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R E T U R N .

**EAST INDIA
(MYSORE GOVERNMENT).**

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 August 1878.*

[*Price 2s.*]

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EAST INDIA (MYSORE GOVERNMENT).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 14 August 1878;—for,

“ COPY or EXTRACTS of CORRESPONDENCE between the Secretary of State
for *India* and the Governor General, regarding the Re-establishment of a
NATIVE GOVERNMENT in *Mysore*, by the time the Maharajah shall come
of Age (in continuation of Parliamentary Papers, of Session 1867).”

India Office, }
August 1878. }

EDWARD STANHOPE,
Under Secretary of State.

(*Mr. Torrens.*)

Ordered. by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 August 1878.

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provided for in the budget, and the pay would be approximately Rs. 600 monthly, or Rs. 7,200 per annum.

(Signed) J. L. PEARSE, Colonel,
C. S. MONCRIFF, Major.
R. C. STEWART, Major.
H. HUDSON.
T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY.

21st January 1878.

REMARKS by the GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The General Committee consider the 3rd proposal the best under present circumstances, and the one least likely to injuriously affect existing interests; and are further of opinion that, when the armed Barr guard in each taluk is made up to 13 men, or a total of 1,200 men to taluks and districts, 500 men of the present police may be absorbed without any detriment to efficiency.

(Signed) J. L. PEARSE,
President.

Enclosure 21 in No. 5.

APPENDIX A.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENTS.

PRESENT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Heads of Disbursements.	Amount.	Amount.	Heads of Disbursements.	Amount.	Amount.
SCHEDULE 1.—PROPOSITION 1.	Rupees.	Rupees.		Rupees.	Rupees.
500 Silledars at Rupees 30 each, including cost of supervision, 15,000 × 12.	1,80,000		3 Regiments of Silledar Horse, or Native Cavalry, including breeding establishment.	4,65,934	
1,000 sepoy of the Barr to be absorbed into the Police Force at Rupees 10 each, including cost of supervision, 1,000 × 10 × 12.	1,20,000		4 Battalions of Barr or Native Infantry.	2,64,984	7,30,918
Saving, exclusive of Sowar and Barr establishments dealt with under Proposition 3, Schedule III.	—	3,00,000 4,30,918			
		7,30,918			7,30,918
SCHEDULE 2.—PROPOSITION 2.					
2 regiments of Silledars at 300 each = 600 × 26 = 15,600 × 12.	1,87,200				
Two-thirds of the present cost of officers and breeding establishment.	1,04,703				
1,000 sepoy of the Barr to be absorbed into the Police Force at Rupees 10 each, including cost of supervision, 1,000 × 10 × 12.	1,20,000				
Saving, exclusive of Sowar and Barr Cutchery establishments.	—	4,11,903 3,19,015	Present cost of Cavalry and Infantry, as detailed in Schedule I. above.	—	7,30,918
		7,30,918			7,30,918
SCHEDULE 3.—PROPOSITION 3.					
3 regiments of Sowars at 250 each, or 750 Silledars at Rupees 26.	2,34,000				
Officers, &c, same as at present.	1,57,054				
1 regiment of Barr of 500—one-fourth of the present cost.	—	3,91,054 66,240			
1,200 Barr transferred at Rupees 10, including supervision.	1,20,000				
Deduct pay of 500 police absorbed.	39,000				
One Military Assistant and Deputy Inspector-General of Police at Rupees 1,600	19,200	81,000			
Office establishment - - -	15,000		Pay of Military Assistant - - -	16,000	
Travelling allowance - - -	3,000		Establishment - - - - -	30,592	
Repairs of arms and accoutrements - - -	5,000		Military stores - - - - -	10,235	
” of buildings - - - - -	2,500		Construction and repairs - - -	15,000	71,827
Military stores, half of the present establishment.	5,117	49,817			
		5,88,111	Deputy Inspector-General of Police and establishment.	—	21,834
Saving - - - - -	—	2,36,468	Present cost of Cavalry and Infantry as detailed in Schedule I. above.	—	7,30,918
		8,24,579			8,24,579

Enclosure 22 in No. 5.

APPENDIX B.

NOTE by MAJOR R. C. STEWART, Military Assistant, on the Deputy Accountant-General's recommendations.

MR. HUDSON'S recommendations are :—

1st. To break up the local military force, and to absorb the Silledar Horse and Barr into the local police ; retaining 50 sowars in each district, or a total of 500 sowars in the province, and 700 or 1,000 armed foot police in addition to the present rural force.

2nd. To absorb the office of Military Assistant.

It is right that I should bring to the notice of the Committee those points which it appears advisable they should be made aware of, when discussing their recommendation for reduction of the local force to meet the expenses incurred by famine.

When the necessity for reformation of the local troops was submitted by Sir R. Meade in 1873, the Government of India, in acquiescing thereto, called for a reduction, and laid down the following principle upon which the future strength of the local force should be regulated.

The British Government having taken upon itself the defence of the State, the future strength of the local troops should not exceed that required for—

1st. The internal administration of the State.

2nd. The dignity of the sovereign.

3rd. The subordinate co-operation with British troops.

With these principles in view, the Chief Commissioner recommended the reduction of the Silledar Horse to 1,000 horsemen. The Barr it was not considered possible to reduce so long as the men were employed upon the multifarious duties which now occupy the entire strength ; but Sir R. Meade considered it possible at a future period, when some of the guard duties could be taken by the police, to reduce one regiment of Barr.

These proposals were sanctioned ; the reduction of the Silledar Horse was effected ; a system of instruction was established to bring the reduced force to that state of efficiency which the Government of India required ; the reduction of the Barr was held in abeyance,

Whatever effect these changes had upon the men's minds, they were accepted for the most part without murmur, or rather, I should say, without the murmurs reaching the ears of Government.

The orders of the Government were as final as any orders could be, and had special reference to the time when the country should be handed over to Native Rule.

Famine having now rendered large reductions in all department of the State absolutely imperative, it is recommended by the Deputy Accountant-General that the military department shall be disestablished ; thereby effecting a reduction of four and a half lakhs yearly in the expenditure of the State.

This sum is nearly half the whole estimated savings on reductions in all other departments put together.

Nearly all the civil departments are recommended to be somewhat reduced, but the one singled out for disestablishment is the most ancient, and the one that most affects the people of the country.

In discussing their recommendation, the Committee will have to consider how the famine has effected the three principles laid down in 1873, for regulating the future strength of the Silledar Horse and Barr ; and I now wish to refer specially to the Silledars, leaving the question of the Barr to be referred to later on.

1st. As regards the number required for internal administration, the following queries present themselves :—

Will the internal administration of the State require fewer sowars hereafter than formerly ? Has the famine shown the inutility of sowars ?

2nd. The dignity of the sovereign.

Is the State no longer able to support a sufficient force of horse to maintain the dignity of the Raja ? Is a party of 50 horsemen in future to be considered sufficient for the ceremonials and the escorts of the Raja ? Is there, or is there not, an element of discontent and future discord between the Raja and the British Government in thus depriving him of the small army which all Indian princes have about them ; he, the Mysore Raja, having a rank as high as other princes in India ?

3rd. The subordinate co-operation with British troops.

The British Government alone can reverse the policy inaugurated in 1873. For four years the State has been put to some expense in the re-organization of the local troops; the force has undergone considerable labour in endeavouring to prepare itself for subordinate co-operation with British troops. Does the Government of India now relieve the Mysore State from the obligation of maintaining these troops? Is the Government prepared, just as it might reasonably hope they would be of some use, to forego for ever the advantage of having at any moment at its disposal three regiments of cavalry for which, so long as they remain within Mysore, it (the British Government) pays nothing?

The Government of India alone can decide on these points.

The Committee might also refer to the treaties bearing on the subject. The Government of India has declared that the obligation on the part of the Mysore State to maintain a body of horse can be temporarily excused at the pleasure of the British Government; but in no paper have I yet found it asserted by the British Government that it claims a right to disestablish this force at its pleasure.

There is one point of view not yet touched upon in connexion with the treaty, *i.e.*, that from which the sovereign of the country will probably look upon it when he is on the throne. The obligatory maintenance of a body of horsemen has for three-quarters of a century been faithfully adhered to by the Mysore State.

The late reduction in accordance with the views of the paramount power has been acquiesced in. Will the sovereign, even in the temporary depression of his country, acquiesce in the dismemberment of the whole of his military force? Can the treaty be broken without the consent of both contracting parties? The additional articles requiring the maintenance of the horse were drawn up in 1807 to modify and define Article III. of the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799. Can these additional articles be placed in abeyance without, in the first place, re-drafting the 3rd Article of 1799, and without the consent of the party most interested, *viz.*, the Raja of Mysore?

In the above remarks I have endeavoured to bring to the notice of the Committee those facts and matters which they should be acquainted with in considering this subject; but I have refrained from stating my opinion as to the feasibility or otherwise of the measure. Having pointed out the difficulties to be encountered, I am prepared to discuss them.

The exigencies of the occasion, I perceive, are very great, the necessity for a sacrifice somewhere is very apparent, and to the Mysore Government the Military Department certainly offers the most attractive source in which to hope for retrenchment.

It ought not, I think, to be lost sight of, however, that this proposed measure of retrenchment affects a great portion of the populace, and that all measures of retrenchment affecting the people, while they lighten financial pressure, aggravate national distress. The Committee must not suppose, because the reduction of 1873 was carried out without apparent difficulty, that the force readily accepted it; and that, on this occasion, a similar measure can be repeated with a like result.

The Government then held out inducements to the men to get land in the province, and many left the service with the intention of acquiring a plot near their villages; but I am in a position to state that, in many instances, those hopes have not been realized.

Whatever the financial pressure may now be, and however necessary it may be to provide funds by reducing the military force of Mysore, the Committee should know that such a measure must carry with it heart-burnings, disappointment, a sense of wrong, and ultimately poverty to many most respectable families, whose ancestors entered into the Mysore service in the wars of the last century, and whose descendants have known no employment but that afforded them as officers and men of the Silledar Horse.

The proposed measure can only be adopted with the above results.

I wish to add a few words regarding the contemplated reduction of the Barr, which is not kept up by treaty, and which can never be considered of any use for subordinate co-operation with British troops owing to the inferior arms and organisation.

This being the fact, it remains for the Committee to consider whether or not the internal administration of the State, as well as the dignity of the sovereign, does or does not require some force of regular local infantry in the province, independent of the police force. The Barr, it is to be remembered, has traditions of as long standing as

those of the Silledar Horse, and has afforded employment to men of a more idle and more turbulent class.

(Signed) R. C. STEWART, Major.

19th January 1878.

Enclosure 23 in No. 5.

APPENDIX C.

NOTE by the MILITARY ASSISTANT on the REDUCTION of the LOCAL FORCE.

IN my former note of the 12th instant I laid before the Committee the present position of the local force with reference to recent orders of Government and treaty obligations.

I now submit those reductions which it appears possible to effect.

I annex a statement (Appendix D.) showing the number of Barr now employed on duties ordinarily undertaken by the police.

The total is 1,262; but this number is 180 in excess of what is required in the normal condition of the country when the jails are not so full as they now are. Thus, there is a total of Barr employed on police duty of 1,082.

The police, being unarmed, cannot take these duties; it follows, therefore, that the Barr must continue to perform them as Barr or as armed police.

It is possible to reduce some of the armed guards as per margin, and, with some arrangement at district head-quarters, a few other reductions might be made there also. On the whole, a total of 1,000 armed police should suffice in the province.

If the above number of Barr were transferred to the police, it would effect a saving in the Barr estimates of about Rs. 1,32,000.

The proportion of police in Mysore, as compared with those in the Madras Presidency, appears excessive. The following figures are taken from the Administration Report of 1875-76:—

Madras.

Police to population in rural parts - - - - 1 to 1,672
Police to area, 1 to 6 square miles.

Mysore.

Police to population in districts - - - - 1 to 1,198
Police to area, 1 to 6 square miles.

The Mysore police is unarmed; if, therefore, 1,000 Barr are formed into an armed police, it appears as if a corresponding decrease in the unarmed police force can be made.

Thus the saving to the State would be—

Barr 2 battalions, with regimental organisation transferred to police	-	-	-	-	-	Rupees.
Unarmed police	-	-	-	-	-	1,32,000
						1,12,000
						<u>2,44,000</u>
Cost of 1,000 armed police, with complement of non-commissioned officers, say	-	-	-	-	-	1,20,000
						<u>1,24,000</u>
Total saving	-	-	-	-	-	<u>Rs. 1,24,000</u>

I do not see how this proposed force of armed police could undertake treasure and prisoners' escorts in addition to the above duty; but I think that the Mysore police, or a portion of them, should be drilled and armed, and do this work as is done in the Madras Presidency.

There remains the question of retention of some of the regular infantry of Mysore as such. Sir R. Meade considered in 1873 that one of the four regiments might hereafter be reduced, thus retaining three, or a total of 1,500. I am of opinion that not less than two battalions should be maintained on the old organisation.

These two battalions would undertake treasure escorts when necessary, all honorary guards, and be at the disposal of the Government of the province.

The reduction of the Silledar Horse is a very serious matter.

Starting upon the principle laid down by the Government of India in 1873, I am of opinion, that in ordinary times even, it is advisable to have a considerable number of sowars to aid the internal administration.

I think that the numbers required for the Raja's dignity should be proportionate to the force allowed to other princes of a like rank; and, as regards the subordinate co-operation with British troops, that force was brought to its lowest limit in 1873.

(Signed) R. C. STEWART, Major.

19th January 1878.

Enclosure 24 in No. 5.

APPENDIX D.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM OF THE BARR GUARDS OVER JAILS, TREASURIES, &C.

No.	Names of Jails, Treasuries, &c.	Numerical strength of Men.		Number of Guard.		Remarks.
		Present strength.	Usual strength.	Present strength.	Usual strength.	
8	District Jail - - -	432	252	54	31½	Kavaledurga Taluk, 2 Guards.
8	District Treasuries - - -	152	—	19	—	
69	Taluk Treasuries - - -	582	—	72¾	—	
7	Munsiff Court Treasuries - - -	28	—	3¾	—	
7	Engineering Department Treasuries.	28	—	3¾	—	
5	Special outpost Guards - - -	40	—	5	—	2 Chamrajnagar Temple. 1 Yelwal. 1 Bimdipur. 1 Sivasamudra Jahagir.
	Total - - -	1,262	252	157¾	31½	

STATEMENT OF BARR GUARDS OVER the JAILS, TREASURIES, &c., in the PROVINCE OF MYSORE, as they stood on the 8th January 1878.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Present strength of the District Jail Guards	District Treasuries.	Taluk Treasuries.	Munsiff Court Treasuries	Treasuries of the Engineering Department	Special Outpost Guards.	Total number of Men.	Total number of Guards	Usual strength of the Jail Guards before Famine.	Total number of usual Guards.	REMARKS.
Ashtagram -	Mysore - - -	40	24	88	—	4	40	196	24½	40	5	
	Hassan - - -	24	16	78	4	4	—	126	15½	16	2	
Nagar -	Shimoga - - -	88	24	78	4	4	—	198	24½	56	7	
	Kadur - - -	28	12	52	4	4	—	100	12½	24	3	
Nundydroog	Chitaldroog - - -	32	24	68	—	—	—	124	15½	12	1½	
	Bangalore - - -	124	16	72	8	8	—	228	28½	72	9	
	Kolar - - -	56	20	82	—	—	—	158	19½	16	2	
	Tumkur - - -	40	16	64	8	4	—	132	16½	16	2	
	Total - - -	432	152	582	28	28	40	1,262	157¾	252	31½	

Enclosure 25 in No. 5.

MINUTE by J. D. GORDON, Esq., on the POLICE ORGANISATION in MYSORE.

The Government of India, in Foreign Department letter No. 13 (Judicial), dated 29th January 1875, sanctioned an *ad interim* police scheme for this province at a