

Public Works (1896) Department.

G.O., No. 2844 W

DATED 2^d October 1896

[Despatch Abstract.]

Road Survey work in Malabar: Forwarding
to S.E. W. for the guidance of Mr R. S. Paterson
who has been posted for Special — extract para 10
of an order about to issue in the Judicial Dept
regarding the opening up of the wild country
occupied by the Mappilla Community, by a system
of roads.

Public Works
Judicial (1896) Department.

8736
CURRENT No. 4039

N.

From P.W.D.

Order No. 1935

Returned to the P.W. with a
proof copy of the go. on the Maffela
outbreak, para 10. of which
contains the information required.

No. 12428

Dated 8th
Received 9th 30 } Sep: 26.
Registered 14th 30
Enclosures 3
Spare copies. 1

Map 2
25-9-96
Kranis
Asst. Secretary

as to the amount of
25-9-96
to P.W. with proof.
See 25

SUBJECT.

Requesting he may
be supplied with
papers re the construction
of certain roads in
Malabar in Ananday
Hilly.

81435
of the office note
copy sent to Revenue Dept
16/9

18/9/96
Re submitted to the U.S.
May this be sent to the go. on Maffela outbreak
returning from the P.W. & a copy of this office note has
as directed been com. to the P.D. for papers re the Ananday Hills

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	1402	publ.	27.7.26
	788	"	30.4.26
1242	D. P. 2. 26.		

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

Ootacamund, 8th September 1896

OFFICE NOTE.

From

The Joint Secretary,
P. W. Dept.

To

The Chief Secretary.

Under instructions from His Excellency the Governor, I am proposing for the approval of Govt. the posting of two officers, one for the survey of a road in Malabar, and the other for the survey of a chat road in the Anamalai Hills. I shall be obliged if you will be so good as to supply me with any papers on the subject of these two roads which may be before Government in order that I may issue instructions for the carrying out of the

The favour of a very
early reply is requested.

J. H. Campbell Esq. R.E.,
Joint Secretary.

Head Office
NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY.
R. D.

Are there any papers in your
Dept about this please?

128
9/9/96

In connexion with the lease of
the Mamalai forest it has been
decided that the tracing of a
main road on the Sivamoor side
should be undertaken in
the Public Works Dept but the
S.P. has not yet issued. Nothing
is known about the road in Malabar.

C.D.
10/9/96.

Read 6 p.m.
128
10/9/96

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

(Note the current will come here.)

READ—also the following papers:—

- Minutes A and B by His Excellency the President in Council, dated 7th August 1896.
- Minute by the Honourable Mr. H. W. Bliss, C.I.E., dated 15th August 1896.
- Minute by the Honourable Mr. J. Grose, C.I.E., dated 18th August 1896.
- Two minutes by His Excellency the President in Council, dated 23rd August 1896.
- Minute by the Honourable Mr. J. Grose, C.I.E., dated 27th August 1896.
- Minute by the Honourable Mr. H. W. Bliss, C.I.E., dated 27th August 1896.

ORDER—No. , Judicial, dated September 1896.

The papers read above relate to the Mappilla outbreak which occurred in east
Ernad in the Malabar district in February and March last.

2. The circumstances attending it are sufficiently exhibited in the reports of
Mr. Winterbotham and the local officers.

3. The immediate causes of the rising are, as usual, obscure. The delay in the
collection of the fines inflicted on account of the outbreak of 1894 appears to have
been due rather to the elaborated nature of the principles upon which they were
assessed than to any fault or negligence of the local officers, but in any case it is clear
from paragraph 45 of Mr. Winterbotham's report of the 5th of May last, read above,
that this delay in no way operated as a cause. Should the levy of fines be considered
necessary in the case of future outbreaks, the more summary methods of assessing
them, suggested by Mr. Winterbotham in paragraph 46 of his further report, should
be adopted. Fanaticism, rendered possible and strengthened by the presence of
poverty and the absence of education and civilization, appears to have been the main
reason which occasioned the disturbance, and such matters as Kochu Kaiyan Mussaliar's
resentment at his treatment by the Tuvur adigari's brother, and the removal of the
so-called prayer-shed at Paiyanad are clearly rather pretexts to justify fanaticism
than actual immediate causes of the outbreak.

4. The action of the District Magistrate, Mr. Hewetson, in ordering the troops
to fire upon the fanatics at the Manjéri temple (which before full information on the
subject was submitted appeared to require justification) has been shown by the
reports since received, and especially by Mr. Winterbotham's letter of the 10th
April, to have been warranted not only by the dictates of prudence but by the
provisions of the law. It was known to him that, when outbreaks of this sort occur,
the Mappilla fanatics go out with the set purpose of obtaining eternal bliss by death,
and resolved to die, but before dying to kill as many infidels as they can; and that
no Mappilla gang has ever surrendered. In this particular case, the gang, after
committing murder, arson, desecration and robbery, had taken their stand in a temple
which had been similarly occupied before and where a gang in 1849 had two
actions with the troops and killed or wounded three officers and twelve privates
before it was finally destroyed. On the opposite side of the temple to that on which
Mr. Hewetson and Captain Chadds approached it by a forced march was the Taluk
Cutcherry. It was quite near to the temple and in it were a treasury, several fugitives

and twenty soldiers. Mr. Hewetson knew that the fanatics had fired on this place without provocation and that they had been called upon to surrender, but had refused to do so. He had been informed, also, that the little body of soldiers at the Taluk Cutcherry was hard pressed, was short of ammunition and had lost two men already. When Mr. Hewetson, with Captain Chadds and the troops, came within sight of the temple, they found that there was a deep valley between them and it, and that if they descended into this valley they would lose the advantage of their position, which was on the brow of a hill overlooking the temple, and expose themselves to great danger from such a rush as these gangs always make. They saw, too, that if they lost time in parleying the gang might descend on the Taluk Cutcherry, and annihilate the soldiers and fugitives who were there. Under these circumstances Mr. Hewetson was justified in attacking the gang as he did. The effect of the attack was disastrous to the gang, only two of them having been captured alive; many more would have been so taken but for the fact that some of the gang were brutal enough themselves to put an end to the lives of their comrades, wounded and unwounded alike. Mr. Hewetson acted then and throughout the outbreak in a manner which merits the approval of Government, and it is without doubt largely due to his successful management of the affair that matters were prevented from assuming a far more serious aspect than they actually did.

5. The Government now proceeds to deal with the most important of the questions raised in these papers, namely, the steps which should be taken in view to checking the recurrence of risings of the nature of that which occurred in February last.

6. The first point to be considered is the punishment which should be awarded to the amshams in which the outbreak occurred or from which the rioters came, and to those persons who were concerned in it and who are now under arrest. It has been usual in the case of previous similar occasions to levy from the amshams which were in any way concerned the compensations and fines, the infliction of which is authorized by section 9 of Madras Act XX. of 1859. The opinions recorded in the reports read above are not entirely unanimous on the question whether this course should, in the present instance, be persevered in; but His Excellency the Governor in Council has, after full and careful consideration of the matter, arrived at the conclusion that to do so on this occasion is undesirable. Two of the main considerations which have influenced this decision are the facts that far less sympathy with the fanatics was exhibited by the Mappilla community generally during the recent outbreak than on former occasions, and that the levy of fines tends to accentuate the poverty of this class in the eastern portion of the Ernad and Walavanad taluks which appears to be one of the main, if not the main, predisposing cause of fanaticism in that part of Malabar.

7. The cases of the thirty-six persons who were originally arrested in connection with the outbreak, and who are referred to in the District Magistrate's letters of the 2nd and 8th of May read above, will now be dealt with. Of these, No. 21, Chakala Kunnan Kunhiyan, has since died.

Nos. 13, Nariramparambath Ossan Moidin Kutti, 20, Arakkuparamban Avulla, 22, Ossan Unnien, 28, Tayyil Alivi, 29, Kundur Ayammad Kutti Mulla, and 30, Maliyakkal Moyan Kutti, have already been released by the District Magistrate. The Government approves his action. The District Magistrate recommends that Nos. 33, Peedikaparamban Marakkarutti, 34, Thechiyolan Unni Ayamed, and 35, Kannummal Ahmed, should be set at liberty. The Government concurs with him in this opinion and he has already been instructed by telegraph to release them immediately. No. 23, Mattummal Moidin, will be deported from Malabar under the provisions of the Mappilla Act XX. of 1859 and Regulation II. of 1819 and detained in the Reformatory School at Chingleput until he is 18 years of age. His case should then be specially reported to Government. In the meanwhile, the usual half-yearly reports required by the Regulation must be furnished to Government by the Superintendent of the school through the Director of Public Instruction. The boy should be separated, as far as possible, from the other Mappilla boy who is already confined in the school for connection with the outbreak of 1894.

Nos. 1, Kochu Kayyan Moidin Kutti Mussaliar, 2, Kappa Kannan Mootha, 3, Pottammal Unni Mammad, 4, Alingal Aidru, 5, Aruviralan Mootha, 6, Cheruman Raman, 7, Puzhuthini Kunhayu, 9, Kuttipuliyar Ahmed, 10, Mattummal Veeran, 16, Pappadathil Mammu, 18, Kazhu Kunnumel Chek Kutti, 19, Parakkadan Ahmed Haji, 24, Kaithavalappan Kunholan, 25, Aruviralan Athoyi, 26, Naipadath Kunhaman, 27, Ambat Aidros, and Koyithodi Ahmed, whose case is dealt with in Mr. Hewetson's letter, Ref. on C. No. 1188, dated 19th May 1896, will be deported and detained in jail under the provisions of the Mappilla Act XX. of 1859 and Regulation II. of 1819 pending the pleasure of Government. The Government considers that the case of Nos. 1—5, 7, 10 and 27 can only be adequately met by their confinement in a jail outside the limits of this Presidency, and the Government of India will be at once addressed in view to ascertaining whether accommodation for them in such jails can be made available. The others, Nos. 6, 9, 17, 18, 19, 24, 25 and 26 and Koyithodi Ahmed will be detained in jails within the Presidency.

Nos. 12, Veluthedath Moidin, 14, Chittirampalli Mootha, 15, Konnath Pari, 16, Talakkolath Ahmed, 31, Kottapadan Mammi, and 32, Pottayil Mammad Mussaliar, will be deported from Malabar and detained under police surveillance, though not in custody, in districts on the East Coast. Orders will hereafter be issued as to the jails in which those of the above persons who are to be detained in jail will be kept and as to the towns in which the remainder will be required to reside. The case against No. 11, Karangadan Ayamed, is doubtful, and he should be released. The evidence against the Tuvur Tangal, Kottakuth Imbichi Koya Tangal, is not strong, and in consideration of this and of the fact that six months have now elapsed since the outbreak, the Government is of opinion that he should not be arrested. The complicity of No. 8, Kuttapuliyar Moidin Kutti, turns upon the proof of his presence at Arimbra Nair's house at a certain time. Further evidence upon this point should be taken from others of those who were present at the house and a report submitted to Government. The District Magistrate will report, after the lapse of six months, whether it is, in his opinion, safe to allow No. 6, Cheraman Raman, and 32, Pottayil Mammad Mussaliar, to then return to Malabar.

8. The Government now proceeds to consider what measures are practicable to remedy the condition of the Mappillas in east Ernad and Walavanad. It has already been stated that their poverty and want of education and civilization operate as predisposing causes to the fanaticism which is so rife among them, and any remedies must have for their object the improvement of education and the advancement of civilization among them and such enhancement of their material prosperity as it is possible to attain by action on the part of Government. The insecurity of land tenure under the janmi system, which is referred to in the reports read above, has no doubt operated to a considerable extent to prevent the agricultural Mappillas in the south-east portion of Malabar from maintaining that material prosperity which has rendered outbreaks on the sea-coast—a matter of the past. The question of the revision of land tenures in Malabar is one bristling with difficulties. It is now under consideration in the Revenue Department, and Government is unwilling in the meantime to undertake any piecemeal legislation such as that referred to in paragraph 53 of Mr. Winterbotham's letter of the 5th of May last. His suggestions will, however, be transferred to that department for consideration and disposal in connection with the subject of Tenancy Law in Malabar, and it will be requested to expedite, as far as possible, the settlement of the question therein alluded to.

9. With regard to education, special efforts have in recent years been made to encourage its spread in the Mappilla country. Mappillas have been included in the "backward classes" and enjoy the privileges conferred upon such communities by the Grant-in-Aid Code. After the outbreak of 1894, a Sub-Assistant Inspector of Mappilla Schools and two Inspecting Schoolmasters were appointed to supervise the education of this class on the West Coast, and a number of primary schools intended for Mappillas exclusively were opened there at the cost of Provincial funds. The Director of Public Instruction will be requested to report the degree of success which has attended these measures. A Mappilla scholarship scheme has also been brought into force. The Government is inclined to doubt whether this scheme altogether meets the objects for which it was intended. The scholarships are awarded on the

results of the Matriculation, Lower Secondary and Primary examinations, but there seems reason to believe that very few indeed of the Mappilla schools have yet succeeded in reaching even the primary standard, and it is therefore a matter for question whether the scholarships are really of use in encouraging education among Mappilla boys. The Director of Public Instruction will consider whether it is not advisable to grant the scholarships to pupils of lower standards, to multiply them considerably, and to restrict them entirely to Mappilla boys in the eastern part of Ernad and Wala-vanad, and report the result. It is certain, however, that whatever steps be taken to facilitate its spread, education must necessarily operate with exceeding slowness in raising the Mappillas as a community. The difficulties explained in paragraph 50 of Mr. Winterbotham's later report, and the importance assigned by all Mappillas to religious, as opposed to secular, teaching, must always obstruct the rapid spread of the latter.

10. After full consideration of the subject the Government is disposed to rely, for the raising of the Mappilla community of the portion of Malabar where risings almost invariably take place, mainly upon the opening up of the wild country in which they reside by means of a system of roads. History is full of instances of the civilizing effect of these, under not dissimilar circumstances. The President of the District Board has already been requested in G.O., No. 1299 L., dated 17th July 1896, to submit, at the earliest date, estimates for repairing the broken bridges on roads No. 57 (Tirur to Malappuram) and No. 55 (Manjéri to Manarghat), and it appears from his letter No. A, dated 13th July 1896, read above, that one of the bridges on the latter of these is already under re-construction. In the same letter he states that a road from Kutlangadi ferry, near Malappuram, to Pandikad *via* the Pandalur hill has already been surveyed and that its estimated cost is Rs. 15,500. Neither Mr. Winterbotham nor Mr. Fawcett appear to regard a road from Malappuram to Pandalur as necessary, though the former recommends the construction of a road from Pandalur to Pandikad and the latter one from Pandalur to Mudikod. The Collector should, accordingly, report whether the road in question will take the place of any, and if so, which of the roads which have been suggested in the papers read above, or if it is required independently of them, and if so, why. In the meantime the estimates for it and for the bridges above referred to should be scrutinized in the Public Works Department, to which the Collector should send them, and the propriety of granting an allotment from Provincial funds for carrying out these works speedily will thereafter be considered. The Public Works Department will also be requested to state whether it can spare an Assistant Engineer to survey and prepare estimates for such other roads in that part of the country as are most urgently called for. It appears to the Government on perusal of the report of Mr. Fawcett read above, of Mr. Winterbotham's letter of the 5th of May last, and of the report from the District Board already referred to, that roads (1) from Melatur through Karuvarakundu to Kalikavu and thence to Nilambúr, (2) from Kannipuramba police station on road No. 50 to Ariakode *via* Tirukkalliyur, and (3) a road from Pandikad through Tavor to Karuvarakundu should first be considered. The Public Works Department will accordingly be requested to prepare and submit to Government estimates for these three roads. The question whether the roads to be constructed should be executed by the Public Works Department or by the District Board will be determined hereafter. But it appears to Government to be indispensable that the undertakings should be kept, as far as possible, out of the hands of contractors and be carried through departmentally. It is very desirable that the money spent upon them in paying for labour should pass, as far as possible, into the hands of the Mappillas who live in the country through which they will run and who appear at present to habitually earn a labour wage which is far below that ruling in other parts of the Presidency, and which is insufficient to keep them from grinding poverty. If necessary, the assistance of the Revenue Department should be obtained to collect and concentrate the labour which is required.

11. Certain improvements in the arrangements existing in the special police force and the reserve in Malabar appear to be called for. The Inspector-General of Police supports Mr. Fawcett's proposals that three new police stations should be established—one each in Kalikavu, Karuvarakundu and Chambrasser. The Inspector-General will be requested to report more fully upon the necessity for this.

measure. It is not understood how, station at Chambrasseri could serve arms, also, the police in these stations break and could not do more than collect purpose it does not seem necessary to or to keep in them so considerable Inspector-General's suggestions in his water bottles, and khaki and serge cloth ernment also agrees with him that the ment of ammunition in the special force. The entertainment of a permanent es and kit while on the march similarly Superintendent of Police will now be incur such unusual expenditure while plies for his men locally when transp each man should be able to carry with In the unlikely event of more than themselves should be detailed as carries subject of signallers will be deferred the subject which the Inspector-General Mr. Winterbotham's suggestion in par of dark lanterns should be provided for General of Police for disposal.

5

These stations are to be kept without arms, the a guard for the adigari's house. Without would be useless in the suppression of any out- et and communicate information. But for this establish three new stations in so small an area strength of constables as is proposed. The ter of the 9th of June last regarding boots, ng are approved and sanctioned. The Gov- is no immediate necessity to raise the allot- nd reserve from 100 to 150 rounds per rifle. ashment of porters for carrying ammunition ears to be in excess of requirements. The horized, in the event of another outbreak, to the march as may be necessary to buy sup- is impracticable. As regards ammunition difficulty 60 or more rounds in a bandolier. quantity being required, a few of the men of what is needed. Further orders on the receipt of the definite proposals upon Police promises to submit to Government. graph 56 of his letter of the 5th of May that marching will be transferred to the Inspector-

12. It remains to express the than efforts in the prompt suppression of this of Government to the various officers whose which arise from it, are deserving of outbreak, and in dealing with the questions and experience of the district have been commendation. Mr. Winterbotham's judgment and he executed the difficult and trouble of the greatest assistance to the Government, itude and ability. Mr. Hewetson's some work allotted to him with much prompt- noticed, and Mr. Gillespie appears to successful conduct of affairs has already been the outbreak and in the inquiry which rendered him much assistance both during Ernad, appears to have acted very jud followed it. P. Kunjayan, Sub-Magistrate of arresting the four men suspected of ciously and promptly at the outset of affairs in well aided by Moussa Kutti, the adigari originating the affair (a duty in which he was ance in the course of the inquiry held of Wandur) and to have been of much assist- has placed on record separately its subsequent to the outbreak. The Government special police force and the reserve. appreciation of the excellent behaviour of the ranks of both bodies who actually took gratuity of one month's pay to the men of all as a mark of this appreciation, and t part in suppressing the outbreak is sanctioned and constables referred to in paragraph grant of the rewards to the head constables is approved. The special force is already of Mr. Hammick's letter of the 9th of June allowances which are paid to it, and the distinguished from the reserve by the local entiation is not desirable. The praise Government is of opinion that further differ- very largely due to the efforts and exorthy conduct of the police is without doubt Wilkinson and Cardozo. Mr. Fawcett ple of their officers Messrs. Fawcett, Bidie, and his subsequent thorough inquiry devotion to his duties during the outbreak of every commendation. The Govern to the circumstances attending it are deserving borne by the Superintendent of Police ent has perused with pleasure the testimony lent work performed by Inspector Chand Inspector-General of Police to the excel- with regard to this officer, which is su, Kutti. The recommendation of Mr. Fawcett (T) uted by Mr. Hammick, has been noted.

Extract.)

To the District Magistrate, Malabar.
 „ Collector, Malabar.
 „ Inspector-General of Police.
 „ „ of Prisons.
 „ Commissioner of Police, Madras.
 „ Director of Public Instruction.
 „ Accountant-General.
 „ Public Works Department.
 „ Educational Department.
 „ Revenue Department.
 „ Financial Department.
 „ Public Department (with reference to

Copy to Mr. H. M. Winterbotham, I.C. (paragraph 12).
 „ to Mr. J. Hewetson, I.C.S.
 Editors' Table.

Chief Secretary.

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