

Judicial (1895) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No 1240

Dated 13 June 1895

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

REWARDS TO THE MALAPPURAM^P SPECIAL RESERVE

Sanctioning the grant of a month's extra pay to the officers and men of the Malappuram special reserve for the excellent work done by them during the recent Moplah outbreak; and stating that Government would give favourable consideration to a proposal to raise their pay.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	4145		95		20/4	J. S.	27.9.95

13TH JUNE 1895, No. 1240, JUDICIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From M. HAMMICK, Esq., I.C.S., Inspector-General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 10th April 1895, No. 2191.

I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, a letter (to be returned kindly), dated 18th March 1895, from the Superintendent, Malabar, in which he asks that some reward may be granted to the Malapuram special force for their work in 1893 and 1894.

2. I inspected the special force in March this year and found there a general feeling among the men that they had not been treated as well as they should have been in consideration of the work that had been done. The force were out in 1893 nearly seven months and again nearly three months in 1894 and for the whole of that time they only drew twenty days' batta under the rules. In April 1894 they certainly had the greater part of the work to do in connection with the Moplah outrage; they marched where the European soldiers were carried, and after the temple was taken they had the unpleasant duty of carrying the dead in carts some twenty miles for burning.

3. Every one who saw the work of the police during this time says it was excellent and no complaints have been received about it.

4. Following the precedents established in 1885, G.O., dated 21st April 1885, No. 1039, Judicial, I venture to recommend that the men of the Malapuram special force be granted one month's pay as some reward for their good conduct during the pursuit of the fanatics in outrage last year and as compensation for the small batta allowed them under the rules for the periods they were out in 1893 and 1894, and if the Government will be pleased to express its favourable opinion of the work done, this will be much appreciated. I am certain that had there not been a change in the Superintendents in charge of the district, this matter would have been reported upon long ago. Colonel Hole, the Superintendent in 1885, was quick to recommend his men for reward, and it is a matter for regret that on this occasion there has been such a long delay.

5. I do not at present think that there is any necessity for a general increase in the pay of the force. The new lines will be a benefit to the men, and there is not as far as I can judge any difficulty in recruiting for the force. As I have already pointed out the force is a peculiar one and requires special treatment, but as long as the men are rewarded for special work when well done, I do not think it is necessary just now to do more.

6. The expenditure necessitated by the grant of a month's pay to all the men who were out from the reserve during the outrage in 1894 and in 1893 can be met, I think, from savings this year.

ENCLOSURE.

From F. FAWCETT, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Malabar, to the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, dated Calicut, 18th March 1895, No. 389.

The G.O., No. 2186, dated 8th September 1894, which is an epitome of the events in the Moplah outbreak of last year contains no mention of the special police force stationed at Malapuram, the corps which was inaugurated

Reason for sending this report.

specially for the prevention of Moplah outrages, and which was employed with the troops throughout the operations.

More than once since joining the district in August last, I have mentioned (demi-officially) this which seemed to be an omission through oversight, accountable in the several changes in the Police superintendentship of this district; and now that I have had the pleasure of accompanying you through the Moplah country, or rather that part of it which is easily combustible; now that you have seen the country and become acquainted with the necessity for maintaining a well disciplined and reliable police corps at Malapuram, I venture to address you for the purpose of (1) making some record of the work done by the Malapuram special police force during the late outbreak, and (2) representing to you what amounts almost to a claim for some recognition of this work by the Government. At present the only record is this, written in the "detail of duty" book kept by the Inspector in charge: "The special force in a body was ordered out on special duty on Moplah riot from 2nd April till 9th May 1894, therefore no order written."

It was in their Order No. 1727, Judicial, of 1st July 1885, that the Government sanctioned the enrolment of the Malapuram special force for the prevention of Moplah outrages. The number first sanctioned has been since reduced.

Origin of the special force.

It now stands thus:—

One Inspector.
Four European Head Constables, armed with revolvers and swords.
Four Native Head Constables " with snidor rifles.
Forty First-class " " "
Forty Second-class " " "
One Bugler armed with sword.

The outbreak of April 1894 was the first occasion when this force was used in the offensive against the Moplahs—a circumstance which lends some importance to an account of their behaviour in active service.

First time used.

Work done.

Trouble was anticipated and one inspector, one European head constable, two native head constables and thirty constables were marched to Nenmeni on the 12th March 1893. They remained in that neighbourhood until the 27th

Work done.

October 1893, when they were withdrawn to Malapuram. As the question of pecuniary remuneration will be taken up presently, I may interpolate here that the men were paid batta for twelve days only of this period of six months and thirteen days; while all the time they were camping out they had to pay rent for their

Seven months out and twelve days' batta.

huts in the lines at Malapuram, which stood empty. (One day's March out, ten days' halt, one day's March in—fifteen miles—all they are allowed by the Code). The absence of batta, though

2nd April.

the Assistant Superintendent after midnight on the 2nd April, one European head constable and 25 constables started within an hour for Pandikad. At 10 A.M. the Inspector and the remainder of the force (excepting a guard left behind) started about an hour after receiving orders (combination with the detachment involved some delay) and marched to Pandikad, fifteen miles. I omit the burthen of details which have been already given in the Government Order. From this time forward until the affair at Pallikurup, the special force, together with the troops, sought the insurgent Moplahs. There was, however, this difference in their mode of locomotion; while the troops covered almost every march in bandies—all, but a very little of the ground traversed—the special force marched everywhere.

On arrival at Pandikad the special force obtained supplies and carts for the troops who were expected, and after they arrived all started for Wandur, eight miles, and reached it at 3 A.M.,

2nd April.
3rd "

In the forenoon the whole force, troops and

police (the latter in front) went to Kadingal Illum where the Moplahs were, and where they

intended to make a stand; the place was deserted, the Moplahs having just left it, and the whole force returned to Pandikad. On arrival there the special force provided all the guards, for the howitzer belonging to the detachment, the ammunition of the troops, &c., as well as, of course, over their own arms and ammunition.

In the afternoon of the 4th the special force split up, half marching to Angadipuram, ten miles, to meet the detachment from Calicut, the other half remaining with the detachment (of the Dorset Regiment) at Pandikad.

4th April.

The party going to Angadipuram and who were accompanied by Mr. Knapp and Mr. Wilkinson were drenched in rain, and remained wet, having no change of clothes. Early next morning this party of the special force (call it

5th April.

B and the other left at Pandikad A) accompanied the Calicut detachment to Korimpoza, twenty-two miles, halting for a few hours *en route*, and here too the special force provided all the guards; the troops were inside the palace, while the special force men kept guard outside. Next morning, the 6th, this (B) party marched with the detachment to Pallikurup just too late by half an hour.

6th April.

The (A) party which had been left with the Malapuram detachment at Pandikad reached Mannarghat with it on the night of the 5th, and stood with it when the Moplahs came to their death outside Pallikurup temple the next morning. This (A) party marched from Pandikad to Mannarghat on the 5th, twenty-two miles,

5th April.

and during that night provided all the guards—over the District Magistrate, and over the ammunition of the troops, &c. These guards occupied two head constables and eighteen constables out of twenty-five. Next morning at 4 this (A) party marched with the detachment to Pallikurup.

After this there was the unpleasant duty of escorting the bodies to Angadipuram to be burnt in the sub-jail grounds, twenty-five miles distant.

The whole special force and twenty-five soldiers started at 4 P.M. to do this. They reached Mannarghat at 9 P.M., though the distance is but five miles. There were difficulties in the way. Three of the carts were upset, and special

6th April.

force performed the righting and refilling of the carts with the dead.

Halt was made at Mannarghat that night (6th), the special force supplying the guards, which were supplemented by twenty-five soldiers.

The day following there was delay in procuring carts, and Angadipuram (twenty miles) was not reached until 5-45 P.M. The bodies were burnt. The special force were on guard till 11 P.M.

7th April.

The whole of the special force were camped at Angadipuram and Pandikad from the 8th April until the 26th June; and for this halt of two months and eighteen days the men drew just the batta allowed by the Code, viz., two annas a day for the first ten days' halt. On the 26th June the special force returned to Malapuram.

Period of halt after the disturbance.

From the very birth of the outbreak there was much uneasiness and excitement, and also fear on the part of the inhabitants. I need say nothing of fanatic fervour. They were aided to some extent by the local police, but practically all the work of obtaining information of the rebels—no easy task—was done by the special force. Throughout, from first to last, in spite of considerable hardships and difficulties of commissariat from which the troops were shielded, as they were from marching on foot—often with little food, and sometimes with none at all—as after the shooting the food supplied by the Mannarghat Nayar was uneatable and left untouched, in spite of all privation incident to an affair of this kind in the hottest time of the year, the men of the special force behaved with the utmost cheerfulness. There were no complaints. Not a man fell out, in spite of the incessant marching. (I may say that the day's march was not the end of their march. The Nayars, for example, had to go often for two miles and more to the Nayar houses to obtain some food). Their keenness to come up with the Moplahs was as noticeable to the officers of the detachment as it was to the other Europeans who were present, and I do not think it is too much to say that it was only equalled by their splendid marching.

Whenever they marched with the troops they had, much to their disgust, to suit their pace to the latter. It is, to say the least, *very likely*, that if the special force had been allowed to march at their own pace to the Kovingal Illum, they would have reached it in time to prevent the Moplahs leading it. The finale would have been brought about much earlier and, what is more important, the Moplahs would have been shot without (so far as we know) having been blessed.

In the Government Order it is noticed that several shots were fired at the Pallikurup temple before it was hit. But it is not noticed that the shot which hit the mark and which killed one Moplah and forced the others to evacuate it, and thus prevented casualties on our side, was fired by the police. European Head Constable Wigmore is responsible for the shot.

The Government order notices the satisfaction felt by the Government in the work done by various officers, and that one of the detachments of the Dorset Regiment "have been thanked for their services in connection with the suppression of this serious outbreak." But no mention is made of the special force who, it would seem, did not play the smallest part in the operations. It was not so before. In their order, No. 1039, dated 21st April 1885, the Government noted their appreciation of the work done by the Malabar Police (the A Reserve) during the Trikalur outbreak and sanctioned a month's pay to all ranks.

It is not therefore something new for which I ask when I say I hope you will be kind enough to consider whether the Government might not be moved now to give some mark of their approval to the special force for what they have done in last year. The mere entry in their service books of their appreciation by the Government would encourage the men very considerably. But I do not think the mere thanks is sufficient. I think they might well be rewarded with a grant of a month's pay to all ranks. The men have suffered in pocket while encamped out of Malapuram. The rules of the Pay Code do not meet a case of this kind. The emoluments

Proposal to reward the men, giving them a month's pay. Preparation of batta bills would involve very considerable labour.

It allows are not equivalent to the extra expenses involved. The men were forced to remain in one place (as I have shown already) after the finale of the outbreak and, excepting that they were paid batta for the first ten days, they received no extra remuneration to enable them to live out of Malapuram and out of debt. The effect of a grant of the kind would be very good indeed. There should be something to gain through active service, even appreciation, not a clear loss.

Increase of pay suggested.

As this is the most favourable as well as the most suitable opportunity to do so, I venture here to make a proposal to increase the pay of the special force.

But I will premise it with the opinion of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief, General East, who inspected the special force in 1893, so that it may not be on my opinion alone that the value of the special force as a body may rest. He says "their turn-out and drill were good and they marched very well. But what struck me most was the fine physique of the men and their intelligent appearance. They compare very favourably with the men of the finest Punjab Regiments." There is no sign of cessation of Moplah troubles, and as it is highly desirable to maintain the corps in this state of effectiveness, I make my proposal.

In the first place service at Malapuram is very irksome. Drill hours are of the shortest; but discipline must needs be very strict, and the men are never allowed far from the lines. This is tedious. Then the greater number of the men are, and they must be always strangers in the neighbourhood. They have to support people at a distance—for Malabar women never leave their home—and they have to pay for their hut and for their living at Malapuram.

The rate of food is not in the same proportion to labour as it was in 1885. At all events there is not now the same facility in getting the class of men we want as there was; and we must have good men.

Men will submit gladly to exile from their homes for service in Malapuram provided they get some reasonable remuneration. It is not only exile, but there are many other little privileges which service in Malapuram denies. For instance, a man in the A Reserve has many a chance while on escort duty of visiting his home; and though the work in A Reserve is ten times harder than in the special force he would, for the sake of this privilege, be sorry to exchange into the latter.

The discipline of the special force satisfies me fully; nevertheless the men are far from being content and I do not see how they can be made so unless they are given, as a special case, extra pay for their service which for an abundance of small reasons is felt to be so severe that not a man in the corps but would gladly serve in any part of the district rather than in the special force.

I do not think the spirit of discontent will be altogether harmless and I think it should be driven out by the simple process of giving the men an extra Rs. 2 a month all round. That might be the Malapuram allowance.

So far the men. When the force was inaugurated, the pay of the Inspector was Rs. 300; in 1887 it was reduced to Rs. 200 and it is now Rs. 100. I do not think it possible to get the man we want for Malapuram for Rs. 100 a month. I think if Mr. Wiggins cannot be promoted at once, the minimum pay of the Inspector of the Special Force might be raised to Rs. 150.

If these little additions to the cost of the special force be sanctioned, you may, I feel confident, rely on that body as thoroughly reliable and ready at a moment's notice for any emergency.

No. 1118.

Forwarded.

2. I fully endorse Mr. Fawcett's proposals. It was certainly unfortunate that the services rendered by the special force during the last outbreak were not referred to; but on the principle of "better late than never," I trust that Government will do something for it now. Mr. Knapp has told me that the men marched splendidly and behaved excellently in April last, and from all accounts the special force is better all round than a native regiment.

CALICUT,
19th March 1895.

(Signed) H. MOBERLY,
Ag. District Magistrate.

ORDER—dated 13th June 1895, No. 1240, Judicial.

It is much to be regretted that the facts now brought to notice were not reported at the time by Colonel Porteous. The Government now avails itself of the opportunity afforded to place on record its appreciation of the excellent work done by the officers and men of the Malapuram special reserve. As a more substantial mark of recognition for their services, and as in some degree compensation for the losses which they have sustained during the operations connected with the suppression of the recent Mopla outbreak, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of a month's extra pay to all ranks.

2. The Government is disposed to agree with the Superintendent in his opinion that a permanent increase in the pay of the force is desirable, and would be prepared to give favourable consideration to a proposal to raise the pay of European head constables by, say, Rs. 5 *per mensem*, that of native head constables by Rs. 2, and that of ordinary constables by Re. 1. The Inspector-General should reconsider his views on the point, bearing in mind, however, that care must be taken to avoid creating discontent among the men of the A Reserve in Malabar, who might not unreasonably regard as an injustice the grant of increased pay to the special force if, as the Superintendent says, the former usually have much harder work than the latter.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Police.
" Accountant-General.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

Gobt. of {1895} Madras.
JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 13th June 1895, No. 1240.

JUNE.

Rewards to the Malapuram Special Reserve.

Sanctioning the grant of a month's extra pay to the officers and men of the Malapuram special reserve for the excellent work done by them during the recent Mopla outbreak, and stating that Government would give favourable consideration to a proposal to raise their pay.



Inspector

Force was inaugurated, the pay of the Inspector was 300/-; in 1887 it was reduced to 200/-, and it is now 100/-. I do not think it possible to get the man we want for Malapuram for 100/- a month. I think if Mr. Wiggins cannot be promoted at once, the minimum pay of the Inspector of the Special Force might be raised to 150/-.

If these little additions to the cost of the Special Force be sanctioned, you may, I feel confident rely on that body as thoroughly reliable and ready at a moment's notice for any emergency.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your most obedient servant

Harrett

Superintendent of C. C. Malabar

The rest of this letter
is not to be found in
the file 1894
4/17

1082
From,
The Superintendent of Police
Malabar

To,
The Inspector Genl. of Police
Madras.
Through the District-Magistrate.
Dated 18. March 1895

No. 389.

Subject

Submitting Report regarding
Special Force Malabar

Forwarded
2 reply enclosing the
proposals. It was certainly
unfortunate that the
services rendered by the
Special Force during the
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Calicut
19/3/95
G. D. M. B.
As Dist Magr

No wonder — They have
5 Europeans to go with
BS

DEPARTMENT.
No. 2191

CHIEF OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,
Madras, 10 April 1895.

FROM
Mr. Hamrick Esq. ICS.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,

TO
THE Chief Secretary
to Government.

SIR,

Enclosures
one

To be returned kind
I have the honor to submit, for the
consideration of Government, a letter dated
18th March 1895. from the Superintendent,
Malabar, in which he asks that some
reward may be granted to the Malabar
Special force for their work in 1893 & 1894.
2. I inspected the Special force in
March this year and found there a
general feeling among the men that they
had not been treated as well as they
should have been in consideration
of the work that had been done. The
force were out in 1893 nearly seven months
and again nearly three months in 1894
and for the whole of that time they only
drew 20 days batta under the rules.

In

In April 1894 they certainly had the greater part of the work to do in connection with the Moplah outrage; they marched where the European soldiers were carried, and after the temple was taken they had the unpleasant duty of carrying the dead in carts some 20 miles for burning.

3. Every one who saw the work of the Police during this time says it was excellent and no complaints have been received about it.

4. Following the precedents established in 1885 - G.O., 21 April 1885, No 1039, Judicial. I venture to recommend that the men of the Malaparam Special force be granted one month's pay as some reward for their good conduct during the pursuit of the fanatics in outrage last year and as compensation for the small batta allowed them under the rules for the periods they were out in 1893 and 1894 and if the Government will be pleased to express its favorable opinion of the work done, this will be much appreciated. I am certain that had there not been a change in the Superintendents in charge of the district, this matter would have been reported upon long ago. Colonel Hale, the Superintendent in 1885, was quick to recommend his men for reward and it is a matter for

Regret

regret that on this occasion there has been such a long delay.

5. I do not at present think that there is any necessity for a general increase in the pay of the force. The new lines will be a benefit to the men and there is not as far as I can judge any difficulty in recruiting for the force. As I have already pointed out the force is a peculiar one and requires special treatment, but as long as the men are rewarded for special work when well done I do not think it is necessary just now to do more.

6. The expenditure necessitated by the grant of a month's pay to all the men who were out from the Reserve during the outrages in 1894 and in 1893 can be met, I think, from savings this year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedt. Servt.

M. M. M. M.

Inspector General of Police.

12

20/5/95
gratitude of men as for this recognition. W 20/5/95

of services & the grant of a
man the pay. As regards the
proposed increase of pay I
don't think we should do anything in
the face of Mr. Hamrick's opinion,
but I don't know if the Inspector
gets enough.

JG
27/5

I quite agree as to the regret wh.
shd. be expressed as to the good
work of the Special Police having
been overlooked - and we ought
most certainly to record the
appreciation of Govt. of their
excellent service in the late
outbreak - and we shd. give them
a month's pay as compensation for
their loss during the time they
were out.

I quite agree with what the hon.
S. Police says as to increasing
their pay - I would ask the
S. G. to reconsider his views
on this point - stating what
Govt. considers a fair addition
to their present pay. The S. G.
of course has to consider how
this would affect the A Reserve
of Malabar Police - who - to it
is stated, have harder work
generally than the Special Force -
anyway we require good police in
Malabar - & we must not grudge
them good pay.

W
28 May

Grant of reward to the Malabar
- rain special Police force.

FOR ORDERS.

JM

In G. O. 13/6/95
No 1240

21/5
22/5
23/5
24/5
25/5
26/5
27/5
28/5
29/5
30/5
31/5

[G.
24.
600-8395]

Again G.O., dated
Again G.O., dated
Current No.

189 , No.

189 , No.

of 189 , dated from

A - Current No. 1858 of 1895, dated 10 April from S. G. of Police
and enclosures

ORDER. dt 13th June 1895 No. 1240
P.S.

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As in some degree
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2nd April.

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4th April.

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morning this party of the special force (call it B and the other left at Pandikad A) accompanied the Calicut detachment to Korimpoza, twenty-two miles, halting for a few hours en route, and here too the special force provided all the guards; the troops were inside the palace, while the special force men kept guard outside. Next morning, the 6th, this (B) party marched with the detachment to Pallikurup just too late by half an hour.

6th April.

The (A) party which had been left with the Malapuram detachment at Pandikad reached Mannarghat with it on the night of the 5th, and stood with it when the Moplahs came to their death outside Pallikurup temple the next morning. This (A) party marched from Pandikad to Mannarghat on the 5th, twenty-two miles, and during that night provided all the guards—over the District Magistrate, and over the ammunition of the troops, &c. These guards occupied two head constables and eighteen constables out of twenty-five. Next morning at 4 this (A) party marched with the detachment to Pallikurup.

5th April.

After this there was the unpleasant duty of escorting the bodies to Angadipuram to be burnt in the sub-jail grounds, twenty-five miles distant.

The whole special force and twenty-five soldiers started at 4 P.M. to do this. They reached Mannarghat at 9 P.M., though the distance is but five miles. There were difficulties in the way. Three of the carts were upset, and special

6th April.

force performed the righting and refilling of the carts with the dead.

Halt was made at Mannarghat that night (6th), the special force supplying the guards, which were supplemented by twenty-five soldiers.

The day following there was delay in procuring carts, and Angadipuram (twenty miles) was not reached until 5-45 P.M. The bodies were burnt. The special force were on guard till 11 P.M.

7th April.

The whole of the special force were camped at Angadipuram and Pandikad from the 8th April until the 26th June; and for this halt of

Period of halt after the disturbance.

two months and eighteen days the men drew just the batta allowed by the Code, viz., two annas a day for the first ten days' halt. On the 26th June the special force returned to Malapuram.

From the very birth of the outbreak there was much uneasiness and excitement, and also fear on the part of the inhabitants. I need say nothing of fanatic fervour. They were aided to some extent by the local police, but practically all the work of obtaining information of the rebels—no easy task—was done by the special force. Throughout, from first to last, in spite of considerable hardships and difficulties of commissariat from which the troops were shielded, as they were from marching on foot—often with little food, and sometimes with none at all—as after the shooting the food supplied by the Mannarghat Nayar was uneatable and left untouched, in spite of all privation incident to an affair of this kind in the hottest time of the year, the men of the special force behaved with the utmost cheerfulness. There were no complaints. Not a man fell out, in spite of the incessant marching. (I may say that the day's march was not the end of their march. The Nayars, for example, had to go often for two miles and more to the Nayar houses to obtain some food). Their keenness to come up with the Moplahs was as noticeable to the officers of the detachment as it was to the other Europeans who were present, and I do not think it is too much to say that it was only equalled by their splendid marching.

Whenever they marched with the troops they had, much to their disgust, to suit their pace to the latter. It is, to say the least, very likely, that if the special force had been allowed to march at their own pace to the Kovingal Illum, they would have reached it in time to prevent the Moplahs leading it. The finale would have been brought about much earlier and, what is more important, the Moplahs would have been shot without (so far as we know) having been blessed.

In the Government Order it is noticed that several shots were fired at the Pallikurup temple before it was hit. But it is not noticed that the shot which hit the mark and which killed one Moplah and forced the others to evacuate it, and thus prevented casualties on our side, was fired by the police. European Head Constable Wigmore is responsible for the shot.

The Government order notices the satisfaction felt by the Government in the work done by various officers, and that one of the detachments of the Dorset Regiment "have been thanked for their services in connection with the suppression of this serious outbreak." But no mention is made of the special force who, it would seem, did not play the smallest part in the operations. It was not so before. In their order, No. 1039, dated 21st April 1885, the Government noted their appreciation of the work done by the Malabar Police (the A Reserve) during the Trikalur outbreak and sanctioned a month's pay to all ranks.

It is not therefore something new for which I ask when I say I hope you will be kind enough to consider whether the Government might not be moved now to give some mark of their approval to the special force for what they have done in last year. The mere entry in their service books of their appreciation by the Government would encourage the men very considerably. But I do not think the mere thanks is sufficient. I think they might well be rewarded with a grant of a

month's pay to all ranks. The men have suffered in pocket while encamped out of Malapuram. The rules of the Pay Code do not meet a case of this kind. The emoluments it allows are not equivalent to the extra expenses involved. The men were forced to remain in one place (as I have shown already) after the finale of the outbreak and, excepting that they were paid batta for the first ten days, they received no extra remuneration to enable them to live out of Malapuram and out of debt. The effect of a grant of the kind would be very good indeed. There should be something to gain through active service, even appreciation, not a clear loss.

Proposal to reward the men, giving them a month's pay. Preparation of batta bills would involve very considerable labour.

As this is the most favourable as well as the most suitable opportunity to do so, I venture here to make a proposal to increase the pay of the special force.

But I will premise it with the opinion of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief, General East, who inspected the special force in 1893, so that it may not be on my opinion alone that the value of the special force as a body may rest. He says "their turn-out and drill were good and they marched very well. But what struck me most was the fine physique of the men and their intelligent appearance. They compare very favourably with the men of the finest Punjab Regiments." There is no sign of cessation of Moplah troubles, and as it is highly desirable to maintain the corps in this state of effectiveness, I make my proposal.

In the first place service at Malapuram is very irksome. Drill hours are of the shortest; but discipline must needs be very strict, and the men are never allowed far from the lines. This is tedious. Then the greater number of the men are, and they must be always strangers in the neighbourhood. They have to support people at a distance—for Malabar women never leave their home—and they have to pay for their hut and for their living at Malapuram.

The rate of food is not in the same proportion to labour as it was in 1885. At all events there is not now the same facility in getting the class of men we want as there was; and we must have good men.

Men will submit gladly to exile from their homes for service in Malapuram provided they get some reasonable remuneration. It is not only exile, but there are many other little privileges which service in Malapuram denies. For instance, a man in the A Reserve has many a chance while on escort duty of visiting his home; and though the work in A Reserve is ten times harder than in the special force he would, for the sake of this privilege, be sorry to exchange into the latter.

The discipline of the special force satisfies me fully; nevertheless the men are far from being content and I do not see how they can be made so unless they are given, as a special case, extra pay for their service which for an abundance of small reasons is felt to be so severe that not a man in the corps but would gladly serve in any part of the district rather than in the special force.

I do not think the spirit of discontent will be altogether harmless and I think it should be driven out by the simple process of giving the men an extra Rs. 2 a month all round. That might be the Malapuram allowance.

So far the men. When the force was inaugurated, the pay of the Inspector was Rs. 300; in 1887 it was reduced to Rs. 200 and it is now Rs. 100. I do not think it possible to get the man we want for Malapuram for Rs. 100 a month. I think if Mr. Wiggins cannot be promoted at once, the minimum pay of the Inspector of the Special Force might be raised to Rs. 150.

If these little additions to the cost of the special force be sanctioned, you may, I feel confident, rely on that body as thoroughly reliable and ready at a moment's notice for any emergency.

No. 1118.

Forwarded.

2. I fully endorse Mr. Fawcett's proposals. It was certainly unfortunate that the services rendered by the special force during the last outbreak were not referred to; but on the principle of "better late than never," I trust that Government will do something for it now. Mr. Knapp has told me that the men marched splendidly and behaved excellently in April last, and from all accounts the special force is better all round than a native regiment.

CALICUT, 19th March 1895. (Signed) H. MOBERLY, Ag. District Magistrate.

ORDER—dated 13th June 1895, No. 1240, Judicial.

It is much to be regretted that the facts now brought to notice were not reported at the time by Colonel Porteous. The Government now avails itself of the opportunity afforded to place on record its appreciation of the excellent work done by the officers and men of the Malapuram special reserve. As a more substantial mark of recognition for their services, and as in some degree compensation for the losses which they have sustained during the operations connected with the suppression of the recent Mopla outbreak, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of a month's extra pay to all ranks.

2. The Government is disposed to agree with the Superintendent in his opinion that a permanent increase in the pay of the force is desirable, and would be prepared to give favourable consideration to a proposal to raise the pay of European head constables by, say, Rs. 5 per mensem, that of native head constables by Rs. 2, and that of ordinary constables by Re. 1. The Inspector-General should reconsider his views on the point, bearing in mind, however, that care must be taken to avoid creating discontent among the men of the A Reserve in Malabar, who might not unreasonably regard as an injustice the grant of increased pay to the special force if, as the Superintendent says, the former usually have much harder work than the latter.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Police.

Accountant-General.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

Gobt. of {1895} Madras.
JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 13th June 1895, No. 1240.

JUNE.

Rewards to the Malapuram Special Reserve.

Sanctioning the grant of a month's extra pay to the officers and men of the Malapuram special reserve for the excellent work done by them during the recent Mopla outbreak, and stating that Government would give favourable consideration to a proposal to raise their pay.

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
1240

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO

PAPERS NOT FILLED UP, BEING KEPT FOR DISPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

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A = Print in full.
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NOTE FOR THE Under Secretary.

H. M.'s apparently did not
notice your note on the original of
this G.O. in regard to placing para
1 of the order on the Edition table.
Now the H. M. has marked the
paper for E. 7. Orders are solicited
as to whether the paper may be
placed at the disposal of the
press.

H. M.

This is with refd to your slip enclosed
in the original of the G.O. you will find the
original letter from the Secy of Police, Malabar.

which the J. Y. says in his
 letter (1st page of C. No. 1898) should
 be returned. Please send it on
 in continuation of the V.O. But
 the last page of the letter has
 to be copied as the H. M. has
 made a note at foot of the D. M.
 end which also should be copied.

129
 17 July 1905
 Please have the
 copy of the letter filed
 with the original of
 J. Y. C. 1240 of 13/6/95
 Done
 22/7

1240
 13/6/96
 U. C. copy
 please look up the
 original of this. I was
 previously told that this
 was not to go on to the
 S. T. but the H. M. has
 marked it. Refer this
 matter to the U. C. &
 meanwhile I shall keep
 the paper out of the
 S. T. list.
 13/7.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO

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