

Home (1918) Department.  
Education

Ordinary SERIES.

G.O. No. 441

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Tata Iron and Steel Companies works.

Recording letter from the Government of India forward —  
ing certain papers on the subject of Sakchi and its environs  
where the ——— are situated.

# BACK PAPERS.

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Home dept.  
 15/4/18

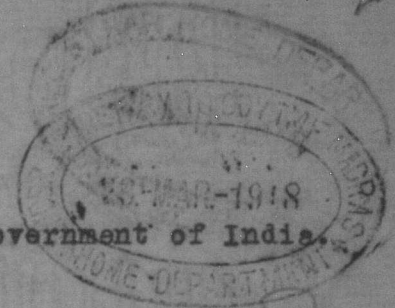
No. 630

Home (630) 15/4



FROM HIGNELL, Esq., C.I.E.,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.



TO

The Chief Secretary to the Government of

M A D R A S

Home Department,  
 (Political).

Delhi, the 18<sup>th</sup> March 1918.

Encl  
 No. 850  
 Regd. 23-3-9

Sir,

I am directed to forward for the information of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, a copy of a letter from the Government of Bihar and Orissa No. 256-P., dated the 24th November 1917 and of its enclosure on the subject of Sakchi and its environs where the Tata Iron and Steel Company's Works are situated.

2. The Government of India consider that these papers may be of assistance to the local Government, in dealing with similar problems in the administration of growing industrial centres like Sakchi.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

15/4/18

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

15/4/18

11/4/18

[Confidential.]

No. 256-P., dated the 24th November 1917.

From—The Hon'ble Mr. H. McPHERSON, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am directed to refer to your letter no. 1610, dated the 16th June 1917, with which you forwarded a copy of a note submitted to the Government of India as the result of a visit paid by Mr. F. A. R. Sempkins to the Tata Iron and Steel Company's Settlement at Sakchi on the subject of the policing of the works and the general conditions prevalent there. The Government of India ask for a report regarding any defects found to exist or difficulties experienced in the administration of the settlement and the remedies adopted.

2. In reply, I am to enclose, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of a report received from Mr. Hallett, Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum. The report deals with all aspects of the case and shows that the development of Sakchi has received a full share of the attention of the local Government from a date long anterior to Mr. Sempkins' visit.

\* \* In general it will be seen that the chief problems for solution divide themselves into two classes, firstly police and judicial and secondly, sanitary.

3. As regards the first, proposals for the reorganization of the police force were worked out last cold weather; they have recently received the sanction of the local Government and are being brought into effect as rapidly as circumstances permit. The disposal of criminal cases from Sakchi has been repeatedly considered and various expedients have been tried. A magistrate from Chaibassa visits the place periodically for the trial of serious cases, while for petty cases a local Bench of Honorary Magistrates is now being created for the second time: the original experiment in that direction failed for want at the time of a suitable personnel.

4. The control of the miscellaneous population which has gathered round Sakchi depends largely on the efficiency of the police, but the problem is much facilitated by the fact that all the workmen are employed in the works of a single concern which is, moreover, the proprietor of the land of which the works and much of the town stand. The local Government have recently agreed to acquire for Messrs. Tata and Company a considerable additional area for the extension of their works, the provision of additional housing accommodation for their European and Indian staff, and the securing of more control over the catchment area of the water-supply. This area includes all but one of the villages mentioned in Mr. Hallett's report, and when it has been acquired most of the difficulties at present experienced by the company in exercising control over the inhabitants will disappear. In this connection it may be mentioned that a proposal has recently been submitted to the Government of India to vest the local Government under the Defence of India Act with power to exclude undesirable persons from Sakchi during the war.

5. Mr. Hallett describes the sanitary measures which have been taken or are under consideration. The acquisition of the additional land referred to above will lead to a great improvement in the sanitary conditions of that area and of the settlement generally. The local Government have lately had under consideration a proposal to introduce into the Mining Settlements Act a clause which would enable the Act to be applied to industrial areas like Sakchi, but have decided that it will be more convenient to secure the object in view by certain provisions in the Municipal Amendment Bill which will shortly be submitted to the Government of India.

1364 H. D.

No. 36-C., dated the 20th July 1917.

From—M. G. HALLETT, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum,  
To—The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division.

As directed in your memorandum no. 146-C, dated the 9th July 1917, forwarding a copy of Mr. Johnston's letter no. 4599-R., dated the 6th July 1917, with its enclosures, I have the honour to submit the following report regarding the condition of Sakchi and its environs.

1. *Preliminary.*—I have recently visited Sakchi to hold the enquiry directed by Government under the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, in connection with the application of the company for permission to acquire a large additional area, and have taken this opportunity to enquire locally into the points raised by the Government of India. I have visited practically all the villages adjacent to the works and the town of the Company, principally in the evening, as at other times of day the residents are absent at their work, and the information which I have so obtained confirms me in the opinion that

\* there are very difficult and novel problems in the administration of this growing industrial community. I have already prior to the receipt of this letter submitted various proposals in regard to Sakchi and I venture to think that when these are introduced, they will contribute materially to the improvement of the present conditions. Further measures are, however, needed and I welcome this opportunity of laying all the facts fully before Government and of offering certain suggestions.

2. *Description of Sakchi and its environs.*—(i) When the works of the Tata Iron and Steel Company were first started, some 8 or 10 years ago, Government acquired and made over to them an area of 3,564 acres. On this they have erected their plant and have constructed residences for their European and American employés and for a portion of their Indian employés. The town which has thus come into being is in all respects a model town. It has been well laid out with broad streets and roads; avenues of trees have been planted; suitable residences for the different classes of employés have been constructed; a good market has been erected and another is in course of construction; institutes for both European and Indian employés have been built; there is a good school building in the centre of the town which is used for a middle English school by day and for a technical school by night; a church has also been built. The drainage and sanitation are on the whole good, and there is a good water-supply obtained from the Subarnarekha river. The company exercise careful control over the residents in their buildings and it would be difficult, if not impossible, for any undesirable person to stay there for any length of time.

(ii) Outside the acquired area the company have obtained the landlord's rights over the surrounding villages, under a lease obtained from the Midnapur Zamindari Company who themselves held these villages under the Dhalbhum Encumbered Estate. Two villages, *viz.*, Khuntadih and Jugsalai, are in direct possession of the Dhalbhum Estate.

(iii) On this outside area, collections of insanitary dwellings have come into existence, and these new villages are not only a menace to the health of the employés of Sakchi, but form places of concealment for undesirable persons of various classes. It may be said that the company in its position of landlord should have controlled the erection of houses in these areas, but these houses have for the most part been erected on land leased by the Pradhans in contravention of the terms of their leases and by tenants in contravention of the provisions of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act. In several cases the company have brought suits for ejectment against the Pradhans and against the tenants settled by them, and have in most cases been successful. One case may be quoted as an example. The Pradhan of village Beldih settled some land with a contractor of the company, Mr. Stocking, on which he built a lot of insanitary and unsightly houses close to the acquired land and the residential quarters of the company's town. The company brought a suit for his ejectment on the ground that the Pradhan had no right to settle land except for cultivation and that the settlement had been made without their consent

and in spite of their protests. The case was fought up to the High Court and the company have been successful, both in the original, the appellate and the High Court, the latter holding that the Pradhan had no right to settle the land. During the pendency of the case these buildings have been a menace to the health of Sakchi. Similar difficulties have been experienced by the Dhalbhum Estate in the case of the village of Jugsalai. A bazar has been laid out and land settled by the estate, but the Pradhan has also endeavoured to settle land while some land has been illegally transferred by raiyats of the village.

(iv) The position of these villages is shown on the blue print annexed to this report and I submit the following description of them, in order starting from the south-west corner.

(v) *Jugsalai.*—The unacquired area of Jugsalai lies entirely to the south of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The bazar has been carefully laid out in the form of a square, and some decent houses have been erected on lands leased by the estate. The inhabitants are for the most part traders and merchants, but crime is common in this locality owing to its proximity to the border of Seraikela State. I am taking steps to ascertain details about unauthorized settlements of the Pradhan with a view to bringing ejectment suits and thereby improving the conditions. As this village lies outside the area which the company propose to acquire, the best plan for improving its sanitary condition will be the institution of a Union committee, if and when the Local Self-Government Act is extended to this district.

(vi) The land immediately south of the railway is all the acquired land of the company, and in these areas especially near the river bank, a good many collections of "jhompris" or huts inhabited by coolies working for the company have been allowed by the company to spring up. These "jhompris" are not very objectionable; they could easily be destroyed in the event of an outbreak of disease, and the company exercise a form of control over them by charging a small rent for the ground. They could be used as hiding places for thieves, but their proximity to the police station prevents them becoming popular with criminals. The water-supply is defective. In the course of time, they will be replaced by proper buildings for the coolies employed by the company, while the land will be used for other purposes.

(vii) *Khuntadih.*—This village belongs also to the Encumbered Estate. A large area has been leased to a contractor, Ram Das, who has erected a house for himself and several lines for coolies' dwellings. These are quite suitable dwellings and the place is not objectionable. Behind his house are brick fields and here too some "jhompris" have come into existence. Other building leases have been given by the estate, but the greater part of the suitable building land is unoccupied, as I have refused many applications for land since I knew that the company intended to acquire this area.

(viii) *Beldih.*—Beldih with its *tolas* of Dhaddidih and Stocking town is one of the worst areas adjacent to Sakchi. Practically the whole of the village area is covered with small houses promiscuously arranged and with no regard for sanitation. Stocking town which formed the subject of the case referred to above will be demolished as soon as the company execute the decree which they have obtained from the High Court, and this will considerably improve this area. The village appears to be inhabited principally by *goalas*, butchers and a few traders and employés of the company. The sanitary conditions urgently need improvement. A case for the ejectment of the Pradhan was dismissed on appeal by the District Judge, but I doubt whether this judgment will stand in the High Court to whom an appeal has been filed by the company.

(ix) *Old Sakchi and Gosala.*—Gosala is the name given to a village which has sprung up principally on the company's acquired land at the north-east corner of the works. It is the depot where the conservancy bullocks are kept, and in this hamlet live the cart drivers and other employés of the company. Houses are practically continuous from the Gosala to old Sakchi, the houses parting being partly within and partly without the company's acquired land. Old Sakchi on the company's leased land has become

a very thick and congested bazar with about three streets of shops of various kinds and a large number of houses of mistris and others employed at the works. I should say that 90 per cent. of the inhabitants here were workers. The company have had a lot of trouble with the local Pradhan and have been successful in an ejectment suit. A notorious gang of thieves had their residence in this village, but have been broken up by police. There are a good number of prostitutes in this locality.

(x) *Kosidih*.—This *tola* of Sakchi to the east and south is rapidly growing in area and is inhabited principally by the company's workmen. It contains the outstill, situated about a mile from the works and  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile from the village.

(xi) *Mohulbera and Golmonda*.—This village to the east of the works consists of collections of huts partly within and partly without the company's acquired land. One *tola* near the works consists principally of Ghasis employed there, but this criminal caste needs watching and the *tola* needs more police protection than can be given now. There are also two *tolas* inhabited by Christians, some of the English and some of the Lutheran mission. Some of the women are prostitutes. There are also a few other collections of houses, but no bazar, and over 90 per cent. of these persons must be in the employ of the company.

(xii) The area immediately to the south of this up to Kalimati station is covered with jungle. The remaining villages within the leased area have not yet begun to expand to any marked extent.

3. *Character of inhabitants*.—Such being a general description of Sakchi and its environ as, I may now deal with the character of the inhabitants.

The majority of the inhabitants, quite 90 per cent. or more I should estimate, of these villages are the employés of the company. They are not by any means "unruly," and during the last two and half years there have been no cases of "riot" and very few cases of serious assault. Petty assaults as a result of family quarrels are common, but this is inevitable in any large Indian community; information is often given of these non-cognizable offences at the police station, but the parties are too busily employed to bring the cases to court. The workers are in good circumstances and the large wages which they obtain naturally tempt them to gambling and drinking, while the fact that many of the employés, both European and Indian, are living apart from their families encourages prostitution. The people are of all classes and races and come from all parts of India, and in visiting these villages and talking to the inhabitants this fact is forcibly brought home to one; in one *tola* you may find Santals from Dalbhum, up-country Muhammadans from the Punjab, Koiris from the United Provinces, and men from Nagpur, Bombay and Madras. It is in this diversity of castes and creeds that the safety of Sakchi lies. With the Indian ties of kindred, caste or community are considerably stronger than the ties of common work, and there is very little danger of a general strike or indeed of any widespread trouble, such as have occurred on occasions at Jamalpur where, I am given to understand, the workers are mostly of one class. It is inevitable of course that among these workers there is a small percentage of undesirables, but I think the measures taken by the company and by the local police are successful in preventing the number becoming unduly large. With the rapid increase of the population the problem becomes increasingly difficult, and further measures are needed for the control of the population. One of the present difficulties is that an undesirable, e.g., the proprietor of a gambling den, if harassed by the police in one locality, leaves it for a period and then comes and settles in one of the other outlying villages, where with even the best police arrangements he may be undetected for a short time.

4. *Undesirables*.—The undesirables may be divided into the following classes:—

(a) *Political suspects*.—This is a very difficult class to deal with, as a suspect can probably escape notice while living with employés of the company in a respectable portion of the town. He is not likely to resort to

the outlying villages where his presence would excite suspicion. Enquiries are now made promptly through Criminal Investigation Department regarding Bengalis applying for posts at the works, and this minimizes the risk of an undesirable obtaining employment. I consider that the Criminal Investigation Department should be strengthened as suggested by Mr. Sempkins, but as I have not been informed of the measures already taken, I am not in a position to make any definite suggestions.

(b) *Thieves, burglars and other criminals*.—Thanks to the breaking up of a notorious gang of burglars last year, there has been a marked decrease in the number of burglaries during the present year, the number of cases under section 457, Indian Penal Code, being only 25 in the first half-year of 1917 as against 41 in the corresponding period of 1916. It is satisfactory to note that very few burglaries have occurred within the acquired area, which is patrolled by the company's *chaukidars* as well as by the local police and that the cases are chiefly in the villages of Jugsalai, Beldih and old Sakchi, where the commission of a burglary during the absence of the owner of the house at the works is a very easy matter and whence there is an easy road of escape into the jungles of Serajkela. If the additional police force, proposals for the formation of which are now before the Inspector-General, is sanctioned, the police should be in a better position to control ordinary crime in the town and neighbourhood.

(c) *Dismissed employés of the company*.—These are rightly considered by the General Manager to be a possible source of danger, as they might easily stir up trouble among the workmen. The Manager tells me that he endeavours as far as possible to remove such persons to their own country after their dismissal, but there is no provision of law under which such persons can be dealt with, and it is, I think, a point for consideration whether some special powers for dealing with such persons should not be given. Legislation to this end would be somewhat novel, but the conditions being peculiar, special measures must be taken to meet them.

(d) *Recruiters*.—During this year same trouble has been experienced by the presence near Sakchi of persons bearing authority from contractors employed under the Army Department to recruit for Basrah and elsewhere. I, however, addressed the officer-in-charge, and drew up proceedings against one man under section 109, Indian Penal Code. A previous warning had had no effect, but the proceedings, though possibly not strictly legal, had the desired effect of making him leave Sakchi. Now that a Recruiting Board has been formed, this trouble is not likely to recur.

(e) *Gamblers*.—The Gambling Act is in force in Jugsalai, Beldih, Sakchi and Susnigaria by Notification no. 3932-A. of 10th June 1913, but its provisions are difficult to enforce. Some cases have been instituted against persons gambling in a public place, but no successful raids have been made on any gambling house. The number is not large, probably only two or three at most, and the persons responsible frequently change their head-quarters so as to render detection more difficult. I consider that the local police, especially the Town Inspector, Mr. Ashby, are doing their best to stop the formation of gambling dens: it is a difficult task, but the shop-keepers and others are ready to give the police information as they find that gambling leads to their bills being unpaid. As far as I can ascertain, there is little professional gambling; most of the gambling takes place in private houses and so is not a criminal offence. It is hardly surprising that the workers with such good pay and few amusements have recourse to gambling.

(f) *Prostitutes*.—As I have said above, the fact that most of the employés of the company are living without their wives and families tends to increase prostitution, and there are undoubtedly a good many people who live on the earnings of these women and who bring in women from outside. The presence of these prostitutes leads to occasional drunken quarrels among the European steel workers, and the case of Mr. Mokushoff, a Russian, who was convicted of culpable homicide two or three years ago, was a case in point. Mr. Tutwiler would like to have powers to remove these women, but, as I have explained to him, this is not easy in the case when a European keeps a woman, ostensibly as a servant, but really as a mistress in his quarters. The best

remedy would be departmental action against the employes, but skilled labour being practically unobtainable at present, such action cannot be taken. The evil is one for which it is difficult to suggest an effective remedy. If the company are allowed to acquire the surrounding villages and thereby become in a position to exercise a more effective control, they will be able to prevent the settlement of people living on the wages of prostitutes and to some extent the settlement of prostitutes themselves.

5. *Drinking and excise matters.*—In my opinion the control of the sale of liquor is the most important reform that can be introduced into Sakchi, and it is for that reason that I submitted my proposals for the introduction of the contract supply system. These proposals have, I am glad to say, been accepted and the scheme will be introduced as soon as a liquor warehouse is constructed, probably by November 1st. The present outstill system is impossible in an area of this kind; the vendors do all they can to encourage sales, and the most common offences against the excise laws is illicit sale of country liquor. The Sakchi outstill is some distance from the centre of the town, but women purchase liquor at this outstill or at the shop at Jugsalai or even at the outstill of Matku, 6 miles away, or that at Gamaria in the Seraikela State, and sell it to the workers. They make large profits and finding that heavy fines were of little use I issued orders some months ago that imprisonment should be inflicted in all such cases from Sakchi and the neighbourhood. This may do some good, but I have little doubt that the present licensees are at the bottom of this illicit sale. The radical remedy for this state of affairs lies in the introduction of the contract system and the control of sales by the company. Illicit distillation and smuggling from Seraikela State will no doubt increase, but a strengthened preventive establishment should be able to control this. I also consider that when the sales are controlled by the company, the shops should be placed nearer the residences of the workers, in conspicuous places where any abuses can be easily detected and prevented. This will, I think, tend to prevent illicit sales and manufacture, and I intend to submit proposals to this end after the contract system has been working for some months. Another excise problem in Sakchi is the control of sales of foreign liquor. The only license for the sale of foreign liquor is held by the company who were granted the license at a reduced fee last year so as to enable them to sell at low rates. The company's bar is not, however, a very attractive place and the steel workers who are in many cases heavy drinkers obtain supplies from Calcutta, chiefly by the V.-P. P. system. From enquiries which I made a few months ago, I could not discover any evidence of illicit sales. I suggested to the Manager that if he considered it desirable I was prepared to move Government to take action under section 12 of the Excise Act and to prescribe passes for the import of duty-paid foreign liquor. The Manager, however, did not consider it necessary to go to this extreme, but the power conferred by this section might become useful.

6. *Police (i).*—The proposals at present under the consideration of the Inspector-General of Police contemplate the establishment of a new police station at Saspur, which will not only afford protection to the industrial centre at the Cape Copper Mines, but will also relieve the present Sakchi police force of the greater part of its mufassal jurisdiction, thereby leaving the staff free to devote themselves to crime in and around Sakchi itself. The present police force at Sakchi consists of:—

- 1 Inspector.
- 2 Sergeants.
- 3 Sub-Inspectors (one temporary).
- 4 Head constables.
- 33 Constables.

It is proposed to increase this force by one head constable and 10 constables. For the outlying villages it is proposed to employ an additional force of chaukidars, viz., 20 on a monthly salary of Rs 8 to Rs 10, but it has not yet been found possible to fill up all the posts sanctioned with suitable men, and a further increase in salary may be necessary. I trust that

Government will sanction these proposals for the additional police force at Sakchi and for the establishment of the police station at Saspur at an early date. If possible the buildings for the proposed police station should be erected during the coming cold weather so that it may be opened from April 1st, but even before these buildings are ready the additional police force at Sakchi should be employed. The population of Sakchi is increasing so rapidly that, even with the proposed additions, the police force will soon be inadequate, and it will shortly be necessary to create another town outpost on the east of the works near old Sakchi and Kasidih.

(ii) It has been suggested by Mr. Sempkins that two more European sergeants are needed. This point was looked into by the Inspector-General when he visited Sakchi and he was inclined to think that this was unnecessary. I have recently, however, been in correspondence with the Manager for the appointment of a European police officer to have charge of the company's guards and chaukidars who number about 80 or 90. The Manager is applying under section 13 of the Police Act for this appointment, the cost of which will be borne by the company. If a suitable officer is appointed, this force of guards and chaukidars will be improved and will become of more assistance to the local police, and I trust the company's application will be admitted without delay.

(iii) With the appointment of this additional European police officer, who will probably be of the rank of Inspector, I think the Town Inspector should be promoted to the rank of deputy superintendent in view of the large force under his control and the important work which he has to carry out. This appointment would involve the grant of certain local allowances as under present rules the deputy superintendent would draw less pay than an Inspector.

7. *Magisterial and Judicial arrangements.*—At present the majority of the Sakchi cases are tried locally by a deputy magistrate who visits Sakchi from Chaibassa once or twice a month. This arrangement is not wholly satisfactory, and many petty cases under the Police Act, etc., in which prosecutions would be useful are not sent up for trial owing to the difficulty and delay involved. For this reason I suggested as an experimental measure the appointment of a bench of honorary magistrates with third class powers who would be able to dispose of petty cases. Orders have just been received on this proposal. I regard this measure as a temporary expedient. In a short time it will be necessary to have a resident magistrate even if it is not necessary to have a full subdivisional office. I am inclined to think that the best plan would be to have a Sakchi "City Magistrate" with full criminal powers and perhaps also the powers of a munsif, and not to form the Dhalbhum Pargana into a sub-division. For this purpose only a court room, a small sub-jail and a residence would be required.

8. *Education.*—The principal school at present in Sakchi is the Mrs. Perin Memorial School which is so flourishing that the numbers are rapidly becoming too large for the building. The company, I understand, intend to erect additional buildings. The present building is also used for a night school in which Arithmetic and English are taught to the workers and also for a technical school in which machine drawing and other elementary technical training is given. There appears to me to be a need of more small upper primary schools in the villages round the works. In old Sakchi I found a clerk from the works teaching some 14 to 15 boys and he told me that if a school was started 70 to 80 boys would come. I think this is quite possible. If the company acquire more land and build more houses for their employes, I have no doubt they will provide suitable schools.

The question of the institution of a technological institute is under the consideration of Government.

9. *Salvation Army.*—I have submitted a proposal for taking action under the Criminal Tribes Act against the criminal tribe of Ghasis. My proposal was not only to declare the Ghasis to be a criminal tribe and get them registered under the Act, but also to apply those sections of the Act under which the members of a criminal tribe can be compelled to live in a certain settlement. The Salvation Army were ready to take charge of the settlement and

the company were prepared to bear the cost involved. The proposal is at present under your consideration and that of the Inspector-General of Police and the latter is, I understand, only in favour of registering the Ghasis and not of starting a settlement. This may be done as a preliminary measure—but I consider that ultimately the establishment of a settlement under the Salvation Army should be allowed. Not only will such a settlement help to reform a tribe of undesirables of whom the men are undoubtedly responsible for many petty thefts and burglaries and the women frequently prostitutes, but also the Salvation Army, if under a suitable officer, should be able to do work for the improvement of other classes in and around Sakchi.

10. *Sanitation.*—The sanitation of the company's town is conspicuous for its excellence, that of the surrounding villages by its absence. The town is on the whole well drained and septic tanks have been constructed to the north and south of the town. At present sweepers are employed for the removal of night soil, but the company intend ultimately to introduce the water system and to carry the drainage of the town through septic tanks to the Subarnarekha river below the dam. The water-supply of the town is good, water being pumped from the Subarnarekha river to the cooling tank near the plant; water is laid on to the principal residences and stand pipes are provided for the smaller quarters. The supply of water is, however, not sufficient to allow of water being supplied to the outlying villages except for a short period of the day and in times of emergency, *e.g.*, on the occasion of a cholera outbreak; and in many *tolas* I found that the people complained of difficulties over water, especially in the hot weather. The company are proposing in connection with the extension of their plant to construct a second cooling tank with a capacity of 700 million gallons, as against 250 million gallons in the present tank, and also to construct a separate tank for water for household use. As soon as this is done they will be able to supply any quantity of water, as they have a practically inexhaustible supply in the Subarnarekha river. The sanitary conditions of the outlying villages cannot be improved unless these villages are destroyed and decent dwellings erected for the employes of the company as well as for the merchants and traders who are economically necessary for the community.

11. *Food supply, etc.*—The company have erected an excellent market hall, and are already engaged in erecting a second hall, and in and around these buildings a bi-weekly as well as a daily market is held. Some improvement might be made in the shops of the traders, which are behind the market place, and the company should encourage them to build houses according to their design. Cattle for slaughtering are examined by the company's medical officers, and are slaughtered at the company's slaughter house by licensed butchers, but there are also, especially in Beldih and Dhad-kidih, a good many unlicensed butchers who try to undersell the licensed butchers and over whom the company have no control. Milk is supplied chiefly by *goalas* living in Beldih in the most insanitary surroundings, and over them too the company have no control. Prices are extremely high, but this is inevitable in a large industrial town.

12. *Conclusion.*—(i) The preceding paragraphs have indicated the main difficulties and problems which have arisen in connection with the administration of Sakchi. The chief three problems are in regard to (a) sale of liquor, (b) settlement of undesirables, and (c) sanitation. In my opinion a solution of the

The solution to (a) will, I trust, be found in the introduction of the contract supply system and the control by the Company of the sale of liquor.

two latter will be found in the acquisition by the company of a very large area surrounding their works and I trust that Government will agree with me that the acquisition of the area for which the company have applied is permissible under the Act; if it is held to be not permissible, then special legislation will have to be undertaken. I consider it essential that the company should have control over all the land up to the natural boundaries afforded by the Kharkai and Subarnarekha rivers on the west and north, up to a distance of 4 or 5 miles from the works on the east and upto the artificial boundary formed by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway on the south. If this is allowed, not only will they be able to prevent to a large extent the settlement of undesirables but will also be able to control sanitation. The company have always shown themselves most

anxious for the welfare of their employes, but in the past I do not think that it has done enough in the way of the erection of buildings for their Indian employes, and the present quarters do not house more than 50 per cent. of the workers, but till the success of the company was assured, curtailment of expenditure on this head was natural and perhaps justifiable. Now that the company has established its position, it should, and I have no doubt will, devote more to this object, and will provide dwellings for the present and future population of the works. For the construction of these dwellings, allowing for markets, schools, recreation grounds, open spaces, etc., a large area of land will be needed, but judging by the experience of other towns of India, if the boundary of the area to be controlled by the company is not sufficiently far from the works, insanitary bazars and villages will again spring up on the outskirts and the town of Sakchi will have as at present an excellent centre but repulsive suburbs. During the next ten years the output of the works will be more than trebled, and an excellent opportunity is afforded to the company if they receive necessary assistance from Government of making an industrial city, which will be a model not only to India but to other countries.

(ii) In dealing with the administration of Sakchi it is important that any schemes involving expenditure or legislation should be considered even before the actual necessity for their introduction has arisen. There is inevitably some delay over obtaining sanction to such schemes and Sakchi is expanding so rapidly that unless schemes are put in hand in good time, they become inadequate or need modification even before they are brought into effect. The proposals which I have detailed above for the additional police force, though submitted some months ago, will probably be not carried into effect before April next, and even by that time they will be almost inadequate. Though the appointment of a resident magistrate is not yet absolutely necessary, it is not too early to consider this question, and I would also recommend a consideration of the lines which legislation for the control of the area should take. Even if the company obtain control of the area by being permitted to acquire it, it will, I think, be necessary to legislate for the appointment of some such body as a Board of Health and to give the body so appointed legal powers to enforce sanitary rules and regulations. A further point to consider is whether it is necessary for the safety and efficiency of the works to take any special steps to prevent the settlement of undesirables and to secure their removal from the vicinity of the works.

(iii) Further minor points to be considered are (a) additional Criminal Investigation Department arrangements, (b) the appointment of a deputy superintendent in place of the town Inspector, (c) the further extension of the Police Act and the Vaccination Act. The former applies practically only to the company's town, but with an increased police force and facilities for the trial of cases I think it should extend to the outlying villages of Jugsalai, old Sakchi, etc. The Vaccination Act extends to these outlying villages, but it would be safer if the area were enlarged, (d) additional upper primary schools in the surrounding villages, and (e) the formation of a Union committee at Jugsalai.

Recording letter from the Govt of India forwarding certain papers on the subject of Satechi and its environs where the \_\_\_\_\_ are situated.

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C. No. 850A, From the Govt of India, No. 630, dated 18.3.1918.

No. 441, dated 5-4-1918

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and nation.

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have no such concern  
at present under the  
Dept. of Indentures & in  
any case the papers  
deal almost solely with  
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