19	166	185
Krishna	18	116	134
Nellore	17	107	124
Kurnool	13	82	95
Bellary	20	149	169
Cuddapah	17	103	120
North Arcot	32	222	254
Chingleput	13	85	98
South Arcot	22	145	167
Tanjore	17	110	127
Tiruchinopoly	27	171	198
Madura	13	87	100
Tinnevely	16	100	116
Salem	16	127	143
Coimbatore	34	217	251
Malabar	33	224	257
South Canara	9	59	68
Madras Town.	14	91	105
	378	2513	2891

Chief Office of the
Insp. Genl. of Police
Madras 3rd Oct 1879

In Witness Major
Ag. Asstt. Insp. Genl. of Police.

For Details
See over.

1879 Dept.
From
The Inspector General
of Police,
To
The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George,
Co. Canara
Dated 6th Oct 79
1879
Submited a statement
showing average number
of Police employed on Jail
and Civil Guard of S. P.

Number of Guards Supplied in Each District and Strength.

Districts	Jail Guards			Treasury Guards			Court Gds.			Military Commissariat Guards			Park Gds.			Telegraph Stores			Medical Stores			Musketry Magazine			Water Cisterns		
	Head Constables	Constables	Total	Head Constables	Constables	Total	Head Constables	Constables	Total	Head Constables	Constables	Total	Head Constables	Constables	Total	Head Constables	Constables	Total	Head Constables	Constables	Total	Head Constables	Constables	Total	Head Constables	Constables	Total
Ganjam	4	29	33	5	31	36	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
Vizagapatam	5	30	35	14	56	70	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
Godavery	9	94	103	10	69	79	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
Krishna	5	34	39	13	79	92	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
Kellone	6	37	43	11	67	78	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
Kurnool	3	18	21	10	61	71	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
Bellary	4	53	57	16	93	109	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
Kuddapah	4	21	25	13	79	92	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
North Arcot	21	152	173	11	67	78	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
Chingleput	5	33	38	8	49	57	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
South Arcot	12	81	93	10	61	71	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
Tanjore	4	27	31	13	80	93	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
Trichinopoly	20	125	145	7	43	50	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
Madurai	6	44	50	7	40	47	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
Tirunelveli	5	30	35	11	67	78	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
Salem	5	59	64	11	65	76	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
Coimbatore	19	125	144	14	85	99	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
Malabar	18	133	151	14	86	100	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
South Canara	2	13	15	7	43	50	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
Madras Town	6	50	56	1	6	7	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
	163	1188	1351	206	1227	1433	57	57	114	2	2	4	6	6	12	20	23	43	1	1	2	4	5	9	1	1	2

Remarks -

At District H^Qs there is one Treasury Guard of 2 Head Constables & 12 Constables usually - Relieved once a week - The other Treasuries are in taluqs at Tahsildars head & the usual strength of guard being 4 men. but it varies considerably -

The whole of these guards are relieved once a week except in Madras City where the relief is once a month, each man being allowed to sleep at home twice in 4 days -

Chief Office of the
Supr. Genl. of Police
Madras 3rd Oct 1879

SR

W. Rutledge Major
Ag. Asst. Supr. Genl. of Police.

Confidential

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter papers.

Telegram from the Secretary, Army Commission,
 19th September 1879. recorded in P. 4 of 1879.
 9/10 Sept 1879.

How many reserve Native soldiers could you employ in the police in jail guards and other civil posts on the understanding that they would be required for a month's training annually but not necessarily all at the same time - please telegraph reply."

Letter from Inspector General of jails, 15th Sept. 1879, N^o 205, stating that it will not be practicable to employ reserve native soldiers as Warders & Turnkeys in jails.

D^o from Insp. Genl. of Police, 16th Sept. 1879, N^o 4269, forwarding a statement showing the no. of Police at present employed over jails and as "Reserve" aggregating 3282.

D^o from D^o - 16th October 1879, N^o 33. sub-
 mitting a statement showing average number of Police employed on jail and civil guards, with remarks.

Order thereon 17 October 1879 N^o 2687.

Resolved that the following letters be addressed to the Secretary, Army Commission.

M 14/10

M 15/10

M 17/10

1879 Sept

Enclosure

Letter from the Inspector
 Genl of Jails dated 16 October 1879 N^o 33.

Statement.

M 29/9/79

Commission, Simla, and
the Government of India.

Q.M.

N^o 2688.

To

The Secretary,
Army Commission
Simla.

Sir,

Despatched with statement
to Army Com^r 18/10

I am directed
with reference to your
marginal telegram of the
9th September last to forward
a statement drawn up
by the Inspector General
of Police which shows
the average number of
Police employed on fail
and civil guards to be
2891 men. There are
altogether 251 guards and
omitting the court guards

which

* N.C. print. Wing
telegram -

* 36 fail guards.
189 Treasury S.
19 Court S.
7 Miscellaneous.
251.

which should certainly²
be retained by the Police,
there remain 232 guards
not ^{in this} unsuitable as regards
^{absolutely unfit} their nature for the employment
of reserve native soldiers.
The Police force now assigned
for this duty are supposed
to have 1 night in 5 in
bed. If sepoy require
one in three it would be
^{then} necessary to employ at
least 5000 soldiers to
take these Police duties.

2. These guards are
very widely scattered ^{as} ~~every~~
every Taluk ^{Kushik} station has
a Treasury guard. It
would be of course a
question for the Military
Department how in such
circumstances Reserve Sepoy
on a "Reserve" footing could

could be collected for the annual training and how discipline could be maintained at other times.

3. But a far more difficult problem is how to replace their services while so collected, or if called out for service. It is of course intended that the Police force should be reduced proportionately but it is difficult to see how this is possible in face of the contingency of having to replace the depots by Police certainly for one month in twelve, and possibly for longer periods on emergency.

How again could efficient discipline be main tained in a station wherein some men were under Police regulation & discipline - while others were under no discipline engagement & condition of service.

4. His Grace the Gov. in Council is therefore unable to say that such duties could be taken and discipline and efficiency maintained ^{amongst} ~~by~~ reserve men widely scattered ^{scattered} ~~not~~ under their own officers and liable to be recalled to their colors at the very times when police duties and efficiency became more especially important and heavy. In such an emergency to place jails - for instance - in the hands of raw Police recruits entrusted for term would be exceedingly hazardous.

5. To take a broader view of the case it seems to His Grace in Council that

that besides the minor
difficulties indicated
above it is politically
^{most} ~~expedient~~ ^{very highly dangerous} to employ
the same body of men
on civil as well as on
military duties. At
present little sympathy
exists between the Police
and the sepoys, ^{Army} ~~and~~ they
are not influenced by
the same considerations,
but once sepoys are em-
ployed in ~~all~~ ^{the serious civil} the depart-
ments of the Administration
any [cause which might
produce] discontent or
disaffection among the
military would necessa-
rily spread throughout
the whole Province, and
Government ~~must~~ ^{would} then
be

be wholly dependent on
its European Army for
the maintenance of order
or the suppression of
revolt.

6. There is an analogy
between a reserve thus
formed in this country
and a measure of the
same kind in Europe
where the Government,
the soldiers, and the
people form one population.
Even in Europe moreover
soldiers and Police are
for political reasons
kept distinct.

7. The Government
of Madras are I am
to say most decidedly
of opinion that the sug-
gestion made in your
telegram

N^o 2689

Despatched with Anglo-Ind. Letter 18/10

To The Secretary to the Govt. of India Home & Dept.

Sir,

I am directed by His Grace the Governor in Council to forward copy of a letter this day despatched to the Secretary Army Commission and to request the earnest attention of H. Co. the Governor General in Council to the views expressed therein on the danger to the public interests of a measure which if carried out may

M 15/10
M 17/10

The Presidency & those the Empire

+ sent 17/10

QJL

Notacamund
17th October 1879

Telegram under reply is dangerous to the future peace and security of the Empire [and they propose to lay this expression of their views before the Government of India.]
8. The following telegram has this day been despatched to your address:-
"Your telegram of 9th Sept. about employment of reserve native soldiers. This Government are entirely opposed to the measure. Your letter follows with particulars."

may result in ^{grave} disastrous
effects should at any
time discontent be en-
gendered in the Native
Army. I am to request
that should any recom-
mendation of the Knid
be submitted by the
Commission for adoption,
this decided expression
of the dissent of the
Government of Madras
may ^{be accompanied by the} accompany the
Commission's Proceedings.

JLL

20 copies of order
+ 2 letters
10 copies of each
of the 2 letters
separately.

Colacannund,
17th October 1879.

Confidential

Govt. of Madras

Dated 17 Dec 1879, No. 1
Recd. 2687, 2688, 2689

Nos. 134 - 140

The Army Commission
informed that the character
of the proposed measure
regarding employment
of reserve native soldiers
in police & jail guards &c.
and a copy of the letter
forwarded to the Secy. C.

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

17th October 1879, Nos. 2687, 2688, and 2689.

Guards.

Read the following papers:—

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Resolved that the following letters be addressed to the Secretary, Army Commission, Simla, and the Government of India.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Telegram to Secy
sent 17/10/79

C15/10

12 17/10

No. 139. To the Secretary, Army Commission, Simla, dated Ootacamund, 17th October 1879, No. 2688.

I am directed, with reference to your marginal telegram of the 9th September last, to forward a statement drawn up by the Inspector-General of Police, which shows the average number of police employed on jail and civil guards to be 2891 men. There are altogether 251* guards, and omitting the Court guards, which should certainly be retained by the police, there remain 232 guards not in their nature absolutely unfit for the employment of reserve native soldiers. The Police Force now assigned for this duty are supposed to have one night in five in bed, and if sepoys be allowed one in three there would be required at least 5000 soldiers to take these police duties.

* 36 Jail guards.
189 Treasury guards.
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7 Miscellaneous.
251

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3. But a far more difficult problem is how to replace them when periodically withdrawn for training or if called out for service. Probably the idea is that the Police Force should be reduced proportionately to the sepoy reserve employed; but it is difficult to see how this would be possible in face of the contingency of having to replace the sepoys by police *certainly* for one month in every twelve, and *possibly* for longer periods on emergency. How, again, could efficient discipline be maintained in a station wherein some men were under police regulation and discipline, while others were under a different engagement and condition of service?

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6. There is no analogy between a reserve thus formed in this country and a measure of the same kind in Europe, where the Government, the soldiers, and the people form one population. Even in Europe, moreover, soldiers and police are for political reasons kept distinct.

7. The Government of Madras are, I am to say, most decidedly of opinion that the suggestion made in your telegram under reply is dangerous to future peace and security of the Presidency and those of the Empire.

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(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Acting Chief Secretary.

No. 140. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Ootacamund, 17th October 1879, No. 2689.

I am directed by His Grace the Governor in Council to forward copy of a letter this day despatched to the Secretary, Army Commission, and to request the earnest attention of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council to the views expressed therein on the danger to the public interests of a measure which, if carried out, may result in grave disasters, should at any time discontent be engendered in the Native Army. I am to request that should any recommendation of the kind be submitted by the Commission for adoption, this decided expression of the dissent of the Government of Madras may be considered with the Commission's proceedings.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Acting Chief Secretary.

CONFIDENTIAL.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Guards.

No. 2688.

To

THE SECRETARY, ARMY COMMISSION,
Simla.

SIR,

I am directed, with reference to your marginal telegram of the 9th September last, to forward a statement drawn up by the Inspector-General of Police, which shows the average number of police employed on jail and civil guards to be 2891 men. There are altogether 251* guards, and omitting the Court guards, which should certainly be retained by the police, there remain 232 guards not in their nature absolutely unfit for the employment of reserve native soldiers. The Police Force now assigned for this duty are supposed to have one night in five in bed, and if sepoys be allowed one

in three there would be required at least 5000 soldiers to take these police duties.

2. These guards are very widely scattered, as every taluk kusbah has a treasury guard, and it would seem to be a serious question for the Military Department how, in such circumstances, sepoys on a "reserve" footing could be collected for the annual training, and how discipline could be maintained at other times, when widely dispersed throughout the country and away from all control or even surveillance of military authorities.

3. But a far more difficult problem is how to replace them when periodically withdrawn for training or if called out for service. Probably the idea is that the Police Force should be reduced proportionately to the sepoy reserve employed; but it is difficult to see how this would be possible in face of the contingency of having to replace the sepoys by police *certainly* for one month in every twelve, and *possibly* for longer periods on emergency. How, again, could efficient discipline be maintained in a station wherein some men were under police regulation and discipline, while others were under a different engagement and condition of service?

4. His Grace the Governor in Council is, therefore, unable to say that such duties could be economically taken by reserve sepoys, and discipline and efficiency maintained amongst soldiers widely scattered not serving under their own officers and liable to be recalled to their colors at the very times when police duties and

Guard.—The Army Commission informed that the Madras Government are entirely opposed to the proposed measure regarding employment of reserve Native Soldiers as police and jail guards, &c., and a copy of this letter forwarded to the Government of India.

OCTOBER.
Nos. 134-140.

G.O. 17th October 1879, No. 2687, 2688, & 2689

Recd.

Encl.

Dated October, 17th.

JUDICIAL.

Oct. of 1879: 31/10/79.

efficiency would become more especially important and heavy. In such an emergency to place jails, for instance, in the hands of raw police recruits enlisted *pro tem.* would be exceedingly hazardous.

5. But on general considerations of State policy it appears to His Grace in Council that, besides the minor difficulties indicated above, it is politically most inexpedient, and would be highly dangerous to employ the same body of men on civil as well as on military duties. At present, little sympathy exists between the police and the sepoy army; they are not influenced by the same considerations; but once sepoys are employed in the various civil departments of the Administration, any discontent or disaffection among the military would necessarily spread throughout the whole Province, and Government would then be wholly dependent on its European Army for the maintenance of order or the suppression of revolt.

6. There is no analogy between a reserve thus formed in this country and a measure of the same kind in Europe, where the Government, the soldiers, and the people form one population. Even in Europe, moreover, soldiers and police are for political reasons kept distinct.

7. The Government of Madras are, I am to say, most decidedly of opinion that the suggestion made in your telegram under reply is dangerous to future peace and security of the Presidency and those of the Empire.

8. The following telegram has this day been despatched to your address:—

"Your telegram, 9th September, about employment of reserve native soldiers. This Government are entirely opposed to the measure. Letter follows with particulars."

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. G. MASTER,

Acting Chief Secretary.

OOTACAMUND,
17th October 1879.

Original

CONFIDENTIAL.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Guards.

No. 2689.

FROM

C. G. MASTER, Esq.,
Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am directed by His Grace the Governor in Council to forward copy of a letter this day despatched to the Secretary, Army Commission, and to request the earnest attention of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council to the views expressed therein on the danger to the public interests of a measure which, if carried out, may result in grave disasters, should at any time discontent be engendered in the Native Army. I am to request that should any recommendation of the kind be submitted by the Commission for adoption, this decided expression of the dissent of the Government of Madras may be considered with the Commission's proceedings.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. G. MASTER,
Acting Chief Secretary.

OOTACAMUND,
17th October 1879.

Govt. of Madras.
JUDICIAL.

To
THE SECRETARY,
ARMY COMMISSION,
Simla.

Dated October, 17th.

Issued

Recd.

Ind.

G.O., 17th October 1879, No. 2689.

OCTOBER.
No. 139.

Guards.—The Army Commission informed that the Madras Government are entirely opposed to the proposed measure regarding employment of reserve Native Soldiers as police and jail guards.

Regd. No.

HOME 1879 DEPT.

[]

From the Government of
Fort St. George.

Dated 17th Oct. 1879.

No

Issued

Enclosures

Recd.

Spare copies

D. No.

Progs.

L. No. 2689.

No.

Forwarding copy of a letter addressed to the
Army Commission on the subject of reserve
Native Soldiers as police and jail guards.

ent.

I am quite willing that
 the objection already made
 to the weight of it. I fully
 acquiesce in it. It is through
 the consideration of
 G.I. as well as the minor
 difficulties it has occasioned
 to me. That my wide
 spread sympathy and
 friendship will be created by
 the measure, between a
 considerable body of
 soldiers & the civil police
 of the country is unquestionable
 for all these at the same time
 to be doing a possible
 amount of danger. While
 I am thus speaking the
 efficiency of the military force

L.H.
 12/10

In addition to the reasons
 adduced by the Insp Gen
 of Police & my Hon^{ble} Colleagues
 there is, to my mind the still
 stronger one, that it is
 inexpedient to employ ^{the same} ~~the~~
~~class~~ ^{only} of men on the civil
 as well as on military
 duties. At present little
 sympathy exists between the
 Police & the Sepoys &
 they are not influenced by
 the same considerations -
 but once Sepoys are employ-
 ed in all the departments
 of the Administration,

2
Any cause which might produce
discontent or dissatisfaction among
the military would necessarily
= be spread throughout the
whole Province - and
Government must be then wholly
= dependent on its European
Army for the maintenance of
order or for the suppression
of revolt.

There is no analogy
between a State thus formed
in this country, and a
measure of the kind in
Europe, where the Government,
and the soldiers, and the
people, are all drawn from

3
the population of the country - and even in Europe the soldiers and
the police are for political reasons kept distinct - I have supposed in
the police and in the Arsenal, and public workshops ^{apparently} as has been
= plotted by the majority of the Commission at Simla, would lead to
one where ^{any day} a train of gunpowder all our Indian & European
by the first feeling of discontent which might influence the minds of the
the army - I consider this suggestion as dangerous to the future

peace and security of the Empire, that I feel for the Government
should follow the matter to be handled and to the
accepted, as if it was indifferent to the disposition of the
measures. - And I rely upon by the following ^{the necessity} one community
the ^{type} in the most formal manner to the Government of India,
with the request that our strong desire may accompany the
Commissioners proceedings. - as far as I am concerned I am

I would reply in some
of Mr. Huddleston's note
but add that this is
unnecessary to say that
such duties could
be taken & discipline
& efficiency maintained
by minor men -
widely scattered
not under their men

ent.

Spain - and to be
with drawn for training
1 month in 12 - when
there would be no
men available to replace
them + have also to be
recalled to their colors
~~at the same time~~
at the very time when
their duties ^{efficiency} become more
especially important and
heavy

-4-
Quite willing that what there here said should go to
the Gov of Spain in the form of a minute of the
Army staff - though a joint representation signed by all the
members of Government would be held to carry greater weight -
B/10

people, are all drawn from

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

No. 2937.

From

The Ag. Inspector General of Police,

Dated

6th October 1899. N^o. 33.

FOR ORDERS.

Says 5000 - as he
reside in the old
town the present
guards; left able to do
hand work - L

Then when L
36 fail guards
189 7 morning 80.
225

The Inspector
General of Police
now states that the
average number of
Police employed on
fail and civil guards,
amounts

amounts to 2891 men.

2. That in towns the general rule is to give a Policeman one night in five in bed. and 14 (1880) but this must I think be retained by the Government. There are also these funds - S. S. funds are paid for by the Dep.

3. In his opinion a much greater number of native soldiers than Police would be required, probably double if not more. but it is not inevitable for the Dep. to pay altogether 232 800. It is not inevitable as before. But very little. E.g. Dingak. Kaska has a drawing.

4. When the depots are out for their annual training. Whether if undertaken by training

Reserve depots this training there must
could be collected for either be some reserve,
the Annual Training or the fails will be
is a question ~~for~~ left unguarded. There
give to Mil. D. would certainly be
to know if collected no Police reserve to
or if called out for fall back upon in
twice they could be the event of the depots
Explained is a civil
question of ~~don't~~ having to join the colors
in low dangers during disturbances.
How discipline is to be
main ~~to~~ among such
scattered Mil. guards
I do not understand
The Blue force now assigned
8/10/79

for the duties numbers
2891 am - the night
in bed" being 1 in 5-

imagines Lepros w/
requires 1 in 3 at least.

Probably 5000 Lepros
w/le required & take
than the duties.

I doubt whether he could
admit the Rice from
in face of the ~~proposed~~
and in giving of having
to replace the Lepros
by Rice, certainly for
1 month in every 12.

C8/10
12/11/10 & possibly exceptionally
or emergency. L.H. 9/10/29.

FOR ORDERS.

naive 11/10

12 13/10

Love our

My dear brother
In the absence
of for me as to the
style of men with
from the army
force hereafter
I sincerely can say
more officially
than to have done
the excellent
in the Probation
of the
to be
man

it.

Every for a perfect
 years, of course they
 and he while he is
 the work we was performing,
 perfectly well in all
 for the most the most
 some of these we must
 better to have enough
 main line of our
 orders as of what
 orders as the done
 known to the
 is in the
 is not the
 the end of the
 we for this
 with him for
 of the

the place part
 under the and
 part under first
 in order in the
 probably was high
 water - the light
 water in the
 order in the
 part in the
 in the
 in the