**List of abbreviations used in the dissertation.**

ADP  
*Army Department Proceedings*

CER  
*The RIN Mutiny Commission of Enquiry Report*

CID  
*Committee of Imperial Defence*

C-in-C  
*Commander in Chief*

CSL  
*Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi*

CUL  
*Cambridge University Library, Cambridge, U.K.*

EC  
*Esher Committee*

ECR  
*Esher Committee Report*

ECO  
*Emergency Commissioned Officer*

FOCRIN  
*Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy*

GOI  
*Government of India*

HS  
*Historical Section, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi*

HQ  
*Headquarters*

INA  
*Indian National Army*

IRC  
*Indian Retrenchment Committee*

KCO  
*King’s Commissioned Officer*

MC  
*Military Council*

NAI  
*National Archives of India, New Delhi*

NCO  
*Non Commissioned Officer*

NMML  
*Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi*

NWPF  
*North West Frontier Province*

RAF  
*Royal Air Force*

RIN  
*Royal Indian Navy*

RIAF  
*Royal Indian Air Force*

RIM  
*Royal Indian Marine*

UP  
*United Provinces*

USII  
*United Services’ Institute of India, New Delhi*

VCO  
*Viceroy’s Commissioned Officer*
Important Committee Reports referred to in the dissertation.

1. *Army in India Committee Report 1920* (Esher Committee Report). The recommendations of this Committee were spread over nine parts and dealt with questions related to the overall organisation of Indian defence in detail. The Committee was led by Lord Esher and worked in the context of a presumed evolution of Dominion Status in India after the Great War but to begin with it was not very popular with the GOI.

2. *Report of the Indian Retrenchment Committee, 1923* (IRC). The job of this committee was to suggest measures to balance the budget in the 1920s. Since the public and war debt of the GOI was already very high economic orthodoxy dictated a steep decline in state expenditure. In the event the severe recommendations of the IRC countered the ambitions aroused by the Esher Committee in much of the 1920s.

3. Shea Committee Report 1922. This is the report of a committee appointed by the Commander in Chief to enquire into initial questions related to the Indianisation of the Indian Army's Officer Corps. It was headed by Lt.Gen. Shea acting Chief of General Staff. The Shea Committee projected a time frame and a unit scheme for Indianisation for the first time.

4. *Report of the Indian Sandhurst Committee 1927*. Also called the Skeen Committee Report, it resulted from a need to review the process of Indianisation in the mid 1920s. The aim of the Committee was to study the viability of establishing an Indian Sandhurst. This the committee did on the
basis of a sweeping criticism of military education in India.

5. Chetwode Committee Report 1931. The Chetwode Committee was formed under the leadership of General Chetwode the Commander in Chief in India after some Indian pressure prevailed on the matter of Indianisation in the Indian Round Table Conference of 1930-31. Though the Chetwode Committee admitted that the Indian Sandhurst would open shortly the divisional scheme suggested by it provoked interesting "dissertations" of dissent from its Indian members.


7. Secret Report of the Expert Committee on the Defence of India (Chatfield Committee Report) 1938-39. During the late 1930s finally the need to survey Indian defence in relation to the new international situation was felt by the British government. The Chatfield Committee led by Lord Chatfield arrived in India in 1938 for the purpose of making recommendations regarding Indian defence. However the Committee ended up highlighting the drawbacks of the Indian military position in 1939 and its recommendations were generally seen as inadequate from the point of view of both Imperial and Indian defence.

After the large scale and violent mutiny of February 1946 in the RIN a Commission of Enquiry was instituted by the GOI to study the causes and nature of the popular and famous mutiny. The CER reached its conclusions on the basis of examining witnesses, correspondence, locations and the reports compiled by the RIN authorities.

9. MOWATT COMMITTEE REPORT. The unsuccessful British operations against the Afridis on the North West Frontier in 1897-98 raised questions of expenditure on the Army in India. Matters of expenditure also emanated from the Kitchener Scheme designed to remedy defects in the Indian Army organisation after 1904. The MOWATT COMMITTEE REPORT was the Report of [A] COMMITTEE ON SPECIAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE formed in 1907 by the British Government. The Committee suggested a reduction in Military Expenditure.