

(1) Number of pages _____

(2) Date of repair _____

(3) Initials of the Referencer _____

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Judicial - DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	1386-87	Press.
B.P. No.		Mis.
Dated	30-6-1887	197 .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From W. LOGAN, Esq., District Magistrate of Malabar, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Calicut, 5th February 1887, No. 528.

Referring to G.O., Judicial, Mis. No. 211, dated 2nd instant, I have the honor to inform you that the maintenance of a special police force at Malapuram to act in concert with the Europeans is, in my opinion, of *vital importance* to the peace of the district.

2. For, in the first place, its presence at Malapuram economises the use to be made of the European force. In the event of fresh outbreaks, the European force would not take the field until the fanatics had been securely hemmed in by the police, and thus heavy, harassing and *fruitless* marches, like that of Captain Curtis with a portion of his detachment in December 1884, would be obviated. There is no saying what these fanatical gangs may attempt to do in future, now that they have made a departure from their traditional policy of waiting till the Europeans come up and of then making a frantic rush upon the bayonets. They may attempt, for instance, to scour the country, burning temples and houses and doing endless mischief; but with several strong police parties out in pursuit of them and properly handled, it is certain that a minimum amount of damage will be done, for the special police are a splendid body of men under excellent discipline, and their march from here to Trikkallūr temple in December 1884—a distance of considerably over 30 miles—in about 16 hours and without a straggler from the ranks, shows what may be expected of them on such occasions.

3. In the next place, I trust that it may be found possible by means of the police force to suppress some at least of these gangs of fanatics without calling on the Europeans to act at all. I doubt if the police would be strong enough to cope with such a desperate gang as the Trikkallūr gang of 1884. At any rate, both Colonel Hole and I did not care to make the attempt then, and I certainly would not care to do so in future until the Europeans had come up. But I have no doubt that if a well-equipped police party had come up with the Pommundam gang of May 1885, it could have been suppressed without much difficulty.

4. And here comes in the question as to the strength and number of these detached police parties to be sent out to scour the country on the occurrence of these outrages.

5. I fixed the strength of the party originally at 25 men with a European head constable in command, because twenty-six men is, I understand, the regulation size of two ordinary police parties, and because, looking at the strength of the fanatical gangs with which they would be expected to deal—namely, nine in September 1873, twelve in December 1884, and thirteen in May 1885—I thought it best to err (if at all) on the side of safety as to strength, and to make each party strong enough to be able to cope singly with any ordinary gang.

6. In the next place, I fixed the number of such parties at four, or 100 men altogether, with four European head constables and one inspector, aggregating 105 men all told, because I thought it would be necessary to have three parties in the field hunting up the gang of fanatics, and the fourth held in reserve to keep up communications in the field and bring in the earliest information to enable the Europeans to

act with the greatest possible effect. Here again, perhaps, I erred (if at all) on the side of safety.

7. The first question which invariably crops up directly one of these outrages occurs is—Where is the gang of fanatics? In December 1884, a body of *strangers to the locality* made a descent at night on a house in Malapuram actually within sight of the barracks of the European force stationed there. Their movements had been kept so secret that we knew not whence they came, nor whither they meant to go. This particular gang had ramifications all over the country, and I have but little doubt that, if we had not promptly hemmed them in at Trikkallūr, they would have committed further outrages, but in what particular direction it is possible only to guess. *All trace of them was for a time lost* when they left the trunk road No. 6 a few miles beyond Kundotti, for they then dived into a wild jungly country lying between that point and the Beypore river. If there had been a special police force at Malapuram at that time, Captain Curtis' fruitless march up to that point would have been saved, and the police officer in charge would then have separated his men, directing one party towards the west; another, the central one, would have taken up the direct track of the fanatics; and a third would have gone east with orders gradually to close in on the central party if no intelligence was received. In this way the gang must have been hemmed in with the greatest expedition. As it was, we were *remarkably lucky* on that occasion, for though the gang had quitted the trunk road on the early morning of the 27th and all trace of them had been lost, Colonel Hole and I received information shortly after our arrival late that night at Kundotti that the fanatics had taken possession of the Trikkallūr temple, still some 17 miles distant, that same afternoon, and this enabled us by continuing our night march to come up with them next forenoon at 10½ A.M. We cannot depend on having such *luck* in future, and our stand-by on such occasions must be the thorough scouring of the country by the police in all directions. You will note, no doubt, that on this occasion everything was in our favor, even to the extent that the fanatics had started from the immediate neighbourhood of the European barracks and had left a broad trail marked by blood (so to speak) for many miles along the route they adopted. Whereas in May 1885, the earliest information we received was that the gang was bent on again reaching Trikkallūr temple, and we actually despatched from Calicut a party of police to intercept them, though they never came within 20 miles of that place. On this occasion we were again *lucky*, for the gang doubled back to their own country side, and so, after travelling some 30 miles, ran into the arms (so to speak) of the Divisional Magistrate and his party of police (also despatched from Calicut) as they were proceeding to take up their track. If there had been a special police force at Malapuram on that occasion, it is highly probable that the gang would have been hemmed in and perhaps completely suppressed on the very day the outrage occurred. As it was, the gang was not suppressed until the evening of the day following.

8. Under circumstances like these, it is a matter of opinion what the strength and number of the police parties shall be. Would an ordinary party of 13 men, headed by a European head constable, be of sufficient strength? I would certainly prefer to have double that number if I had to deal with a gang of a dozen such desperadoes as composed the Trikkallūr gang, and on full consideration I am of opinion that 26 men should be the minimum strength of any police party *expected to deal with such a gang if met in the open*. It seems to have been determined for financial reasons that the special police force shall be reduced to 60 men. And that being

* Inspector	1
European head constable	1
Native head constables and constables.	25
Total	27

† European head constable	1
Native head constables and constables.	25
Total	26

so, the only thing I can suggest is that the main or *central* police body on such occasions shall ordinarily consist of 27 men as per margin,* that another party of strength as per margin† shall accompany the main body and be detached in small parties to scout on the flanks, but with orders not to attack, and that the remaining 7 men shall simply act as guides and messengers to keep touch with the European force.

9. With such a disposal of the force it may happen that occasionally we shall not be able to suppress these lawless gangs as promptly and effectually as we could wish, but it will be a vast improvement on having no such force at all.

10. *It is never to be forgotten* that the idea that a fanatical gang will be first of all met in the field by their fellow-countrymen, and perhaps successfully suppressed by them without calling in the aid of the Europeans, will detract much from the *éclat* of their exploits, and will tend powerfully to prevent the formation of such gangs.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned is directed to request the Inspector-General of Police to submit two proposition statements for the reorganization of the special punitive police in Malabar. The statements should be for bodies of 80 and 60 men respectively. The Inspector-General is also requested to report how far the cost of this force in the year 1887-88 can be met from savings in the funds already allotted to the Police department.

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

1st March 1887.

From Colonel T. K. GUTHRIE, Inspector-General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 9th March 1887, No. 1049.

I have the honor to forward two proposition statements for police at Malapuram in accordance with reference on C. No. 531 of 1887. The total cost of 80 men, with complement of superior officers, comes to Rs. 16,140,* that for 60 men to Rs. 13,740. I think it most probable the whole of either of these sums may be met from savings. The District Magistrate lays great stress upon the value and necessity of having *four parties* ready to take the field, and with 80 men each party would be sufficiently strong, but with 60 men we should only have three parties available.

ORDER—dated 30th June 1887, No. 1386, Judicial.

The Government direct the reduction of the special police force now employed in the Ernád, Calicut, Walawanád and Ponání taluks of the Malabar district to the following strength:—

Designation.	Pay.
1 Inspector	215
4 European head constables at Rs. 33	140
1 Head constable, higher grade	20
2 do. do. lower do. at Rs. 19	39
40 1st-class constables at Rs. 8	320
40 2nd-class do. at „ 7	280
1 Bugler	10
1 Servant	3
Total .. 91	1,027

The cost will be met from savings on the general Police grant.

2. Having regard to the amount of the fines which have been collected under Act No. XX of 1859, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers it is at present unnecessary to levy any cess in pursuance of the notification under Madras Act No. III of 1882, which was published at page 451 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 7th July 1885.

1st class 3 grade Rs. 15
2nd class 4 grade 12 each } = Rs. 39
V. J. J. 315

Govt. of (1887) Madras.
JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 30th June 1887, No. 1386.

JUNE.

Punitive Police.

Passing orders for reducing the strength of the special police force employed at Malapuram, in the Malabar district, and applying for the sanction of the Government of India to arm them with breech-loaders.

Malabar District Magistrate,
Calicut 6th February 1887

From

W. Logan, Esquire,
District Magistrate
of Malabar.

The Hon'ble H. E. Stokes,
Asst. Chief Secretary to Govt.,
Madras.

Sir,

Referring to G.O. Judicial,
No. 211 dated 2nd Instant, I have
the honor to inform you that the
maintenance of a special Police force
at Malapuram to act in concert with
the Europeans is, in my opinion,
of vital importance to the peace of
the District.

For in the first place its
presence at Malapuram economises
the use to be made of the European
force. In the event of fresh outbreak
the European force would not take
the field until the fanatics had
been securely hemmed in by the
Police, and thus heroic, harassing
and fruitless marches like that of

215-1386-8, 30/6/87

Captain Curtis with a portion of his detachment in December 1884 would be obviated. There is no saying what these fanatical gangs may attempt to do in future, now that they have made a departure from their traditional policy of waiting till the Europeans come up and of then making a frantic rush upon the bayonets. They may attempt for instance to scour the country, burning temples and houses and doing endless mischief, but with several strong Police parties out in pursuit of them and properly handled, it is certain that a minimum amount of damage will be done, for the special Police are a splendid body of men under excellent discipline, and their march from here to Trichkallur temple in December 1884 — a distance of considerably over 30 miles — in about 16 hours and without a straggler from the ranks, shows what may be expected of them on such occasions.

The march continued until July 1885. It must be thought of the River.

3. In the next place I trust that it may be found possible by means of the Police force to suppress some at least of these gangs of fanatics without calling on the Europeans to act at all. I doubt if the Police would be strong enough to cope with such a desperate gang as the Trichkallur gang of 1884. At any rate both Colonel Hale and I did not care to make the attempt then, and I certainly would not care to do so in future, until the Europeans had come up. But I have no doubt that if a well equipped Police party had come up with the Ponnundam gang of May 1886 it could have been suppressed without much difficulty.

4. And here comes in the question as to the strength and number of these detached Police parties to be sent out to scour the country on the occurrence of these outrages.

5. I fixed the strength of the party originally at 25 men with a European Head Constable in command.

because 26 men is, I understand, the regulation size of two ordinary Police parties, and because looking at the strength of the fanatical gangs with which they would be expected to deal. - namely 9 in September 1873, 12 in December 1884 and 13 in May 1885 - I thought it best to err (if at all) on the side of safety as to strength and to make each party strong enough to be able to cope singly with any ordinary gang.

6 In the next place I fixed the number of such parties at four, or 100 men altogether with four European Head Constables and one Inspector aggregating 105 men all told, because I thought it would be necessary to have three parties in the field hunting up the gang of fanatics, and the fourth held in reserve to keep up communications in the field and bring in the earliest information to enable the Europeans to act with the greatest possible effect. Here again perhaps

perhaps I erred (if at all) on the side of safety.

7 The first question which invariably crops up directly one of these outrages occurs is - where is the gang of fanatics? In December 1884 a body of strangers to the locality made a descent at night on a house in Malapuram actually within sight of the barracks of the European force stationed there. Their movements had been kept so secret that we knew not whence they came, nor whither they meant to go. This particular gang had ramifications all over the country, and I have but little doubt that if we had not promptly hemmed them in at Sukkallil they would have committed further outrages but in what particular direction it is possible only to surmise. All trace of them was for a time lost when they left the Trunk Road at 6 a few miles beyond Kundoli for they then dived into a wild jungle country lying between that point and the Beypore river.

there had been a special Police force at Malapuram at that time Captain Currie's frontier march up to that point would have been saved, and the Police officer in charge would then have separated his men, directing one party towards the west, another the central one, would have taken up the direct track of the fanatics, and a third would have gone east with orders gradually to close in on the central party if no intelligence was received. In this way the gang must have been hemmed in with the greatest expedition. So it was we were remarkably lucky on that occasion for though the gang had quitted the trunk Road on the early morning of the 27th and all trace of them had been lost, Colonel Hale and I received information shortly after our arrival late that night at Kundotti that the fanatics had taken possession of the Trikkallur Temple still some 17 miles distant that same afternoon, and this enabled

7 46
us by continuing our night march to come up with them next forenoon at 10 1/2 A.M. We cannot depend on having such luck in future, and our stand by on such occasions must be the thorough scouring of the country by the Police in all directions. You will note no doubt that on this occasion everything was in our favor even to the extent that the fanatics had started from the immediate neighbourhood of the European barracks and had left a broad trail marked by blood (so to speak) for many miles along the route they adopted. Whereas in May 1885 the earliest information we received was that the gang was bent on again reaching Trikkallur Temple, and we actually despatched from Calicut a party of Police to intercept them though they never came within 20 miles of that place. On this occasion we were again lucky for the gang doubled back to their own country side and so, after travelling some 30 miles, ran into the arms (so to speak) of the Division.

Magistrate and his party of Police (also despatched from Calicut) as they were proceeding to take up their track. If there had been a special Police force at Malapuram on that occasion, it is highly probable that the gang would have been hemmed in and perhaps completely suppressed on the very day the outrage occurred. As it was, the gang was not suppressed until the evening of the day following.

8. Under circumstances like these, it is a matter of opinion what the strength and number of the Police parties shall be. Would an ordinary party of 13 men headed by a European Head Constable be of sufficient strength? I would certainly prefer to have double that number if I had to deal with a gang of a dozen such desperados as composed the Likkallu gang, and on full consideration I am of opinion that 26 men should be the minimum strength of any Police party expected to deal with such a gang if met in the open.

1. Inspector
1 European Head Constable
25 Native Head Constables &
Constables
26
1 European Head Constable
25 Native Head Constables &
Constables
26

It seems to have been determined for financial reasons that the special Police force shall be reduced to 60 men and that being so, the only thing I can suggest is that the main or central Police body on such occasions shall ordinarily consist of 27 men as per margin, that another party of strength as per margin shall accompany the main body and be detached in small parties to scout on the flanks, but with orders not to attack, and that the remaining 7 men shall simply act as guides and messengers to keep touch with the European force.

9. With such a disposal of the force it may happen that occasionally we shall not be able to suppress these lawless gangs as promptly and effectually as we could wish, but it will be a vast improvement on having no such force at all.

10. It is never to be forgotten the idea that a fanatical gang will be first of all met in the field.

by their fellow countrymen and
perhaps successfully suppressed
by them, without calling in the aid
of the Europeans, will detract much
from the éclat of their exploits, and
will tend powerfully to prevent
the formation of such gangs.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedt. servant,

Whiggam

District Magistrate.

L. J. V.

211-2-2-87 his
 3285-14-42-88. Onb
 211-1365-27-12-86-22 14
 1218-23-11-86
 1724-1-7-86-11
 1169-74-2-5-86-11
 844-31-3-86-11
 1574-5-12-85-11
 1727-1-7-85-11

Judicial Department

18/11/11

For orders.

Submitted that the reduction of the Force to 60 men be ordered, and that the J.C. be directed to submit a proposition statement, showing rates of pay etc.

HAS
12/2

I submit that the above may be done, but final orders cannot be passed as to the case until the provision contract is settled.

Wly

I am not in favour of going below 80 men. The J. Magr. says 40 think 60 too few. We may call for two proposition etc., for 60 & 80 men respectively & information how far savings will meet the cost. Don't forget to make for brush blades.

1972

C.18/2
R.21/2.

From
The District Magistrate
of Malabar.
To The Chief Secretary
to Government,
Madras.

Dated 5th Feb: 1887.

Recd. 7

Report on the subject of the proposed reduction in the number of men of the Special Police force stationed at Malapuram.

11/2

68



Judicial DEPARTMENT.

No.

Desp 1/3

Official Memorandum.

Ref No 9

Dated the 1st March 1887. C No 531

The undersigned is directed to request the J.C. of Police to submit two proposition statements for the reorganization of the Special Police Punitive Police in Malabar. The statements shd. be for bodies of 80 and 60 men respectively. The J.C. is also requested to report how far the cost of this force in the year 1887-88 can be met from savings in the allot funds already allotted to the Police Dep.

HAS
22/2

M

①
Am. to J. & Pol.

(from volume)

6/10/49

Ref on C No 53108187

SUBJECT.

12/5
21-12-45

For

Account Department.

(19)

CURRENT NO. //

No. 1049.

Chief Office of the Inspector General of Police,

Madras, 9th March 1887.

FROM

Colonel J. K. Guthrie.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,

TO

THE Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort Saint George.

SIR,

Enclosures.
Two.

* Inclusive of
Contingencies &c.

I have the honor to forward two propositions Statements for Police at Malliapooram in accordance with Reference on No: 531 of 1887. The total cost of 80 men with complement of superior officers comes to Rs 16,140, that for 60 men to Rs 13,740. I think it most probable the whole of either of these sums may be met from savings. The District Magistrate lays great stress upon the value and necessity of having 4

parties

parties ready to take the field, and
with 80 men each party would be suffi-
-ciently strong, but with 60 men we should
only have 3 parties available.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

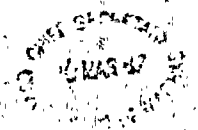
Your most obedient servant
W. P. Muttice. Colonel.
Inspector General of Police.

mt
Ed. R.
Capt. Muttice

531/87 (2)
 211-2-2-87
 1574-5-12-85
 1727-1-7-85
 1899-21-7-85
 1724-1-7-86
 1218-23-4-86
 1167-74-2-5-85
 844-31-3-86
 3285-14-02-86
 1365-27-12-86
 919-9-4-86
 273-28-1-86
 004-1-4-86
 106-31-1-87
 1425-25-5-86
 846-1-4-86

CURRENT NO. 1133
 Judicial (1837) DEPARTMENT

FROM Col. J. H. Guthrie
 INSPECTOR GENERAL
 of Police,



No. 1049.

Dated 9th March 1887.
 Received (1)

No. *[Signature]*

SUBJECT.

Forwards two proposition
 statements for the Primitive
 Police, Malabar District
 in accordance with reference
 No 531 of 1887.

Indial Dept

No.

to the Secretary to the Government of India
 Home Depart

*See revised
 Draft*

Sir, I am directed to request
 that the sanction of the
 Government of India may be
 given to the issue of breech-
 loading carbines or rifles to
 the special police reserve sta-
 tioned at Malapuram in the
 Malabar District.

1. The strength of the force is given in the accompanying statement, and it is requested that the weapons may be of the same pattern as those issued to the Malabar Police Reserve.
2. This Government sanctioned the raising of this special force upon the recommendation of the District Magistrate, Mr Logan, who has had great experience of the Malabar District and possesses an exceptional knowledge of the Mappilla

ple. He urged that it was desirable to use European troops against bands of Mappilla outlaws as little as possible, for the Mappillas consider that great rebat attaches to them by the employment of Europeans against them. Secondly he pointed out that even a Mappilla fanatic would be reluctant to attack a body of men comprising a number of his co-religionists, for while the killing of an unbeliever is a sure pass to Paradise it is, according to the Mappilla belief, equally certain that he who kills a Mussalman will go to Hell. Lastly, Mr Logan laid great stress upon the fact that a body of police thoroughly acquainted with the country and the people can move much more rapidly than either European or Native troops. And inasmuch as it is of the highest importance that these small outbreaks should be put down with the least

possible delay, the value of the power to make long and rapid marches is obvious.

3. It will be seen, from what has been said above, that the duties of this special force are in reality ^{in their ability} rather than Police, so that the objections which exist to the arming of the Police with breech-loading rifles do not apply. On the other hand, the advantages of giving an effective weapon to a force which has to meet the charges of desperate fanatics, before whom sepoys have on several occasions given way, are obvious. The smooth-bore muzzle-loading muskets with which this force is now armed have been found most inefficient. Even in dry weather they frequently miss fire, while during the rains, which are exceptionally heavy in Malabar, no dependence whatever, can be placed on them. The result is that the men have no confidence in their arms, and the renewal of the experiment of employing native

Primitive Police

10.6

The excess of 10000 in the total
will leave the given for Petty
Construction - little provided; as the
Acetfual provision of the 10000 is
quite inadequate & the Board have
sanctioned 47500.

The saving of 15,050 under
item 1 (Army Police charges)
will be more than absorbed by
the heavy reductions made by
the Govt of India under Food.
Provision is made in the
Budget for a recovery of Rs
19,700 under Art III of 1882.

29
Jusl. DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 1133

From

The I.C. of Police

Dated 9th Mar. 1887.

FOR ORDERS.

x Including contingencies.

Col. Cantoria forwards the information required by the Hon. Member. The annual cost of 80 men is Rs 16,140, that of 60 men Rs 13,740^x.

The I.C. has however made no reduction in the no. of either ^{or natives} European, & Constables - and these 8 men are not included in ~~for~~ ^{the} 60 or 80. The latter are all constables. He states that it is most probable that the whole of the ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~either~~ of the above two sums may be met from savings as soon as the no. of men to be retained is definitely decided, a draft letter to India on the subject of breech-loaders will be

Submitted:

(30)

Has

143

1700 men

The amount can be met from savings on the general police grant, and I submit that the proposal to improve the cas may be abandoned for this year. It will probably be unnecessary even to improve it. The whole of the Misklah fines were credited to Govt. in 1886-7 & have since been the balance to credit of Provincial

W.C.

This has been written in the margin of the file as per the order of the P.O. 5th ground in Police

W.C.

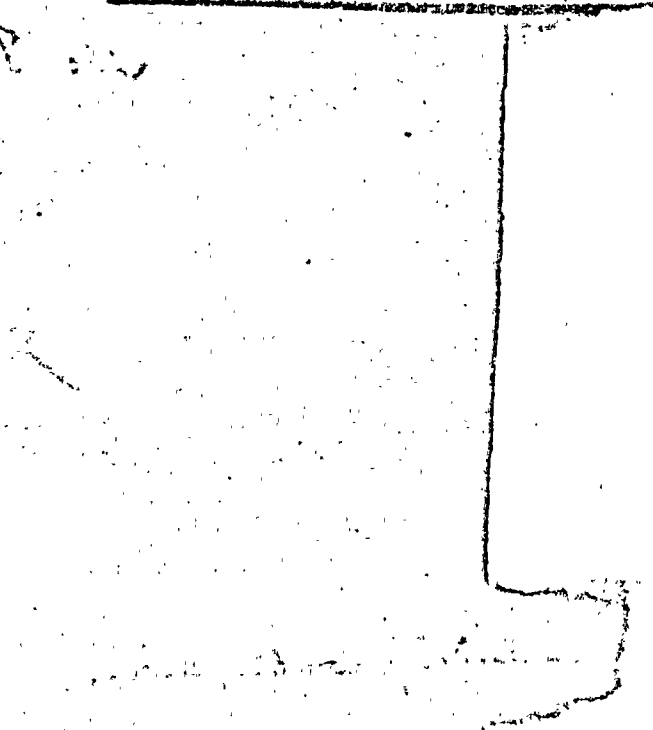
To be over

220/4 R22/4

23/3/87

FOR ORDERS.

Punitive Police



12/11/86/7 p. 25/6/87

[5]

(31)

Judl. Dept.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:-

Again G.O., dated 188 , No. 531 of 1887, dated 5th Feb from the D. Mag. Malabar
Reference on above 1st Mar. - Chief. S.G. Police

Current No. 1133 of 1887, dated 9th Mar. from S.G. Police

Order 30 June/87 N. 1386

The Govt. direct the reduction of the Spl. police force now employed in the Emad, Calicut, Waluvannad and Ponani Taluk of the Malabar Dt. to the following strength:

Designation		Pay
1	Inspector	R 215
4	European H ^d Const. @ Rs. 140	140
1	H ^d Const. Higher Grade	20
3	Lower - @ Rs. 13	39
40	1 st Class Const. @ R 8	320
40	2 nd " " " R 7	280
1	Bugler	10
1	Servant	3
Total		91
		R 1027

The cost will be met from savings on the general police grant.

2. Having regard to the

Amount of the fines which
 have been collected under
 Act no. XX of 1859, H.E. the
 at present
 Genl C. considers it is un-
 necessary to levy any cess
 in pursuance of the Act
 under Madras Act. no. III of
 1882, which was published
 at p. 451 of Part I of the Fort
 St. George Gazette of 4th July 1885.

3. The Govt. of India will
 be requested to sanction the
 arming of the Spl. force
 with breech-loaders.

H.S.
 29.4

DM

To the D^r Magistrate, Bangalore
 - 14. 4. 1886
 - 15. 4. 1886
 - 16. 4. 1886
 - 17. 4. 1886

Desp 2
 15/

N 1387 H 30 June 1877

Group letter order
 6 Copies sent
 18/7

To the Secretary to the Govt.
 of India, Home Dept

I am directed to state that
 the Govt. has decided to make
 the special body of police which
 has been employed at Malabar
 Museum in the Malabar
 District since the last May
 outbreak a permanent ad-
 dition to the police force
 in that district. The strength
 is now to be reduced from
 100 to 80 constables, with but
 10 constables to be as shown
 in the enclosed statement.

MM
 29 June

2. I am now to request the
 sanction of the Govt. of India
 to the issue of breech loading
 carbine rifles of the same
 pattern as now shown
 to the rest of the police force
 in the district.

3. H.E. the G. in C. is aware
of, and shares, the views
of the Gov. of India as to the
undeniability of extending
the use of breach loading
Infantry regiments by the
constabulary; but the case
of this force is ^{quite exceptional} ~~entirely distinct~~
and the measures which have
led to the issue of them ~~lead~~
to the ordinary Police ~~Force~~
of the Malabar apply ^{with equal if not greater force} ~~equally~~
to the extension of it which
the Gov. have deemed it
prudent to make, in ^{detachment of}
the Malabar ~~force~~ ^{force} on
a permanent footing.

4. The Marshal as viewed has much more of a military character than the ordinary Police force and is kept in a high state of efficiency to enable it to meet the duties in the

suppression of outbreaks of
 Mappilla fermentation when
 it may be at any moment
 called on to perform. The
 smooth bore muskets with
 which the Mullapins are
 furnished are now armed
 have been found most efficient.
 They rain fire furiously
 even in dry weather & in
 the rain, excepting being
 in Malabar, no dependence
 whatever can be placed on
 them. ~~It is very true that~~
 even men armed in such
 a way can hardly be
 expected to stand the charge
 of disciplined formations before
 whom regular troops have
 on several occasions given
 way. The object of the exer-
 cise of the increased employ-
 ment of ^{natives} ~~of~~ police against
 Mappillas is to minimize

3016

36

Penitentiary Police

the employment of European
soldiers; both in order to spare
the latter & also to banish
the desires of their families
to join Paedro at the hands
of the white men. The new force
comprises a proportion of ~~both~~
Maffillas, whose families
of their own ^{free} ~~own~~ ^{will} ~~will~~ ^{are} ~~are~~ ^{inclined} ~~inclined~~ ^{to}
attack, & being thoroughly
acquainted with the country
the people can more easily
gain information of their
riches — a matter of great
importance in their outbreaks
— than either native or European
troops.

5. But to make them ^{really} useful
they must be well armed, as
well as well drilled; and H.E.
the G. in C. Thompson earnestly
believes that the Govt of India
will accord the ~~provisional~~ ^{Sanction}
now sought.

WCS

(37) //

Special Police Reserve at
Malapuram

No.	Designation.
1	Inspector.
4	European Head Constables.
1	Head Constable, Higher Grade
3	Head Constables, Lower "
40	1 st class constables.
40	2 nd " "
1	Bugler
Total	
90	

224/5
225/6

30TH JUNE 1887 187, JUDICIAL.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LETTER—from

THE CHIEF SECRETARY

GOVERNMENT OF
FORT ST. GEORGE,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am directed to state that this force of police which has been employed at last Mapilla outbreaks, a permanent strength is however to be reduced head constables, &c., as shown in the

decided to make the special body of the Malabar district, since the police reserve in that district. 80 constables, with inspectors,

2. I am now to request the sanction of this force of breech-loading carbines the rest of the police reserve in the district

Government of India to the issue of the pattern as now allowed to

3. His Excellency the Governor of the Government of India as to the use of rifled weapons by the constabulary; the reasons which have led to the issue of Malabar apply with equal, if not the Government have deemed it prudent to on a permanent footing.

of, and shares, the views of the use of breech-loading, which is quite exceptional, and the ordinary police reserve extension of it which the Malapuram detachment

4. The Malabar reserve has much police force, and is kept in a high state of the suppression of outbreaks of Mappillas called on to perform. The smooth-bore now armed have been found most inefficient in weather; and in the rains, exceptionally be placed on them. Men armed in such charge of desperate fanatics before who given way. The object of the experiment against Mappillas is to minimize the order to spare the latter, and also to banish at the hands of the white men. The native whom fanatics of their own creed hesitate with the country and people, can more easily a matter of great importance in these our troops.

other than the ordinary to meet the duties in any moment the Malapuram force is frequently even in dry dependence whatever can be expected to stand the on several occasions employment of native police can soldiers, both in fanatics to gain Paradise tion of Mappillas, acquainted quicker—European

2 30TH JU

5. But, to make them drilled, and His Excellency the Government of India will

OOTACAMUND,
30th June 1887.

Spe.
Designation.
Inspector
European head constable
Head constable, higher
Do. do. lower
First-class constables
Second-class do.
Bugler.

JUDICIAL.

ist be well armed, as well as well
will therefore earnestly hope that
now sought.

honor to be,
Sir,
most obedient servant,

Ag. Chief Secretary.

Malapuram.

	No.
1	1
4	4
1	1
3	3
40	40
40	40
1	1
Total	90

Reg. No.

HOME 1887 DEPT.

[]

From the Government of
Fort St. George.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

Letter, 30th June 1887, No. 1387.

JUNE.

Punitive Police.

Applying for sanction to arm the special police force employed at Malapuram, in the Malabar district, with breech-loaders, for reasons urged.

ORDINARY, PRINTED.

Full
DETAILS
G.O. DATED 30 June 1897
No. 1386-87.

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Retained for signature.

Despatched in print.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Punitive Police - 120

orders for reducing the
strength of the special
police force employed
at Malapparam in the
Malabar district and
applying for the same to
of the Govt. of India -
arm them with breech-
loaders.