INDIA

Area .... 4,675,000 sq. km.
Population (VI. 1933) .... 361,254,000
Density per sq. km. .... 77.3
Length of railway system (31. III. 1931) .... 68,044 km.

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

The armed forces of India are the army, the air force and the navy; they are under the Army and Marine Department.

The army consists of the following forces:

1. Regular British forces;
2. Regular Indian forces;
3. Auxiliary force;
4. Indian territorial force;
5. Indian army reserve;
6. Indian States forces when placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

The regular British forces are composed of units of the British service. No individual British service unit is located permanently in India; units of the British army are detailed for a tour of foreign service of which the major part is, as a rule, spent in India. In the case of the infantry, for example, one battalion of a regiment serves in the United Kingdom and the other overseas.

The regular British forces in India are the cavalry, infantry, artillery, engineers, tank corps and air force. Since 1921, a proportion of Indian combatant ranks has been included in British infantry battalions. Up to 1921, the combatant personnel had been entirely British.

In the artillery, Indians are employed as drivers and artificers (horse and field artillery), or as drivers, gunners and artificers (pack artillery), or as gunners and artificers (garrison artillery), or as gunners only (coast artillery).

The Royal Air Force in India is part of the Indian Imperial Defence Force and, in this respect, is placed under the Commander-in-Chief in India.
The regular Indian forces are the cavalry, infantry and pioneers, signal services, medical services, Army Service Corps and mechanical transport service, etc.

Besides the regular Indian forces, there exists an Indian army reserve consisting of the reserve of Indian cavalry, artillery, sappers and miners, Indian signal corps, Indian infantry and pioneers. The Indian army reserve includes also the reserve of Gurkha groups, the reserve of the Indian Army Service Corps and the special reserve of the Hazara pioneers. Besides the Indian army reserve there is an Indian supplementary reserve consisting of technical personnel needed to complete the effectives required for the army on general mobilisation.

The auxiliary force was established in 1920. Membership is limited to European British subjects. It constitutes a potential reinforcement of the regular army, and its units may be called out or embodied for local service only. Units of the auxiliary force are under the command of the local military authority. The auxiliary force comprises all branches of the service: cavalry, artillery, infantry, engineers, railway troops, Army Service Corps, medical corps, etc.

The Indian territorial force consists of three main categories: provincial battalions, which may be regarded as the second line of the regular Indian army and may be required to serve anywhere in India, and even beyond, in an emergency; the university training corps, which are recruited from the staff and students of Indian universities and are mainly educational and have no liability for service; and the urban units which have a limited liability for service confined to the province in which they are located.

The Indian States forces consist of the military forces raised and maintained by the rulers of Indian States at their own expense and for State service. A staff of British officers is provided for these forces; the officers give advice in the organising and training of the troops of the different Indian States.

I. Army.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

I. The India Office.

The Secretary of State, as one of His Majesty's Ministers, has a special authority and responsibility in regard to the military administration in India.

The Secretary of State's principal adviser on Indian military affairs is the Secretary in the Military Department of the India Office.

The post is filled by an officer of the Indian army of high rank; he is usually a lieutenant-general—with recent Indian experience. The Military Secretary is assisted by one first-grade staff officer, selected from the Indian army.
2. The Governor-General in Council and the Legislature.

The superintendence, direction and control of the civil and military government of India is vested in the Governor-General in Council, who is required to pay due obedience to all such orders as he may receive from the Secretary of State.

The Viceroy’s Executive Council exercise in respect of army administration the same authority and functions as they exercise in respect of other departments of the Government; in the first phase of the representative institutions conferred upon India by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme, army expenditure and the direction of military policy have been excluded from the control of the Legislature.

3. The Commander-in-Chief and Army Member.

The next authority in the chain of administrative arrangements is the Commander-in-Chief, who by custom is also the army member of the Viceroy’s Executive Council. All the work connected with the administration of the army, the formulation and execution of the military policy of the Government of India, the responsibility for maintaining every branch of the army, combatant and non-combatant, in a state of efficiency, and the supreme direction of any military operations based upon India are centred in one authority—the Commander-in-Chief and army member.

In addition, he administers the Royal Indian Marine and the Royal Air Force in India.

4. Army Headquarters.

The Army Headquarters Staff is the staff of the Commander-in-Chief in India. The officers appointed to the Staff are specially selected officers, taken normally from among those who have graduated at the Staff College at Camberley or Quetta.

There are the following branches of the Army Headquarters: the Military Secretary’s Branch, the General Staff Branch, the Adjutant-General’s Branch, the Quartermaster-General’s Branch, the Master-General of the Ordnance Branch and the Engineer-in-Chief’s Branch.

The General Staff deals with military policy, with plans of operations for the defence of India, with the organisation of the army, etc.

The General Staff Branch is divided into: (1) Directorate of Military Operations, (2) Directorate of Staff Duties and (3) Directorate of Military Training.

The Adjutant-General’s Branch deals with all matters appertaining to the raising, organising, and maintenance of the military forces, the peace distribution of the army, etc.

The Adjutant-General’s Branch comprises: (1) Directorate of Organisation, (2) Directorate of Personal Services, (3) Directorate of Medical Services, and (4) Judge-Advocate-General’s section.

The Quartermaster-General’s Branch is responsible for accommodation, supplies of all descriptions, land and sea transport, veterinary, post services, remounts, and all questions connected therewith.
The Quartermaster-General's Branch comprises: (1) Directorate of Movements and Quartering; (2) Directorate of Supplies and Transport; (3) Directorate of Farms; (4) Directorate of Veterinary Services, and (5) Directorate of Remounts.

The Master-General of the Ordnance Branch comprises: (1) Directorate of Artillery; (2) Directorate of Ordnance Services; (3) Directorate of Contracts; (4) Directorate of Ordnance Factories.

5. THE ARMY AND MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Army and Marine Department deals with all army services proper, and also the administration of the Royal Indian Marine and the Royal Air Force in India, in so far as questions requiring the orders of the Government of India are concerned.

6. THE MILITARY COUNCIL.

The Military Council is an advisory body, constituted for the purpose of assisting the Commander-in-Chief in the performance of his administrative duties.

It is composed of the Commander-in-Chief as President, and the following members—namely: the Chief of the General Staff (Vice-President), the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Master-General of the Ordnance, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department, the Financial Adviser, Military Finance, representing the Finance Department of the Government of India, and the Under-Secretary of the Army Department (Secretary).

MILITARY TERRITORIAL AREAS.

Indian territory is divided in four commands, each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, and one independent district.

Each command includes a certain number of districts. There are six districts of 1st class and eight districts of 2nd class.

The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of each command is responsible for the command, administration, training and general efficiency of the troops stationed within his area, and also for all internal security arrangements.

Administration of Districts: In those districts in which war formations are located the district commander is also the commander of the war formation. In order to ensure continuity of administration in the event of the war formations proceeding on active service, the staff of a district is so constituted in time of peace that a proportion is available to remain behind on the outbreak of war to carry on the duties required for internal security and for the administration of the district.

The details of the organisation are given in the table below.
COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.
(January 1935.)

I. HIGHER UNITS.

Indian Troops.

(1) Northern Command:
   2 cavalry brigades;
   3 infantry brigades;
   7 covering troops brigades;
   4 brigade areas.

(2) Western Command:
   2 infantry brigades;
   2 independent brigade areas.

(3) Eastern Command:
   1 cavalry brigade;
   4 infantry brigades;
   2 brigade areas, of which 1 independent.

(4) Southern Command:
   1 cavalry brigade;
   3 infantry brigades;
   2 brigade areas, of which 1 independent.

(5) Burma Independent District:
   1 brigade area.

2. ARMS AND SERVICES.

I. Regular British Forces.

Cavalry.

There are 5 British cavalry regiments in India (average strength of regiment, 572 men).
Each regiment comprises a regimental headquarter (containing a machine-gun troop) and 3 sabre squadrons.
Each sabre troop has 3 sections, and each Hotchkiss-gun troop is equal to 3 guns.

Infantry.

The present number of British infantry battalions in India is 45 (average strength of battalion, 883 men). Each battalion is linked to a battalion of the same regiment in the United Kingdom.
The infantry battalion comprises: Headquarter wing comprising 4 anti-tank weapons; 1 machine-gun company (6 sections, comprising 12 Vickers guns); 3 rifle companies. Each company has 8 Lewis guns.
Artillery.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Four independent batteries. Each battery is armed with six 13-pounder guns.

Field Horsed Artillery. Higher and Lower Establishment Brigades.—Five brigades on higher, four on lower establishments, each consisting of headquarters and 4 batteries (2 batteries of six 18 pdr. and 2 batteries of six 4.5" howitzers on higher establishment and 2 batteries of four 18 pdr. each and 2 batteries of four 4.5" howitzers on lower establishment).

Field Mechanised Artillery.—One brigade consisting of headquarters and 4 batteries (2 batteries of 4 18-pounder guns each and 2 batteries of 4 4.5" howitzers each).

“A” Field, Brigade Indian Regiment of Artillery, consisting of field batteries-four.

Royal Field Artillery, Ammunition Columns.—Two divisional ammunition columns are maintained for the artillery of the first and second divisions, and 1 field ammunition column. All these units are mechanised.

Mountain and Light Artillery.—Six brigades, each consisting of headquarters, 1 British (light battery) and 3 Indian mountain batteries, each of four 3.7" howitzers; also 1 unbrigaded battery.

Medium Artillery.—Two brigades, each consisting of 3 batteries (2 batteries of six 6" howitzers and 1 battery of four 60-pounder guns).

Anti-Aircraft.—One battery (8 3-inch guns).

Heavy Artillery.—Two batteries.

Frontier Brigade.—One corps manning 15 posts.

The posts are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Post</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kohat</td>
<td>Peshawar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arawali</td>
<td>Hindubagh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thal</td>
<td>Malakand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaman</td>
<td>Shagai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chakdara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fort Sandeman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fort Lockhart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Razani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Damdil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Saidgi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Idak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The corps is responsible for manning the armament allotted for the defence of these posts.

Artillery Training Centres.—One centre for Indian ranks of horse, field and medium artillery, and another centre for Indian ranks of light and mountain artillery. These centres were created for the recruitment and training of Indian personnel required for batteries.
Tank Corps.

3 light tank companies;
5 armoured car companies.
Each tank company is armed with 25 tanks.
Each armoured car company is armed with 16 cars.

Engineers.

The engineers include 4 branches:
(1) Field units;
(2) Work services;
(3) Defence lights;
(4) Transportation.

Field Units.—The field units consist of 4 field troops, 17 field companies, 4 divisional headquarters companies and 4 army troops companies. The units form part of the 3 corps of sappers and miners.

Air Force.

1 headquarters, R.A.F., at Simla-Delhi.
1 group headquarters at Peshawar with two wing stations, each comprising two bomber squadrons at Risalpur and Kohat, and one army co-operation squadron at Peshawar.
1 wing headquarters, R.A.F., at Quetta with two army co-operation squadrons.
1 army co-operation squadron at Ambala.
1 aircraft depot at Karachi.
1 aircraft park at Lahore.
1 aircraft depot, Drigh Road.
1 R.A.F. hill depot located at Lower Topa during the summer months only.

Air Material.

(1931.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Horse-power (nominal)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>53,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>8,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>42,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>196</td>
<td>103,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The establishment of the Royal Air Force in India provided in the budget estimate for 1934-35 is 168 officers, 1,123 airmen, 158 Indian ranks and civilians and 459 followers.

Services.

Royal Army Service Corps.
Royal Army Medical Corps.
The Army Dental Corps.
Queen Alexandra’s Imperial Military Nursing Service.
Queen Alexandra’s Military Nursing Service for India.
Royal Army Veterinary Corps.

II. Regular Indian Forces.

Cavalry.

The present number of Indian cavalry regiments is 21 (arranged in seven groups). Each regiment comprises a headquarters wing (including a machine-gun troop and three squadrons).

Infantry.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active battalions</th>
<th>80</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gurkha battalions</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training battalions</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The organisation of an infantry battalion other than training battalions is built up on the basis of a section, the smallest unit of men, which is commanded by a naick or lance-naick, the junior non-commissioned officers in the battalion. A section consists of from 8 to 11 men.

A platoon comprises 4 sections. In the infantry, 3 of these are rifle sections and 1 a Lewis-gun section. In the pioneers, all four are rifle sections. The platoon is commanded by an Indian officer (jemadar or subadar).

The company comprises 4 platoons.

There are 4 companies in each infantry battalion.

The total infantry reserve establishment (for 79 battalions) is 22,120 (class C). Reserve service for Gurkhas is voluntary, their reserve establishment being 2,000.

Signal Services.

The Indian Signal Corps comprises a signal training centre, 2 corps signals, 4 cavalry brigade signal troops, 4 divisional signals, 3 district signals and 1 signal section.

In addition, there is an Army Signal School, which carries out the training of regimental signalling instructors, and of personnel for wireless units, respectively.

Medical Services.

The medical services are organised into (I) British military hospitals, (II) Indian military hospitals and (III) Indian hospital corps (5 companies).

There are 23 hospitals first class, 24 second class, 45 third class, 38 fourth class and 30 fifth class.
Army Service Corps and Transport Service.

The Indian Army Service Corps is constituted in two main branches—namely:

(a) Supply: 17 companies.
(b) Animal transport and mechanical transport units (40 animal and 18 mechanical transport companies).

Ordnance Services.

The ordnance services may be broadly described as the agency whose duty it is to supply the army with munitions of war, such as small-arms, guns, ammunition and other equipment of a technical military character, and also, under an arrangement introduced in recent years, with clothing and general stores other than engineering stores.

There are 6 arsenals and 5 ordnance depots.

Remount and Veterinary Services.

(a) The Remount Service.—The department is organised on lines corresponding to the remount service in the United Kingdom.
(b) The Veterinary Service.—The army veterinary services are responsible for the welfare of the animals of the army, about 69,000 in number.

It is organised in 70 veterinary hospitals, 10 sick-lines and 12 sections.

AUXILIARY FORCE.

After the war, the question of universal training for European British subjects came up for consideration, and it was decided that in India, as elsewhere in the Empire, the adoption of compulsory military service would be undesirable. It was recognised, however, that India needed some adequate auxiliary force, if only on a voluntary basis, that could be trained to a fairly definite standard of efficiency; and in the result, an Act to constitute an auxiliary force for service in India was passed in 1920. Under this Act, membership is limited to European British subjects. The units comprising it are liable to be called out, or embodied for local service only, thus constituting a potential reinforcement to the regular army.

The auxiliary force comprises all branches of the service—cavalry, artillery, engineers, infantry—in which are included railway battalions, machine-gun companies, and the R.A.S.C. sections. The organisation is that of regular units of the British army, a regular adjutant being appointed to each regiment, battalion and artillery brigade.

Units of the auxiliary force are under the command of the local military authority. In some stations, e.g., Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, etc., auxiliary force units of different arms are grouped together permanently, under an auxiliary force commanding officer, for administration and immediate command. In other places, each unit is under its own commander, who is responsible for the unit to the local military commander.

The force, including reservists, aggregates some 33,000 of all ranks.

The personnel of this force includes three categories, viz., active class, first (A) and second (B) reserve.
Men enrol in the auxiliary force for an indefinite period. An enrolled person is entitled to claim his discharge on the completion of four years' service or on attaining the age of 45 years. Till then, he can only be discharged on the recommendation of the advisory committee of the area.

Annual training periods are as follows:

Active class (excluding railway units):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recruits</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trained soldiers</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Railway units:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recruits</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trained soldiers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers and N.C.O.s</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privates</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, all personnel, reservists included, are required to complete a musketry course.

**Composition of the Auxiliary Force.**

**Cavalry:** 10 regiments (9 squadrons, 68 light motor patrols, 7 troops, 2 armoured cars sections, 1 section of motor cycles and 3 W.T. sections).

**Artillery:** 10 batteries and 3 companies (including 1 fortress company).

**Infantry:** 35 infantry companies and the following supplementary units: 35 light motor patrols, 9 infantry platoons, 2 machine-gun platoons, 4 machine-gun sections, 3½ armoured car sections, 9 W.T. sections, 1 motor cyclist platoon, 1 motor cyclist section and 1 section of field battery; not including 10 units grouped for administrative purposes.

**Engineers:** 3 fortress companies and 1 signal company.

**Railway corps:** 4 regiments (8 battalions) and 7 independent battalions making a total of 39 companies.

**Machine-gun corps:** 2 companies.

**Armoured car corps:** 1 company.

**Auxiliary force medical corps.**

**Auxiliary force signal corps.**

**Auxiliary force veterinary corps.**
INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Organisation and Duties.

The Indian territorial force consists of 3 main categories, provincial battalions (18), urban units (3) and university training corps (8 battalions and 3 companies), with an establishment of 19,208 all ranks (1933-34).

1. University Training Corps.

These units train all the year round (seventy-eight hours' drill in the first six months and thereafter two hours per week and fifteen days in camp annually), and they are equipped with a permanent staff of British instructors.

On ceasing to belong to a university, a member of the corps is discharged. In the case of the university training corps battalions, it is not intended to enforce the liability to render actual military service. Their purpose is mainly educative, to inculcate discipline and form character. But, incidentally, they are expected to be a source of supply of both officers and men for the provincial battalions.

The strength of University Training Corps in May 1933 was 4,260.

2. Provincial Battalions (2nd line to the Indian regular army).

The provincial battalions are intended to form a second line to the regular Indian army and their liability for military service is a general one—i.e., they may be employed anywhere within the limits of India, and, in an emergency, beyond those limits, by a special order of the Governor-General in Council.

Men enrol in the provincial battalions for a period of six years, the period being reduced to four years in certain cases. On the completion of the first period they can re-enrol, voluntarily, for further specified periods.

Training is carried out as follows:

- Preliminary (recruits') training .. 1 month
- Annual training .. 1 month

In addition, all units carry out extra training for about two months, and nine units do a second month of annual training.

3. Urban Units.

During his first year every man does thirty-two days' preliminary training, and sixteen days thereafter.

The liability of urban units is confined to the province in which located.
INDIAN STATES FORCES.

After the war had ended, the Indian States, like the Government of India, undertook a military reorganisation, which, in a number of cases, has already been carried out. The principal feature of the new arrangements, as adopted more or less generally, is that in future the Indian States forces should be composed of three categories of troops—namely:

Class A.—Troops in this class are organised on the present-day Indian army system and establishments, and, with some exceptions, are armed with the same weapons as corresponding units of the regular Indian army.

Class B.—These troops consist of units which are, in most cases, little inferior in training and discipline to troops of class A; but they are not organised on present-day Indian army establishments. They have, as a rule, retained the system of the pre-war formations. Their standard of armament is pitched lower than that of class A troops.

Class C.—These troops consist in the main of militia formations, which are not permanently embodied. The standard of training, discipline, and armament, prescribed for this class, is generally lower than the standard prescribed for class B troops.

POLICE FORCES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Strength (1933)</th>
<th>Armament</th>
<th>Training</th>
<th>Period of service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Tochi Scouts</td>
<td>39 infantry platoons, 2 mounted infantry troops</td>
<td>2,302 Rifles, pistols, 12 Vickers guns</td>
<td>Military training given by British officers, Indian officers and N.C.O.s</td>
<td>3 years by direct enlistment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. South Waziristan Scouts</td>
<td>48 infantry platoons, 2 mounted infantry troops</td>
<td>2,774 do. do. do.</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Kurram Militia</td>
<td>20 infantry platoons, 1 mounted infantry troop</td>
<td>1,301 Rifles, pistols, 4 Vickers guns</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Swat Levies</td>
<td>The men are employed in scattered posts</td>
<td>215 Rifles, pistols</td>
<td>Training in arms drill with musketry limited to 40 rounds per rifle per year. Training is given by Indian officers and N.C.O.s</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Dir Levies</td>
<td>The men are employed in scattered posts</td>
<td>390 do. do.</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisation</td>
<td>Strength (1933)</td>
<td>Armament</td>
<td>Training</td>
<td>Period of service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Frontier Constabulary</td>
<td>4,584</td>
<td>Rifles, pistols, 2 Lewis guns</td>
<td>Semi-military training given by Indian officers and N.C.O.s</td>
<td>3 years by local recruiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Zhob Militia</td>
<td>1,206</td>
<td>Rifles, pistols</td>
<td>Military training primarily for frontier warfare; given by British and Indian officers</td>
<td>3 years by local recruiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Mekran Levy Corps</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>Rifles; arms not in regulation equipment but in the use of which instruction is given: smooth rifled guns</td>
<td>Military training given by Indian officers and N.C.O.s</td>
<td>3 years by local recruiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Chagai Levy Corps</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>Rifles, pistols</td>
<td>Military training given by Indian officers</td>
<td>3 years by local recruiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Mewar Bhil Corps</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>Rifles</td>
<td>Military training given by British officers</td>
<td>4 years by local recruiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Malwa Bhil Corps</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>Rifles, pistols, 8 Lewis guns</td>
<td>Military training given by Indian officers, Indian officers and N.C.O.s</td>
<td>5 years by local recruiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Mina Corps</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>Rifles, pistols</td>
<td>Military training given by British officers, Indian officers and N.C.O.s</td>
<td>4 years by local recruiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Assam Rifles</td>
<td>3,896</td>
<td>Rifles, cavalry carbines, pistols, 2 Lewis guns</td>
<td>Military training primarily for jungle warfare, given by British officers. A few sections are trained in the use of the Lewis gun</td>
<td>3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Eastern Frontier Rifles</td>
<td>843</td>
<td>Rifles, pistols, 3 Lewis guns</td>
<td>Military training given by British officers</td>
<td>3 years by local recruiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Burma Military Police</td>
<td>10,091</td>
<td>Rifles, pistols, 52 Lewis guns</td>
<td>Military training for frontier column work and jungle warfare; given by British officers, Indian officers and N.C.O.s</td>
<td>3 years by local recruiting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.

BRITISH ARMY.

Only persons of European parentage are eligible for enlistment. Units of the British army are detailed for a tour of foreign service, of which the major part is as a rule spent in India. In the case of British infantry battalions, the system is that one battalion of a regiment serves in the United Kingdom and the other overseas. The tour of overseas service of a British battalion is usually sixteen years. In
the case of British cavalry the same arrangement cannot be applied, as one unit only comprises the regiment. The normal tour of overseas duty for a regiment of British cavalry is fourteen years.

In the United Kingdom, in peace time, units are maintained at an establishment smaller than that required for war. In India, the peace establishments exceed the war establishments in view of the fact that reserves of British personnel do not exist, and reinforcements must be obtained from the United Kingdom.

**INDIAN ARMY.**

The A.G. has been vested with the entire executive control over the recruitment of all the personnel, combatant and non-combatant, which is included from time to time in the sanctioned establishment of a fighting unit or of any of the administrative services of the army.

The normal periods for which persons are enrolled, as combatants and non-combatants, under the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), are given in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Minimum colour service</th>
<th>Period of combined colour and reserve service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Combatants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aden troop</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Artillery (except those serving with heavy artillery):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunners</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drivers (horse)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drivers (motor R.A.)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Artillery (serving with heavy artillery)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Artillery personnel of fort armaments</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sapper and miner corps (except Burma sappers and miners)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burma sappers and miners</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian signal corps</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drivers (M.T.) Indian signal corps</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian infantry and pioneers (except Gurkha battalions, the 20th Burma Rifles, the 4th Hazara Pioneers and trans-frontier personnel of Indian infantry)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurkha battalions</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th Burma Rifles</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th Hazara Pioneers</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian army veterinary corps</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The works corps</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remount squadron</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reserve, British Army.**

A British army reservist resident in India is not liable for training nor for recall to army service on mobilisation.

**Reserve, Indian Army.**

The Army reserve is intended to supplement the regular Army
on mobilisation. Service in the reserve is compulsory, a man undertaking on enrolment to serve at least five years with the colours and up to fifteen years combined colours and reserve service.

The Army reserve consists of:

The Army-in-India Reserve of Officers;
Indian Army Reservists;
The Indian Supplementary Reserve;
The Railway Reserve Regiment.

1. The Army-in-India Reserve of Officers furnishes the officer categories required for the various arms and departments of the Army in India.

The establishment of the Army-in-India Reserve of Officers is 1,850.

Training is ordinarily carried out either annually or biennially, according to the arm or department of the service to which the officer is posted.

2. Indian Army Reservists.—The Indian Army Reserve consists of private soldiers or their equivalent. It is comprised of class "C" reservists for Indian cavalry (2,940 in 1934-35), artillery, sappers and miners, signals and infantry (22,120 reservists) and class 1 for Gurkha Rifles (2,000 reservists). The new class "C" reserve was introduced for Indian cavalry, artillery, sappers and miners and signals with effect from October 1st, 1932, and for Indian infantry with effect from May 1st, 1932. There still remain a number of classes "A" and "B" reservists which count against the authorised establishment of the reserve, but these will be gradually eliminated.

Training for Indian cavalry, infantry and Gurkha Rifles reservists is carried out biennially.

The following table shows the minimum period of army service for each class of soldiers (excluding Gurkha groups, 4th Hazara Pioneers, I.A.S.C. and I.H.C.), and the maximum period of army and reserve service for each class of the reserve:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arm</th>
<th>Minimum period of army service</th>
<th>Maximum period of combined army and reserve service for each class of the reserve</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Class &quot;A&quot;</td>
<td>Class &quot;B&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian cavalry</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunners, R.A.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drivers, R.A.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drivers, motor</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sappers and miners (excluding Burma sappers and miners)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian signal corps</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian infantry and pioneers (except the 20th Burma Rifles)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th Burma Rifles</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Class "A" reservists only.
3. Indian Supplementary Reserve.—The Indian Supplementary Reserve is divided into two categories: category “A”, comprising four classes of tradesmen who are required to undergo an initial training, in peace, of one month annually (two months in the case of electricians and one month annually thereafter), and category “B”, consisting of twenty-three classes of tradesmen who are not required to undergo training in peace but are annually trade-tested.

4. The Railway Reserve Regiment.—This regiment is intended to maintain and operate military railways in the field during hostilities. Reservists are not required to undergo military training.

CADRES.

I. KING’S COMMISSIONS AND VICEROY’S COMMISSIONS.

There are two main categories of officers in the Indian army: those holding the King’s commission and those holding the Viceroy’s commission. The latter are all Indians (apart from the Gurkha officers of Gurkha battalions) and have a limited status and power of command, both of which are regulated by the Indian Army Act and the rules made thereunder. Until recent years Indians were not eligible for King’s commissions.

King’s commissioned officers for the Indian army are obtained from two sources:

(1) From among the cadets who pass through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and

(2) By the transfer to the Indian army of officers belonging to British units.

The former is the principal channel of recruitment; the latter being only resorted to when, owing to abnormal wastage or for some other special reason, requirements cannot be completed by means of cadets from Sandhurst.

The promotion in rank of King’s commissioned officers of the Indian army is regulated by a time-scale up to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, but is subject also to certain professional examinations and tests being successfully passed. The rank of lieutenant-colonel is, in normal course, attained at about twenty-six years’ service; promotion beyond this rank is determined by selection.

One of the most momentous decisions of the great war, so far as the Indian army is concerned, was that which rendered Indians eligible to hold a King’s commission in the army.

It was proposed that King’s commissions should be obtainable by Indian gentlemen in the following three ways:

(1) By qualifying as a cadet through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst;

(2) By the selection of specially capable and deserving Indian officers or non-commissioned officers of Indian regiments who had either been promoted from the ranks or joined their regiments on direct appointment as jemadar;

(3) By the bestowal of honorary King’s commissions on Indian officers who had rendered distinguished service, but whose age or lack of education precluded their being granted the full King’s commission.

A number of honorary King’s commissions are still granted annually to a limited number of Viceroy’s commissioned officers of the class described in the
third category mentioned above. The second of the sources of selection mentioned has since been almost entirely abandoned for the reason that a Viceroy's commissioned officer of this class cannot, as a practical matter, hope to have a normal career as a King's commissioned officer.

It is the first of the three avenues of selection mentioned which gives the fullest opportunity to the Indian of satisfying a military ambition and of enjoying a military career on terms of absolute equality with the British officer, who, as a general rule, also enters the army by qualifying at Sandhurst.

It was decided that, in the first instance, ten vacancies at Sandhurst should be reserved annually for Indian cadets.

A further measure adopted by the Government was the establishment of the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun, a Government institution for the preliminary education of Indians who desire to qualify for a King's commission in the army through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

The arrangements so far made enable a maximum of seventy boys to be in residence at the college at any one time, and the normal course of education is planned to occupy six years. These dispositions will render it possible to provide from Dehra Dun sufficient candidates to fill the ten vacancies at Sandhurst which are at present allotted annually to Indians.

II. REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY-IN-INDIA RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

(i) The following officers and gentlemen may be granted commissions in the Army-in-India reserve of officers:

(a) Officers holding the King's Commission who, having retired from His Majesty's Indian military forces, are not liable for further service.
(b) Officials other than military officers serving under the Government of India.
(c) Private gentlemen, being British subjects, who are or have been resident in India.

(2) Provided that they are qualified for promotion and that they are recommended by the Independent District Brigade Commander concerned, officers will receive promotion on the following time scale:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories 1-10</th>
<th>Category II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To lieutenant .. .. ..</td>
<td>2½ years' service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To captain .. .. ..</td>
<td>9 years' service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To major .. .. ..</td>
<td>18 years' service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To lieutenant-colonel ..</td>
<td>By special selection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The minimum age-limit for admission to the Army-in-India reserve of officers is 20 years. The maximum age-limits for service are as follows:

- For cavalry, tank corps, artillery and infantry:
  - Lieutenant, 35 years
  - Captain, 40 years
  - Major, 45 years
  - Lieutenant-colonel, 47 years
- Other categories:
  - All ranks, 55 years

1 In February 1923, it was decided that eight units of the Indian Army should be completely Indianised. The units selected for Indianisation were:

- 7th Light Cavalry;
- 16th Light Cavalry;
- 2/1st Madras Pioneers;
- 4/19th Hyderabad Regiment;
- 5th Royal Battalion, 5th Mahratta Light Infantry;
- 1/7th Rajput Regiment (Q.V.O.L.I.);
- 1/14th Punjab Regiment;
- 2/1st Punjab Regiment.
Training is ordinarily carried out either annually or biennially according to the arm or department of the service to which the officer is posted. There were 1,400 officers in the reserve of officers for the army in India in July 1929.

**MILITARY SCHOOLS.**

The following institutions exist in India for the higher training of military personnel and for the education of instructors for units:

- Staff Colleges, Quetta and Camberley (40 officers students).
- Senior Officers’ School, Belgaum (81 students).
- School of Artillery, Kakul (198 officers and other ranks).
- Equitation School, Saugor.
- Small-Arms School, India (1,386 officers and other ranks).
- Lawrence Royal Military Schools, Sanawar, Murree and Abu.
- School of Physical Training, Ambala.
- Machine-Gun School, Ahmednagar.
- Army Signal School, Poona (408 students).
- Royal Tank Corps School, Ahmednagar (162 students).
- Prince of Wales’s Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun (130 cadets).
- Two King George’s Royal Military Schools, Jhelum and Jullundur.
- Army School of Education, Belgaum (435 N.C.O.s).
- Kitchener College, Nowgong (68 students).
- Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun (200 cadets).
- Two Army Veterinary Schools, Ambala and Poona.

Their object is to ensure to all formations and units throughout the army a constant supply of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men, provided with a thorough up-to-date knowledge of various technical subjects, and with the ability to pass on this knowledge.

**ARMY FACTORIES.**

- Metal and Steel Factory, Ishapore.—Production of steel for guns, rifles and shell; for small-arms ammunition, fuses, etc.
- Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore.—Production of guns up to 60-pounders; howitzers up to 6" and their components; machining of shells, fuses, etc.
- Rifle Factory, Ishapore.—Production of rifles and their components and of swords, bayonets, repair of machine-guns and manufacture of machine-gun components.
- Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.—Production of small arms and pistol ammunition, etc.
- Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore.—Manufacture of artillery carriages and vehicles, etc.
- Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore.—Manufacture of harness, saddlery, etc.
- Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu.—Production of cordite, cannon cartridges and gun-cotton.
- Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur.
I. LAND ARMED FORCES STATIONED IN THE HOME COUNTRY (1931).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Actual strength on April 1st, 1931</th>
<th>Average monthly strength</th>
<th>Number of days' service performed</th>
<th>Average daily effectives reached during the year ending March 31st, 1931</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Officers</td>
<td>Total Officers</td>
<td>Total Officers</td>
<td>Total Officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent forces:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Regular army</td>
<td>221,461</td>
<td>10,800</td>
<td>219,069</td>
<td>10,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Indian States forces, A class units</td>
<td>29,439</td>
<td>1,204</td>
<td>29,003</td>
<td>1,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Indian States forces, B class units</td>
<td>6,537</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>6,853</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-permanent forces:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Indian army reserve</td>
<td>36,313</td>
<td>1,663</td>
<td>34,300</td>
<td>1,663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Indian supplementary reserve</td>
<td>1,427</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Auxiliary force in India</td>
<td>29,263</td>
<td>1,140</td>
<td>28,444</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Indian territorial force</td>
<td>11,396</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>11,132</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King's commissioned:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulars</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>93</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Territorials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viceroy's commissioned</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>260</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total average daily effectives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>259,818</td>
<td>12,650</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Only a portion of these troops would be placed at the disposal of the Government in case of war.
2 These troops are used purely for internal security in their States. None would be available for the defence of India.
3 The various categories of the reserve train for a varying number of days, and an average has been taken.
4 Days' duty performed are full days.
5 The bulk of this reserve does no training.
6 Average monthly strength of those who do training.
7 Including drills on the basis of four one-hour drills to one day's duty.
8 Cadets and officers of cadet units, who are not liable to military service, are not included in these figures.

2. LAND ARMED FORCES STATIONED OVERSEAS.

There are no land armed forces stationed overseas other than the two infantry battalions in China and Malaya, which are accounted for in the tables submitted by the Government of the United Kingdom.

3. FORMATIONS ORGANISED ON A MILITARY BASIS.

*Average Daily Number of Effectives reached during the Year ending March 31st, 1931.*

Total effectives 29,677
Officers 875

1 Included under category of officers are personnel with King's commissions and with Viceroy's commissions.
The average daily effectives reached during the year ending March 31st, 1931, are computed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Officers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average monthly strength</td>
<td>29,677</td>
<td>875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of days’ service performed</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average daily effectives</td>
<td>29,677</td>
<td>875</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Average Daily Number of Effectives reached during the Year ending March 31st, 1931.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total effectives</th>
<th>2,424</th>
<th>Officers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>222</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average daily effectives reached during the year ending March 31st, 1931, are computed as follows:

| Average monthly strength | 2,424 | 222 |
| Number of days’ service performed | 365 | 365 |
| Average daily effectives | 2,424 | 222 |


The figures in the following tables differ in their nature from the figures in the preceding tables. These two kinds of returns are not comparable with each other.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers with King’s commissions</th>
<th>British officers</th>
<th>Indian officers</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>British other ranks</th>
<th>Indian officers</th>
<th>Indian other ranks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Forces in India Proper and Burma.**

I. Fighting Services:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>British other ranks</th>
<th>Indian officers</th>
<th>Indian other ranks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>2,835</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>10,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>551</td>
<td>9,269</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>10,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>9,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pioneers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>2,514</td>
<td>38,932</td>
<td>2,296</td>
<td>87,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tank corps</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>1,138</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian signal corps</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>1,086</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>3,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservists</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>33,260</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fighting services</td>
<td>3,845</td>
<td>54,340</td>
<td>3,175</td>
<td>155,054</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Miscellaneous:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>British other ranks</th>
<th>Indian officers</th>
<th>Indian other ranks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total forces in India, etc.</td>
<td>3,971</td>
<td>54,340</td>
<td>3,204</td>
<td>156,024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Including Indian infantry serving at Hong-Kong.
6. **Summary Table of Budgetary Effectives of the Standing Army (1925-26 to 1934-35).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>British officers</strong></td>
<td>4,444</td>
<td>4,395</td>
<td>4,106</td>
<td>4,093</td>
<td>4,125</td>
<td>4,091</td>
<td>4,096</td>
<td>4,050</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>3,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indian officers</strong></td>
<td>3,843</td>
<td>3,866</td>
<td>3,589</td>
<td>3,590</td>
<td>3,509</td>
<td>3,443</td>
<td>3,442</td>
<td>3,396</td>
<td>3,345</td>
<td>3,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>British other ranks</strong></td>
<td>58,589</td>
<td>57,712</td>
<td>56,115</td>
<td>56,074</td>
<td>56,133</td>
<td>56,194</td>
<td>56,199</td>
<td>54,864</td>
<td>54,576</td>
<td>54,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indian other ranks</strong></td>
<td>193,062</td>
<td>161,006</td>
<td>169,843</td>
<td>169,707</td>
<td>167,177</td>
<td>162,751</td>
<td>163,203</td>
<td>160,509</td>
<td>155,653</td>
<td>156,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>259,938</td>
<td>226,979</td>
<td>233,653</td>
<td>233,464</td>
<td>230,944</td>
<td>226,940</td>
<td>226,819</td>
<td>217,574</td>
<td>217,704</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Including forces in Aden and in South and East Persia.

II. Navy.

**List of Units.**

(February 1st, 1935.)

- **Sloops:**
  - **Cornwallis (1917)** Displacement, 1,345 tons. H.p. 2,500 = 17.0 kts. Guns: 3 4-inch, 18 smaller guns.

- **Depot ship:** **Dalhousie (1886)** Displacement, 1,960 tons. Guns: 4 3-pdr.

- **Miscellaneous:** 4 units.

**Budgetary Effectives.**

(1934-35.)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ranks</td>
<td>1,332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,467</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### III. **Budget Expenditure on National Defence.**

The financial year covers the period from April 1st to March 31st.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>closed accounts</td>
<td>revised estimates</td>
<td>estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>425.3</td>
<td>411.6</td>
<td>388.3</td>
<td>356.7</td>
<td>347.2</td>
<td>356.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military engineer services</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>49.4</td>
<td>46.1</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>32.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total gross expenditure</strong></td>
<td>503.9</td>
<td>494.9</td>
<td>462.5</td>
<td>416.3</td>
<td>409.6</td>
<td>414.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index numbers of:
- Wholesale prices (July 1914 = 100): 137, 109, 95, 88, 90\(^1\)
- Retail prices: Cost of living (July 1914 = 100): 148, 129, 109, 108, 99, 98\(^2\)

\(^1\) Average, April 1934 to January 1935.
\(^2\) Average, April to December 1934.

**Notes.—**
1. All expenditure for military purposes incurred in the United Kingdom by the Government of India, as also all contributions to the Imperial Government for these purposes, are included in the figures above.

2. Pensions.—The expenditure on military pensions (non-effective services) charged to the budget of the army is not included in the table above. This expenditure has amounted to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>closed accounts</td>
<td>revised estimates</td>
<td>estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-effective services of the army and the air force</td>
<td>85.5</td>
<td>85.5</td>
<td>86.1</td>
<td>85.9</td>
<td>86.3</td>
<td>86.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Naval pensions charged to the budget of the marine are included, up to and including 1931-32, in the figures for marine expenditure. As from 1932-33, the figures in the above table on pensions include naval pensions also.