

DURBAR Volume 6, No.4, Winter 1989

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE

J.M.A. Tamplin

This note sets forth in the same style as the earlier one on the Order of the Star of India (DURBAR, Vol.6, No.1), the number of appointments in the other Indian Order until this order ceased to be bestowed in 1948. Originally instituted in 1877 to commemorate the proclamation of Victoria's style and title as Empress of India, it started as a one-Class Order - Companions; none of these is promulgated in the London Gazette. The total of Companions (exclusive of ex-officio members) was not to exceed 50. Ten years later (August 1886) the order was extended to two Classes - Knights Commander (limited to 50), and an unlimited number of Companions. One year later (June 1887), it was further extended to the three-class Order by which it is best known - G.C.I.E. (25), K.C.I.E. (50), and C.I.E. (unlimited).

There have been subsequent statutes generally increasing the permitted numbers in each class. In the same manner as the Star of India, the Order of the Indian Empire was bestowed equally on Britons and Indians. Being a junior Order, it was given a little more liberally, but if the two totals are compared, it is really only in the 3rd Class that there is a significant difference.

	G.C.	KC	C	Period covered
Star of India	148	489	1089	1866-1948
Indian Empire	162	590	3189	1887-1948

As already mentioned, the initial awards were not published in the London Gazette. The first awards gazetted are those in the London Gazette of 3 January 1882; C.I.E. - 14. They continued in a total 13 Gazettings from that date until 28 June 1886, making a total of:

108 C. I.E. , of whom 65 were Britons and 43 were Indians.

N.B. This total of 108, and the earlier unresearched quantity from 1877 to 1881, are not included in the overall total at the conclusion of this article. Needless to say, all awards will have been published in the Gazette of India, but this source has not been consulted.

With the expansion of the Order from one-Class to two-Class, and finally to a three-Class Order, the following table of awards is the result:

(Note: The 'symbol 'p' signifies promotion in the Order, either from CIE to KCIE, or KCIE to GCIE.)

Date	GCIE				KCIE				CIE			
	Total	Brit	Ind	Hon	Total	Brit	Ind	Hon	Total	Brit	Ind	Hon
1887-1891	10	7 (2p)	3		57	33 (11p)	24 (4p)		99	66	33	
1892-1902	28	14 (3p)	14 (10p)	1	71	39 (27p)	32 (12p)	3	279	204	75	2
1903-1913	31	14 (3p)	17 (4p)	1	106	63 (39p)	43 (13p)	4	406	308	98	1
1914-1918	16	8 (5p)	8 (5p)	1	50	25 (17p)	25 (9p)	5	361	291	70	4
1919-1925	15	8 (2p)	7 (3p)		84	52 (23p)	32 (16p)	4	522	428	94	15
1926-1936	30	11 (4p)	19 (2p)	1 (1p)	89	65 (45p)	24 (6p)	3 (2p)	508	490	118	
1937-1948	32	21 (12p)	11 (1p)	1 (1p)	133	100 (63p)	33 (5p)	2	864	682	182	7
Total 1887-1948	162	83	79	5	590	377	213	21	3139	2469	670	29
p		31	25	2		225	65	2				

There were four 'intentions' to reward, but the intended recipient died before this could be effected:

GCIE 1 Jan 1903 (Sir J. Woodham)

CIE 1 Jan 1903 (Mr H.C. Hill)

CIE 1 Jan 1917 (Sardar Bahadur Bhagat Singh, Wazir of Poonch, Kashmir)

KCIE 4 Jun 1928 (Maharaja Bahadur Kshaurish Chandra Ray, of Nadia)

There were 5 Honorary GCIE, 21 Honorary KCIE and 29 Honorary CIE. The Honorary GCIE were:

18 Dec 1900 H.M. the Emperor of Korea

19 Apr 1904 H.H. Saiyid Faisal bin Turki, Sultan of Maskat

3 Jun 1916 H.E. Sardar Arfa, Amir Nuyan Shaikh Khazal ibn Haji Jabis Khan, KCSI, KCIE
Shaikh of Mohammerah

3 June 1933 General H.H. Projjwal-Nepal-Taraati-Pravala Gorkha Dakshina Babu
Prithuladheesh Sri Sri Maharaja Sir Joodha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, KCIE, Prime
Minister and Supreme C-in-C of Nepal

27 Nov 1945 Commanding General Mohan Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, GBE, KCIE.
Nepalese Army.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES IN INDIA

Lt Col C.R.D. Gray (late Skinner's Horse)

The horse requirement for the Forces in India was enormous - right up to 1939 - to provide horses for the Artillery, the British and Indian cavalry regiments as well as the Service Corps and Supply and Transport units.

There were two sources of supply - Indian Country-breds and Australian stock horses. Most of the latter came from New South Wales, hence all of them came to be known as "Walers".

The Artillery and British Cavalry soldiers were heavier than the slimmer Indian sowars and consequently Australian horses were imported for the British. The Indians were mainly mounted on Country-breds although they, too, received a small percentage of Walers.

The purchasing authority was the Army Remount Department, supported by the Veterinary Corps. The ARD administered a large breeding area in West Punjab on a Breeding Scheme for ex-servicemen. About 100 stallions distributed over 10 stables served some 4000 mares and the resultant crop was selected and purchased from the Indian breeders. Lower quality animals were sold off to the civilian market. The intake was sent to two very large Depots at Sargodha and Mona, both now in Pakistan after the partition of India in 1947. Two other Depots were at Saharanpur and Babugarh, which were on the Indian side of the border and still serve the horse needs of the modern Indian Army.

The ARD also purchased large numbers of Australian horses and, for this purpose, import Depots were sited in Calcutta and in Bombay, near the docks, for the import of thousands of Walers. Many Australian shippers sent consignments of stock horses to India and these Agents had their own brands which served as "hall-marks" for the British purchasing Officers of the ARD when inspecting fresh drafts.

Those intended for the mounted services were almost un-broken and were range bred. They were bulk shipped, i.e. were not in stalls, except for a few selected horses intended for private

sale as potential polo ponies. As a result many of the bulk shipped arrived with minor injuries but they were tough animals and very few needed major veterinary attention or destruction.

On arrival at the dockside a bunch of them were literally herded through the streets to the Remount Depot. This was cleverly done by a party of ARD Rough Riders who held up the walls of tents to form a space about the size of a tennis court, inside which about a dozen horses at a time were slowly walked along in a sort of moving paddock. It was an effective way of dealing with many semi-wild horses and it became the standard reception procedure. At the Depot the Walers were introduced to head-collars and to being led, before they were allocated to their intended units, where their real training as troop horses or Gun teams was done under regimental arrangements.

Such training took a long time because these horses were mature animals, 4 or 5 years old, and having been raised in a semi-wild state they were clever at avoiding or resenting discipline. By contrast, the Indian Country-bred came to hand very quickly because of the constant handling they had had since birth. They were best for polo.

As the Gunners and British Cavalry learnt, the bigger Walers made superb pig stickers because they stood the heat well, had legs of iron, and were courageous in the face of a charging wild boar. They could not have the quality of thoroughbreds, and few could be termed "oil paintings", but Walers were simply the best horses for the job they had to do.

After the horsed units in India were mechanized, the horse trade with Australia ceased but, I am told, a few racehorses continue to be imported. The Indian Army still maintains a mounted cavalry regiment - the 61st Cavalry at Jaipur. Also, the President's Bodyguard of about 50 horses is based at Delhi for ceremonial duties, but these are Country-breds.

Speaking personally, the best horse I ever owned was a Waler. He was a grey and, being that colour, became a Trumpeter's mount in my regiment, Skinner's Horse. The nature of that job meant that they were not worked as hard as the troop horses and consequently were not "cast" at 14 years, the age limit. They could therefore be bought out by officers at a cheap price. This particular horse was 15 when I acquired him and he proved to be a fantastic cross-country performer. I rode him for three years as a Pig sticker and he never once gave me a fall. He seemed to have a spare leg when galloping flat out over rough ground, so I could trust him absolutely and scarcely needed to guide him at all. I called him GRANITE and he won the Kadir Cup for me in 1934. He remained with me until the outbreak of the War in 1939 when we Cavalry Officers had sterner things than Pig sticking to attend to. He was 23 when he had to be put down. Then the regimental Syces dug his grave, lined it with flowers, and we were all in tears over the death of this Australian horse. His tail, mounted as a fly whisk, now hangs beside my desk.

It was the custom of the Australian shipping people to brand all the horses before shipping them to India. There were many such Agents engaged in the Army trade whose names and brand marks were as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Brand</u>	<u>Siting on horse</u>
a. Mr Gove	☺☻	On near saddle
b. Mr Baldock	ⓑⓓ	- do -

c. Mr Howell	FH	On near saddle
d. Mr Margrett	Ⓢ	On near saddle, sometimes on near shoulder
e. Mr McKenna	Ⓡ	On near saddle with number underneath
f. Mr Love	L07	On near or off thigh
g. Mr Robb	77R	On near or off shoulder with number underneath
h. Mr Gilder	ⓧ	On near saddle, shoulder or thigh
i. Mr Lyon	Ⓛ	On near saddle
j. Mr Glasscock	☆	On near saddle with number underneath
k. Mr Hegerty	Ⓨ	On near thigh
l. Mr Jones	Ⓦ	On near saddle with number underneath

Note

a, b and c shipped into Bombay, the remainder into Calcutta.

[f] (Mr Love's) horses were from Queensland, [g] (Mr Robb's) horses were from South Australia, [j] (Mr Glasscock's) horses were from Victoria. The remainder came from South Queensland, New South Wales and a few from Northern Territory and from West Australia.

In Queensland and in South Australia a Brand Directory was published but other States did not have one. Perhaps the biggest breeder was [f] (Mr Love, of Townsville, Queensland) who imported English stallions every year to improve his stock. [g] (Mr Robb) was considered to sell the best types suitable for polo.

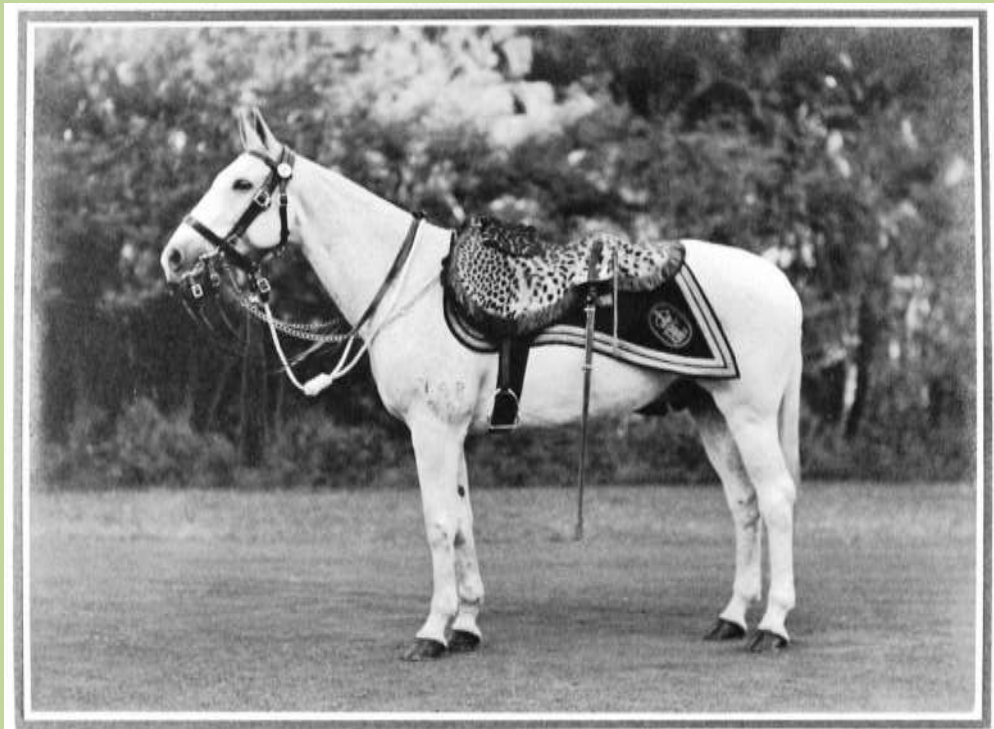
In addition there were a number of agents selling horses to private buyers in India. These were mainly for Polo players and such sales were not subject to the contracts of the Army Remount Department. The Agents were:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Brand</u>	<u>Location</u>
n. Mr Beazley	F	Emerald, Queensland
n. Mr Wood	as	Toowoomba, Queensland
o. Mr Hayes	7H	Charleville, Queensland
p. Mr Rogers	2	Toowoomba, Queensland
q. Mr O'Donnell	o	West Maitland; NSW
r. Mr Bloomfield	Σ	South Australia
s. Mr Elliott	B	- do -
t. Mr Allen	421	- do -
u. Mr Hale	5Y5	- do -
v. Mr Mayers	1N1	- do -
v. Mr Breadon	P.W.	- do -
x. Mr Bennett	□P	- do -
y. Mr Ryder	R	- do -

In conclusion, it can be said that without the Australian Walers, the Cavalry regiments in India could never have achieved their very high standards. Perhaps the crowning period was after the 1921 amalgamation of the Indian Cavalry regiments, designed to reduce their numbers following the 1914-18 War. Prior to the War the horses had mainly been Indian Country-breds and their supply was somewhat erratic, given that each regiment purchased its own animals. The trade in horses with Australia reached its zenith between 1920 and 1939

but, as mentioned earlier, the mechanization of the Cavalry effectively stopped further buying of Walers.

The splendid work of the Army Remount Department was continued during the War - but in another capacity, which was the supply of mules for the Infantry regiments during the Burma fighting against the Japanese. Many thousands were obtained from all over the world and, by the end of the War in the Far East, about 20,000 mules were held in the Remount Depots for distribution to the Army, Then the Atom Bomb was dropped, the War ended and the disposal of all the now unwanted mules had to be tackled. But that is another story!



"GRANITE" (1936) was an Australian remount, issued to Skinner's Horse. I bought him out of the Army as my charger. At 17 he won the Kadir Cup and he was put down at 22 on the outbreak of the War.

HISTORY OF THE G (GURKHA) FORCE ME92

Lt Col. A.A. Mains

Major L G Young, a Regular Officer of 2/9 GR (commissioned 1935) was a Company Commander in Malaya and was one of those selected by HQ 11 Ind Div. to be sent out of Singapore before the surrender. On his return to India he conceived the idea of forming a skeleton force from men of the three Gurkha regiments who had lost their 2nd Battalions in Malaya. Their aim would be to go in and free their comrades from the Jap PoW camps so that they could join the guerrillas operating in the jungle.

This plan was submitted to GHQ India in April 1942 and turned down flat. Chindit I expedition (1943) showed what could be done behind enemy lines and so Young tried again.

This time he got as far as interviews with senior officers of Force 136 (formed to support guerrilla activities) and the Commandants of the Regimental Centres of 2 and 9 GR. In spite of their support, GHQ dragged its feet and it was not until 6 September, 1944, that Me 92 Force was authorised, with Young in command as a Lieutenant Colonel. The formation was of an HQ and twelve groups, the groups being organised into larger groups of four along regimental lines. Thus "A1 to 4" was from 1 GR. "B1 to 4" from 2 GR and "C1 to 4" from 9 GR. Each group was to consist of 1 BO, 1 GO and 15-18 NCOs and Riflemen; this was to form a nucleus for a Company of liberated Gurkha PoWs.

A fourteen weeks training period was to be divided into preliminary (jungle) training, weapons and explosives, advanced tactical and para training. The first volunteers reported at a jungle camp near Dehra Dun on 8 October. The training period of what was now known as G (Gurkha) Force should have made the unit operational by about March 1945, but it was found that the jungle training period was too short, so the operational deadline had to be put back to June 1945. It appears that the bulk, if not all, of the men were obtained from Regimental Centres so, although trained NCOs and soldiers, they were not necessarily jungle trained. It is interesting to note that in October 1944 no request was made to 5/9 GR for men who would have been available, but not jungle trained, as the unit was in Baluchistan. As regards the other Battalions of 9 GR, 1st was in Italy, 2nd in Jap PoW camps, 3rd and 4th were jungle experienced but had just come out of the Chindit II operations and so were medically unfit and exhausted after that. The bulk of the men were on leave and I assume that 1 and 2 GR were in a similar state.

The Force left Dehra Dun for Balapatiya on the Ceylon coast to continue all training except para, for which they moved to Jessore and Chaklala, returning ready for action by the end of June. The extra time on training meant that the Force was now overtaken by events - the Japanese surrender. A new directive was received on 15 June, 1945 to the effect that insufficiently large concentrations of Gurkha PoWs existed to merit the attempt to form Gurkha "PoW units". G Force would thus be sent in to assist such guerrilla forces as existed. "A" Groups were to be landed in the Kuala Lumpur area, "B" in Johore and "C" in Perak. HQ was to remain for the time being in Ceylon.

The "A" Groups did best as they went in time to have a fight with the Japs and liberate some of their comrades from Kuala Lumpur jail. "B" Groups did not arrive until after the surrender. "C" 1, 2, 3 and 4 Groups, commanded by Majors Condover and Travers and Captains Douglas Kerr and Matthews respectively, arrived only in time to take part in mopping up operations immediately before and during the surrender. HQ arrived at Khota Baru with "B" 1 Group on 23 September and on 4 December the entire Force was repatriated to India for disbandment.

Acknowledgement; *9 GR History*, Vol. II

INDIAN CAVALRY 1857-1861

C.J. Parrett

Further to Vol. 6, No.1 and Vol.6 No.2, fact sheets are shown for 6th and 7th Bengal Irregular Cavalry. (See page 10 of Vol. 6, No.1 for abbreviations).

6TH BENGAL IRREGULAR CAVALRY

5th Bengal Irregular Cavalry		101 L/Mil/5 references					
Names on Roll	Ranks	Clasps					
		M					
Jarrett H.S.	Lieut	1					88(10a); 88(24a-25v). Both are late clasps under provisions of GDCO 167 of May 1867. Signed J.C.Curtis LtCol 8gl Staff Cp. G.C.Hardin Maj Comd 6gl Cavy and dated 13th June 1867.
Hedeolla Khan	MNzal	1					
Jafer Ali Khan	Jem	1					Detached from the 69BglNI and probably commenced serving with 6BglIC early in 1858. 3rd class I.O.M. 3rd class I.O.M. "Mooltan. Displayed great bravery in the capture of a mutineer." 3rd class I.O.M. "For bravery displayed in capturing a mutineer at the outbreak at Mooltan." Citations for these IOMs are recorded by Hypher I page 165. "Displayed conspicuous gallantry at Mooltan, on the outbreak of the 62nd and 69th Regiments Indian Infantry at that station" (DC 04) of 1858.
Morreesah Khan	Jem	1					
Surfrat Khan	Jem	1					
Sik. Inayat Mook	MDdr	1					
Sobhan Khan	DFdr	1					
Mumubdad Khan	DFdr	1					
All other ranks		174					
Total known claims	182	182					

[Click on the small image to see a larger version]

COMMENTS ON HISTORY OF REGIMENT 1857-1861

The 6BglIC was stationed at Mooltan and Jacobabad in 1857 and remained loyal throughout the Mutiny period. It remained in Mooltan and the adjacent district, and was present there during the mutiny of the 62nd & 69BglNI and the 4/3BglHA on 31st August 1858. Sudden panic amongst the previously disarmed sepoy and native gunners caused them to attack the European and Punjabi troops at Mooltan. The mutineers were only armed with primitive homemade weapons, and they were put down without mercy. The 6BglIC participated in their extermination both in Mooltan and the surrounding district. The work of destruction was completed by 18th September 1858. This one-sided and somewhat inglorious episode was the sole occasion that the 6BglIC was used against the mutineers. Capt. JC Curtis, commanding 6BglIC, is recorded as serving with the regiment at Mooltan against the mutineers and receiving a medal (Ubique - published in 1863) but his claim is on an as yet untraced roll. No other officers of the regiment listed in the 1857-1859 India Registers appear to have served with it during the Mutiny period. In May 1841 its designation changed to the 4th Bengal Cavalry.

7TH BENGAL IRREGULAR CAVALRY

7th Bengal Irregular Cavalry			IOL L/Mil/S references			
Names on Roll	Ranks	Clasps				IOL L/Mil/S references
		D/L				
Chester H.D.E.W.	Lieut	1				87(822). Signed "Harry D.E.W. Chester in temp comd 7th Irreg. Cavalry: Coerdsapore 24.12.59. Only roll traced for this regt
All other ranks		-				Served with 5th Mahr Rifles at Delhi (all wounded) and 1st Sikh at capture of Lucknow. Did not serve with 7BglIC against rebels
Total known claims	1	1				

[Click on the small image to see a larger version]

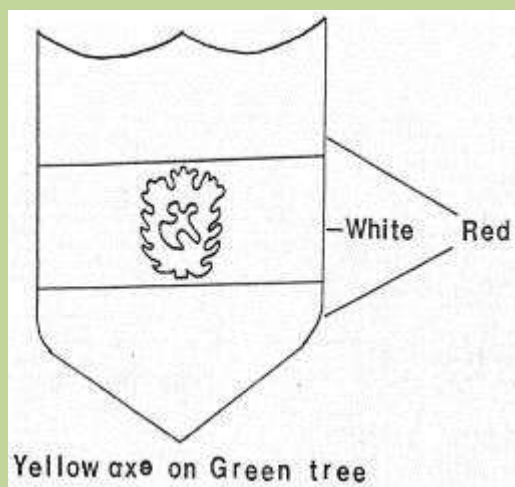
COMMENTS ON HISTORY OF REGIMENT 1857-1861

Stationed in Peshawar during the Mutiny period and remained loyal. Assisted in disarming some infantry regiments, maintaining law and order, and guarding the frontier. Lieut. H.R. Osborn and 125 troopers were employed during April/ May 1858 in the expedition to reduce Sitana, stronghold of a group of Yusufzai fanatics (the cavalry arm commanded by Lt.Col. W.E Mulcaster CO 7BglIC) and were entitled to the IGS 1854 clasp "Northwest Frontier". It appears that the 7BglIC was not in action against the mutineers and therefore did not claim the Mutiny Medal. In May 1861 its designation changed to the 5th Bengal Cavalry.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

- POST-INDEPENDENCE INDIAN FORMATION SIGNS

Further to the article in Vo.6, No.2 (pages 21-22), another formation sign is shown below. Any ideas to the Editor, please.



REPLIES TO EARLIER QUERIES

- From: Lieutenant Colonel A A Mains

I refer to "Requests for Information" on page 28/9 of DURBAR, Vol.6 No. 3., Gurkha Badge No 5.

I have noticed that on page 75 of Colonel Niven's excellent book of colour photographs, "The Mountain Kingdom", there is depicted a Gurkha Officer at the (British) Gurkha Recruiting Depot wearing a shoulder flash identical in form and colour to No.5. This unit should be added to those already mentioned.

Lucknow Highlanders

This is a real conundrum; I have never heard, of such a unit. The obvious place to look would be in the A.F. (I), but no such unit appears there. The units in Lucknow were:

Detachment, UNITED PROVINCES HORSE, Southern Regiment.

1887	Oudh Light Horse, formed from men of Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps, raised 1865
1904	Amalgamated with four other Light Horse Regiments to form United Provinces Horse.
1920	United Provinces Horse split into Northern and Southern Regiments

No.13 (LUCKNOW) FIELD BATTERY RA. (AFI)

1865	Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps raised - became,
1872	Lucknow Volunteer Rifle Corps - became,
1884	Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps - became ,
1903	Lucknow Volunteer Rifles - became
1917	5th (Lucknow Group) Garrison Artillery, Indian Defence Corps - became,
1920	No.VI (Lucknow) Field Brigade RA (AFI) - became,
1933	No.13 (Lucknow) Field Battery RA (AFI).
1942	Armament withdrawn, men transferred to Lucknow Rifles

LUCKNOW RIFLES

1920	No.7 (Lucknow) Company, Machine Gun Corps (AFI) raised, converted to,
1933	Lucknow Rifles

There is nowhere in the above titles any mention of the "Lucknow Highlanders". To hazard a guess, it is possible that one of the above units raised a Pipe Band, which was unofficially known as the "Lucknow Highlanders", or a group of expatriate Scots formed a private (civilian) Band which they name the "Lucknow Highlanders". Otherwise I am baffled!

Web site note – see the complete illustration now in Vol. 6, No. 3 – thought to have been part of the Lucknow Rifles

THE ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN (Continued)

This edition covers the fourth of the operational awards and two non-operational awards subdivided into two and three Classes respectively.

TAMGHA-I-JUR'AT

Conferred upon all ranks of the Pakistan Armed Forces, the Frontier Corps and the Frontier Constabulary (NWFP), the Frontier Corps (Baluchistan), the Pakistan Rangers, the Coast Guards and the National Guards when serving under the Federal Government, for gallantry and distinguished services performed in combat. The award may be conferred posthumously. Recipients below commissioned rank receive a monthly financial allowance. Recipients are entitled to the letters "T.J." after their names.

The insignia (Figure 1) comprises a circular medal in bronze. The obverse has a trophy of lances, pennons and swords plus a field gun, all within a wreath. In the centre a small disc with Crescent and Star device and below a scroll with "Tamgha-i-Jur'at" inscribed on it. The ribbon is one and a quarter inches wide plain silk with half inch green and red stripes edged by one eighth inch white stripes. A second award is denoted by a bronze bar one eighth of an inch wide worn across the ribbon nearest the medal. When ribbons alone are worn a second award is denoted by a miniature Crescent and Star.



ORDER OF BASALAT

The Order of Basalat is awardable to members of the three Armed Services, the Frontier Corps and Frontier Constabulary (NWFP), the Frontier Corps (Baluchistan), the Pakistan Rangers, the Coast Guards and the National Guards when serving under the Federal Government for acts of courage and devotion to duty, though not on active operations against the enemy. The Order is not conferred posthumously. The descriptions and illustrations used in the original copy of Durbar were subsequently found to be wrong, based on an inaccurately completed fact sheet. The entries have been corrected here.

SITARA -I-BASALAT



Originally intended to be a silver medal with the words "Sitar-i-Basalat" inscribed on the suspension bar, the actual insignia (Figure 2) comprises a pentagonal shaped gilt medal upon which are five arms emanating from a central disc in the centre of which is the Star and Crescent. The central disc and five arms are enameled green. The ribbon is one and a quarter inches plain silk with stripes of dark blue, red, light blue, red and dark blue.

Recipients of the medal are entitled to the letters "S Bt" after their names. Non-commissioned recipients are entitled to a monetary allowance.

TAMGHA-I-BASALAT

Taking precedence immediately after Sitar-i-Basalat, the insignia was originally intended to be a bronze circular medal with the words "Tamgha-i-Basalat" inscribed on the suspension bar. The actual insignia (Figure 3) of this award comprises a pentagonal shaped white medal upon which are five arms emanating from a central disc in the centre of which is the Star and Crescent. The central disc and five arms are enameled green. The ribbon is one and a quarter inches wide of plain silk with stripes of light blue, red, dark blue, red and light blue, the dark blue measuring five twelfth of an inch and the other stripes five twenty-fourth of an inch. Recipients are entitled to the initials "T Bt" after their names.



TAMGHA-I-KHIDMAT



Awarded in three Classes, the first two Classes of the Tamgha-i-Khidmat are awardable to Junior Commissioned Officers of the Pakistan Army, the Frontier Corps and the Frontier Constabulary (NWFP), the Frontier Corps (Baluchistan), the Pakistan Rangers, the Coast-Guards and the National Guards when serving under the Federal Government, Chief Petty Officers of the Pakistan Navy, and Warrant Officers and Flight Sergeants of the Pakistan Air Force, who have rendered long and meritorious or distinguished service of a non-operational nature. The Third Class is awardable to non-commissioned officers, other ranks and non-combatants (enrolled) of the units for the first two Classes. Recommendations for the awards are based on – (a) Length of service, (b) Honours, Commendations, Medals, medals and Decorations earned by the individual, (c) Special appointments or distinguished service, (d) War service, (e) Character.

Quotas exist within each Class for Service and vacancies occur in each Class only in the case of expansion in the Service, the death, discharge or retirement of a holder, his transfer to the Reserve or the forfeiture of decoration.

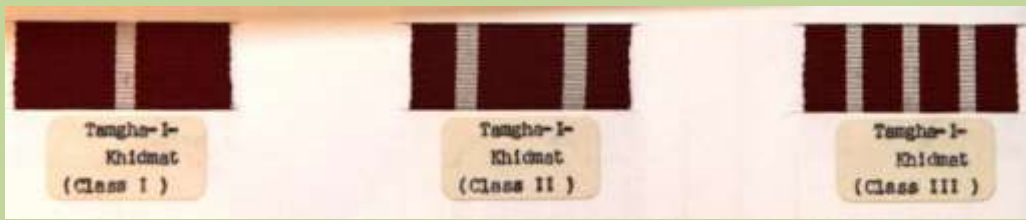
The general design of each medal is identical, being a medal with five pointed star in white enamel on which is superimposed a Crescent and Star, and the words "Tamgha-i-Khidmat" inscribed on the suspension bar. The Medal for Class I is gold; for Class II silver and for Class III bronze (Figure 4). In all cases the Medal is worn suspended around the neck.

Class I. Restricted to one for every ninety of the relevant rank brackets for each Service, subject to a minimum of one for each Service so long as the proposed recipients are otherwise qualified and eligible for the Award. Recipients of Class II are also eligible for promotion to Class I. The Medal takes precedence after the Tamgha-i-Basalat and recipients are entitled to the letters "T.K. (I)" after their names. The ribbon is in crimson silk, one and a quarter inches wide, with distinctive white vertical stripe in the centre, an eighth of an inch wide. Recipients of the rank of Risaldar Major or Subedar Major, or their equivalents in the Navy and Air Forces, shall, on retirement be granted the honorary rank of Captain. Recipients of the rank of Risaldar, Subedar or Naib-Subedar or their equivalents in the Army or Air Force shall, on retirement be granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. (Comment, I have taken this from the published Warrants, yet there seem to be an anomaly in that the Warrants do not refer to Junior Commissioned Officers of either the Navy or Air Force. It is difficult to see how their equivalent ranks can be granted honorary rank on retirement, unless they are Chief Petty Officer or Warrant Officer/Flight Sergeant recipients who have subsequently been commissioned. If any member can comment on this I would be pleased to hear. Ed)

Class II. Restricted to one for every sixty of the relevant rank brackets for each Service. Recipients are entitled to the letters "T.K.(II)" after their names and the Medal is worn from a ribbon of crimson silk, one and a quarter inches wide, with two narrow vertical white stripes, one on either side of the ribbon one sixth of an inch from the edges.

Class III. Restricted to one for every three hundred non-commissioned officers, or one for every five hundred other ranks. Recipients are entitled to the letters "T.K. (III)" after their

names. The Medal is worn from a crimson silk ribbon one and a quarter inches wide with three vertical white stripes of one eighth of an inch wide situated at an equal distance from each other and from the edges of the ribbon.



Tamgha-i-Khidmat ribbons

