

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

Government of Madras
 Director General of
 Police, Fort Saint

Judicial DEPARTMENT
 Secretary Force in
 communication with the
 made by myself.
 needed to procure,
 It must be the

G.O. No.	<i>P 38</i>	Press	part
		~~Mis.~~	
<i>213-214</i>			
Dated	<i>28.6.1881</i> 49		

9/10

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
28th June 1861.

No. 213. Read the following letter from W. ROBINSON, Esq., Inspector General of Madras Police ; to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 6th June 1861.

1. I have the honor to submit Estimates for the Establishment of Constabulary Force in the District of Vizagapatam. They have been prepared on the spot, in communication with the Agent and Collector and other District Officers ; and after much careful enquiry made by myself. The information regarding Village Police in this District, which I have been enabled to procure, is as yet too meagre to admit of its becoming the basis of any distinct proposal. It must be the subject of subsequent and special report hereafter.

2. The following Statement shows, in the abstract, the Force required for every part of the District now actually under Police management. To this Estimate had been also added—at the request of the Agent and in accordance with my own conviction and belief that on financial and other grounds, Estimates for the Establishment of the Police of each District should be complete—an Estimate for the Force required for fully occupying the Zamindári of Jaypora.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,

23th June 1861.

No.	NAMES OF TALUQS.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.	CONSTABULARY.					RATIO		Cost.		
					No. of Police Parties.	No. of Stations.	No. of Out-posts.	Inspectors.	Constables.	Total.	To Area.		To Population.	
1	Narasipatam, including the extensive Hill District of Golconda. ZAMINDARIS.	3,080	2,05,798	10	7	11	3	150	153	20	1,345	16,860		
1	Veeravully including Hill District of Madagole.	1,961	1,14,655	6	3	6	2	90	92	21	3,246	10,340		
2	Singavarapucotta, including Hill District of Galiconda.	598	87,651	4	2	5	2	60	62	9	6,143	7,640		
3	Peddagady.	327	89,196	4	2	5	2	60	62	5	2,143	7,640		
4	Bimlipatam.	279	72,955	3	2	3	1	53	54	5	1,351	5,890		
5	Vizianagram.	346	73,473	4	2	4	1	60	61	5	6,204	6,520		
6	Gajapatynagram.	330	56,173	4	1	7	1	67	68	4	8,826	7,150		
7	Chiperapully.	653	1,19,812	5	2	6	2	75	77	8	4,556	8,990		
8	Palaconda, including Hill District.	542	1,23,589	5	3	4	2	83	85	6	3,453	9,710		
9	Salur, including Hill Districts of Panchapenta.	1,269	1,85,165	7	4	7	3	112	115	11	1,610	13,440		
10	Parvatipuram.	521	75,847	4	2	4	2	60	62	8	4,223	7,640		
11	Jeypore and other Pergunnahs above the Ghat.	5,000	2,00,000	8	5	...	3	127	130	38	4,538	14,790		
12	Gunapurom and other Pergunnahs of Jeypore below the Ghat, now under Amansse.	4,000	1,00,000	8	5	...	2	120	122	32	7	819	13,040	
Total...		18,906	15,04,316	74	40	62	26	1,117	1,143	16	5,316	2	1,29,630	
TOWNS.														
1	Vizagapatam and Waltair.	29	41,889	4	...	...	1	62	63	...	664	9	7,360	
2	Vizianagram.	...	20,595	1	...	...	1	22	23	...	895	4	3,100	
3	Bimlipatam.	...	5,054	1	...	...	...	16	16	...	315	8	1,770	
Total...		29	67,538	6	...	...	2	100	102	...	...	...	12,230	
RESERVE.														
	Reserve.	...	...	3	...	...	3	45	48	...	...	...	7,410	
	Jail.	...	...	2	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	...	3,600	
	Agents' Courts.	...	...	1	...	...	1	15	16	...	...	...	2,470	
	Magtes. and Orderlies.	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	16	...	...	...	1,350	
	Treasury.	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	1,350	
	Armed Reserve, three Companies.	...	...	...	...	...	2	205	207	...	...	...	18,770	
Total...		...	...	8	...	...	6	335	341	...	...	...	36,300	
Grand Total...		18,935	15,71,854	89	40	62	34	1,552	1,586	11	9	991	3	1,76,830
Salt.		...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	...	4,500	
Commisariat Store and Paymaster's Guards.		...	...	1	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	1,350	
Total...		...	...	...	...	...	...	65	65	...	...	...	5,850	
Total...		...	...	...	...	...	...	34	1,617	1,651	...	...	1,82,680	

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,

23th June 1861.

3. The Force, including Armed Reserve and the Police of the Jeypore Zamindari, will consist of 1,586 men to be maintained at a cost of Rupees 1,76,680. The Rural Police will number 1,143 men, and occupy 40 Stations and 62 outposts. For the three large Towns of Vizagapatam, (including Waltair) of Vizianagram (inclusive of Cantonment) and Bimlipatam, 103 men are required. Three European Constables must likewise be allowed for: one to be at Vizagapatam, one at Waltair, and one at the important Sea Town of Bimlipatam. The whole Force thus bears a proportion of one Policeman to 991 of the inhabitants and to 12 square miles of the area. It will cost 1½ of an Anna of a Rupee per head of the population. The Armed Reserve relieves a large body of Regular Troops recently employed on petty detachment duty in this District.

4. The Force proposed is strong; but not more so than circumstances require. The District of Vizagapatam has, since the commencement of our rule, been troublesome in a Police aspect; and its Police Establishments have long proved inadequate to the duty required of them—much of which has been thrown on the Regular Army. In no District of the Presidency have the Regular Troops been more employed on detachment duty and field service of a petty harassing character than in this Province. From these they are to be entirely relieved by the Constabulary. The Village Police is null. For the Regulation IV, and XI of 1816, for the Establishment of proper village administration and Police have been and still are wholly inoperative under a prevalent Zamindari settlement. More than ordinary duty thus devolves on the Constabulary. Further there are the remains of another element of disorder in this District, as in Ganjam, which make the presence of a vigorous Police the more necessary at first starting—viz., the presence of the remnant of the armed retainers and semi-Military classes, who so long aided in disturbing parts of the District. The true cause of the uneasiness and disorder which have so long retarded the progress and disturbed the peace of the Northern Circars is no doubt to be found in the terms of the settlement made with the Zamindars in regard to the large numbers of Armed Retainers and semi-Military semi-Police bodies that burdened the country when the British rule commenced. The settlement with the Zamindars of the Northern Circars affords, in this regard, a remarkable contrast with the wisdom of that enforced by Lord Clive and Mr. Stephen R. Lushington in regard to the ancient Western Zamindaris of Kalahastri, &c., and with the Tinnevely Paleyams; and the subsequent history of the two countries reads an instructive lesson. Precisely the same condition of Society prevailed at that time in all the ancient Zamindaris of India. In all were maintained large bodies of armed ruffians for the sole purpose of rebellion and aggression. These, the Zamindaris could not pay; but assigned to them land, resumable at will, on condition of service. We found these countries in a chronic state of rebellion and internal strife, and the subsequent peace and order of each Province has been in a great measure dependent on the manner in which the Government of the day acted in regard to these classes. In the Western Zamindaris and Southern Paleyams these dangerous bodies were at once suppressed with a high hand. Their service lands and emoluments were included in the Assets of the Estates of these respective Zamindars; and these, the Zamindars were directed to resume and to disband all their armed retainers save a limited personal attendance. In a few years these dangerous and lawless ruffians had merged into the peaceful population; and not a Soldier has been employed in Kalahastri, Karvetinugger, Vencatagiri or Tinnevely against disturbers of the internal Peace since the first years of the century. An opposite policy was pursued with the Zamindars of the Northern Circars in regard to these hordes of armed retainers or local Militia. The lands which they held for Military service were exempted from the Assets of the Estates of their Lords: and their condition became permanent and hereditary at a sacrifice alike to the State and the Zamindar. Of both the State and Zamindar they became in a certain sense independent: and in the absence of any adequate provision for the proper Police of the country the internal peace and protection of life and property

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
28th June 1861.*

were left to these classes. Their lawless habits survived, their character remained unchanged. As a Police they have proved worse than useless: and for half a century they have been the only disturbers of the Peace. The result has been most disastrous and costly to the State throughout nearly half a century. Late years have wrought great changes in the disposition of even these classes and there is little or nothing now to fear. Still, we have large bodies of this character present in the district, and at first a strong Constabulary is indispensable. In a very few years reduction may safely be made. The operation of the Inám Commission will convert these men into useful and peaceful cultivators. The great territory of the Jeypore Zamindár (9,000 square miles) adds greatly to the requirement of the whole District.

Jeypore Zamindári.

5. The number of Conyicts and prisoners in the Jail of Vizagapatam—inclusive of Agents' Prisoners, many of whom are belonging to the tribe of Hill Sourahs and other wild races—varies from 170 to 200. A small Jail is always proportionately more expensive to guard than a large one, and it has been necessary to provide for the guard of this Jail at a slightly higher rate than the usual one, of one man to 6 prisoners—say 40 men. The present Establishment of Peons employed in the Jail varies from 60 to 70.

6. There are four (4) Stations at which Salt is manufactured and stored in the District of Vizagapatam, as shown in the margin, with 3 Treasuries and 6 sets of Platforms. For the permanent watch and guard

Salt.

Names.	Quantity of Salt.	Number of	
		Trea- suries.	Plat- forms.
Carassah. - -	90,000	...	2
Nellimuku. - -	1,10,000	1	2
Conada. - - -	75,000	1	1
Cupity. - - -	75,000	1	1
		3	6

of these, 50 men are required; and they have been estimated for with the Establishment shown in paragraph 2. During the manufacturing season of four months, temporary Establishments, averaging 95 men in all, are now annually entertained. It is estimated that an augmentation of 50 well disciplined and trustworthy Constables will suffice for the day and night watch and patrol of the pans during this season, and for prevention of smuggling then prevalent. The authority of Government for

making this annual temporary arrangement is solicited. Old Police men will always be detailed for the duty; while the temporary substitutes will be distributed throughout the Rural and Town forces for the performance of duties of less responsibility.

7. Peculiar circumstances have led, almost from the commencement of the British rule, to the extensive employment of Armed Force in this District. These conditions have no doubt almost ceased to exist, and no District is more peaceful at this moment; none less requires Military occupation. Still it is a frontier District, and the Hill tracts harbour tribes that, contemptible as their operations really are, may require to be beaten up in their own haunts at the shortest notice. The parts of the country into which such service leads has been found unhealthy, and the duty particularly ill-suited to Regular Troops. The Regulars have been withdrawn from Golconda, Palconda and other outposts, and replaced by Sibundi, and those places have to be occupied. For these services, and in case of any untoward occurrence, it will be desirable to keep a portion of Police, at least for a time, properly equipped and thoroughly trained and efficient for this special duty and ready to meet the most sudden calls. This it is proposed to do by maintaining a portion of the Golconda Sibundi Corps—as an Armed Reserve on the Constabulary Establishment—as was done in the case of the Malabar Sibundi Corps and Karnul Horse. Like other parts of the Constabulary Force, of which it becomes an integral part, it will be commanded by the District Superintendent and his Assistants under the orders of the Magistrate; but with a view to its special efficiency will be maintained on its present semi-Military footing and continue to consider the useful Carbine they carry, as their weapon of offence and defence. In due course they will no doubt change this for the Bâton.

Armed Reserve.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
23th June 1861.*

8. A sketch of the Establishment and the gradual increase of this local Military body will not be out of place. The first 100 men were ordered to be raised in 1847, "to enable the

History of the Golconda Sibandi.
E. M. C. 28th September 1847.

"Civil authority to dispense with the Detachment of Regulars on field service: and to give confidence to the people of the country and to spare Regular Troops much harassing duty" occasionally occurring in the then disturbed Taluq of Golconda. In 1848 the Government authorized the Agent to increase the body to a number not

exceeding 300 men of all ranks; but the Corps was raised to the strength of 150 men only; for the Agent considered that so large a force as 300 men was unnecessary. He added "When order is in some degree restored, the present force of 150 men should be gradually reduced in number." The Golconda Sibandi Corps stood at this strength till the year of Mutinies; and it did useful service in the Hills, besides relieving the Military Detachments in the south of the District. In December 1857, the Govern-

E. M. C. 14th December 1857.

ment directed the Agent to take immediate steps to increase the strength of the Golconda Sibandi Corps; and the Agent added 202 men of all ranks to the Corps; raising the body to 352 men, inclusive of Native Officers. It is divided into

E. M. C. 5th March 1858.

six Companies, and is maintained at a cost of 1,948 Rupees per mensem. The services of an additional Commissioned Officer were granted "as a temporary arrangement to assist in raising and drilling the new levies." The Agent explained that the increase had "been regulated by the possible requirements of the District, and was the lowest compatible with effectual perfor-

E. M. C. 5th March 1858.

mance of the duty which might hereafter devolve on the Corps." At this strength of 352 men of all ranks, the Corps has since stood; having 3 European Officers attached to it. One of the European Officers acts as an Assistant to the Agent in general duty of the District; the two others are more strictly confined to the duty of maintaining, discipline, &c., in the Corps.

9. It is clearly no longer requisite to maintain this semi-Military body at its present strength. It becomes the Armed Constabulary Reserve; and might probably be reduced with safety to the Peace Establishment at which it

Proposed strength of Armed Reserve.

stood prior to 1857, viz., 150 men of all ranks with one Commissioned Officer. But all Military Detachments have recently been withdrawn from the various outposts in the District which are now occupied by Sibandi; and it has become expedient to occupy Palconda and Gunapurom of the Jeypore Zamindári with Sibandi. The duty and number of posts has therefore increased, and could not be conveniently undertaken by a body of the original strength only. After the most anxious consideration of the matter, the Magistrate, Captain Owen, the Commander of the Corps and myself are of opinion that, for the present at least, and till the Constabulary is fully established, 200 men of all ranks, formed into three Companies and placed in immediate charge of well selected European Inspectors, under the command of the Superintendent of Police of the District and his Assistant, will suffice for all useful purposes. For this my Estimate provides. The surplus men will readily pass into the ordinary Constabulary, and the service of one Commissioned Officer now with the Corps, who is not required for Constabulary purposes, may at once be dispensed with. The Armed Reserve will occupy a cordon of carefully selected posts (relieving and doing the duty of the Constabulary) along the Ghât line: and a small party will be prepared to advance into Jeypore proper when the Police is established there, and occupy a useful post in that part, as is now done at Gunapurom in the Taluq below the Ghâts. The Armed Reserve will continue to hold the Palconda and Narsapatam Stations, from which Regular Troops have been withdrawn

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
28th June 1861.

10. The subject of establishing an effective Police and Magisterial administration within the Zamindari of Jeypore, has occupied the anxious attention of the Agent and myself at this time. Without this the District will be incomplete; and a very unsatisfactory condition of matters within a large and integral part of it, will be indefinitely prolonged. The Zamindari is one of those settled under Regulation XXV. of 1802, by the terms of which the Government "charged itself generally with the maintenance and support of such establishment, as may be requisite for the better keeping the Peace." This condition remains unfulfilled. The entire want of any provision for Police and Magistracy, and of any system or means of enforcing Law and Order within this Zamindari, the absence of reasonable safety for life and property and the known existence of irregularities and disorders consequent and the utter incapacity of the Zamindar to manage the country, have from time to time engaged the anxious attention of the local Officers and of the Government of Madras. The practice of Suttee was ascertained in 1858, to be prevalent in the District. Human sacrifices were probably not unknown. The Agent, in reply to a call by the Supreme Government and the Government of Madras, reported on the circumstances and condition of the Zamindaris.

Jeypore Zamindari. Although Jeypore is nominally attached to the District of Vizagapatam, it is one of the Zamindaris exempted from the operation of the ordinary Regulations. No Police powers are possessed by the Officers of Government within its limits; little or nothing is known of what is passing in that tract. The Jeypore Zamindari, owing to the incapacity of the Zamindar for business, is in a state of complete anarchy; and it seems hopeless to think that matters will mend or any order or security for life or property can exist in Jeypore, as things are there conducted.

Utter want of Police Regulation. To put down Suttee and other lawless crime, the presence of an European Officer in Jeypore proper is essentially needed. He adds "in my judgment the Government is bound to establish a system of Police throughout the Zamindari of Jeypore—a duty which has been too long neglected—Police there is none. It is true malefactors are taken up and ironed; but these cases are never forwarded to the Agent for trial." He added "there would be no practical difficulty in conducting the Police administration of Jeypore; I consider it, however, indispensable that an European Officer should reside there permanently with a Company of Sibandi."

E. M. C. 2nd April 1855. From Agent 15th April 1855. From Agent, 5th May 1855. 2nd May 1855, paragraph 6. From Agent, 18th June 1855.

* N. B.—Captain Owen on the occasion of his visit, had found several men who had been in confinement and in irons for months without trial and without report.

11. The Government of Madras decided: "It is evident that vigorous measures are needed for the suppression of such enormities (Suttee and human sacrifice) and the repression of heinous crime throughout the Zamindari;" and they authorized the Agent to assume "the control, both Police and Revenue, of the tracts above the Ghats—the Taluqs below being managed by the Agency direct." The Gunapurom and four other Pergunnahs below the Ghat were therefore at once taken under control, and measures were put in train for occupying the upper Taluqs. In the meantime the Governor General observed—"As to the anarchy stated to prevail in the Zamindari, his Lordship admits that that may be a good reason for assuming the management of the country, as contemplated by the Government of Fort St. George. But to do so may involve the British Government in a protracted jungle and hill war, such as that of Gumsur. The step is a serious one, and his Lordship is further

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
28th June 1861.

"of opinion that if the management of the country is once undertaken by the Government, it cannot ever, with propriety, be abandoned." He therefore requested the Government would not, at present, take any further steps for assuming the administration of Jeypore.

12. As above stated the administration of the Gunapurom and four Pergunnahs lying below the Ghats had been assumed "with most successful results. The civil strife that had commenced between large bodies of armed men at once ceased as if by magic." All acquiesced cordially in the administration of the Officers of Government.

Four Pergunnahs taken under management. In accordance with the spirit of the above instruction of the Supreme Government, the management, having been once undertaken, was not again abandoned. The management has since been continued and consolidated with the greatest benefit to the Estate and Zamindar: and the system of Police and Magisterial administration, authorized by Regulation, has been established for years with inestimable advantage to the people. A body of the Sibandi, stationed at Gunapurom, prevent this incursion of Hill Sourahs, and the Tahsildar with his Peons, maintain, under the Agent's orders, the peace, and carry on the ordinary Magisterial duties of this now rapidly improving Province. The Police Establishment is, however, paid out of the proceeds of the Estate. This is at variance with the conditions of the Permanent Settlement, and must cease. Under the instructions of the Government of India above cited, the internal management and Police, thus beneficially undertaken and so long and so usefully continued, "cannot now with propriety be abandoned," and arrangements are made for the Constabulary relieving the Tahsildar's Peons. The party of Armed Reserve will be maintained at Gunapurom as hitherto.

13. It remains only to introduce the Police, cautiously but firmly, as the organization becomes thoroughly consolidated in the District, into the part of the Zamindari above the Ghat. When this is complete, the Zamindar might, as suggested by the Agent, be allowed to undertake again the management of the Revenue of the Gunapurom Taluq. When the Jeypore Zamindari is occupied, an Assistant Superintendent of Police will reside, if not permanently, at least the greater part of the year, above the Ghats.

Introduction of Police into Taluqs above the Ghat.

14. On this subject I beg to embody a Memorandum handed to me by the experienced Magistrate of the District, dated 21st May 1861:

"With reference to the introduction of Police within the limits of the Jeypore Zamindari, I am of opinion that we need neither fear any internal disturbance, or be apprehensive of the measure being unpopular with the people. As to the wishes of the young Rajah, I ascertained them during his recent visit to Vizianagaram. I found that if the restoration of his five Pergunnahs below the Ghats, which we have now under management, was made simultaneous with the introduction of the Police, the latter measure would be palatable to him, and its introduction be aided by him to the best of his ability.

2. "The people have always acknowledged themselves under the Police of Vizagapatam Agency, and it has been a most cruel infliction upon them to have been left so long without any Courts of Justice to which they could appeal. I have never been on the borders or within 20 miles of the Jeypore Zamindari, without having numerous complaints of murder, robbery, &c. brought before me, but to all, to within a late period, have I been obliged to turn a deaf ear. This state of lawlessness has been put a stop to, since the young Zamindar made the visit to me above-mentioned. I then implored him to do what he could to protect the people of his country, and he promised to do what he could. He has so far kept his promise; and since then he has sent up no less than three cases of murder—these cases chiefly appear to have occurred in the immediate neighbourhood of his capital, and do not, I imagine, constitute more than a quarter of what really took place. By the young Zamindar thus forwarding cases, it is evident, that he acknowledges our jurisdiction over his Zamindari: as I said above, he has expressed a willingness to help us in the introduction of the new Police, and that a Police of some sort is necessary, is proved by the fact, that of the above three cases of murder sent up from Jeypore, one

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
28th June 1861.

"only was brought to a conviction. The causes of failure in each case, were insufficient evidence, or if there were witnesses in any case, it was almost impossible to produce them before the Agent, as there are no Police peons to escort them to the Huzur, no Police authority to summons them, or no Police to report the crime to or to hold an inquest. The Rajah generally heavily handcuffed the Prisoner, and would send him down with perhaps a Peon, and two or three witnesses under charge of his own hill men; on the road sometimes the Prosecutor would run away, and sometimes the witnesses; and in no instance was the case complete. This very day a man accused of murdering his wife and her paramour, in the public street, has been acquitted by the Foujdari Adalat for want of evidence. Before the Zamindar the man acknowledged the crime, but no evidence could be got except that of two persons who saw the corpses lying in the street. If a Police had been established in the country, the fullest proof could no doubt have been got against this man. He will now however return to his country, a standing proof of our impotency to grant justice; and from his thus getting out of the scrape unscathed will perhaps be the cause of others also taking, as he did, the law into their own hands. It is at any rate high time that such a state of lawlessness should be put a stop to, and with a good strong Police allocated as I have advised, a European Assistant to be stationed at Jeypore, and Nursingarow, the present most efficient Revenue Ameen of Goonooipoor, as 1st class Sub Magistrate, I have myself no fear of not being able to make Jeypore above the Ghauts, as quiet and peaceable as Goonooipoor or Jeypore below the Ghauts, or as any other part of the District is now.

3. "It is to be remarked that Goonooipoor was quite as lawless as the rest of Jeypore till 1855 when we took it under management. Now, although it is more hilly and inaccessible than the rest of the Zamindari above the Ghauts, our system of Police is as thoroughly established and as perfectly appreciated by a contented people as in the town of Vizagapatam itself."

VILLAGE POLICE.

15. Regulations IV & XI of 1816 are almost wholly inoperative in this District, and the condition of the Village Watcher establishment is too little ascertained to admit of my entering on the subject. The frequent calls which have, from time to time during the last half century, been made on the District Officers do not appear to have led to much enquiry and elicited information beyond the above fact—the Village Police, as a system, is utterly inoperative.

16. The accompanying Statement however shows that there is a considerable body of men who, under the name of Dandasi and Barki, should be charged with Police duty; and may be usefully employed to aid the Constabulary.

	No.	Emolument.		Total.
		Assessment of Inam land.	Ready Money.	
Dandasi...	556	Rupees. 5,634	Rupees. 750	Rupees. 6,384
Barki...	2,219	24,396	3,112	27,508
Total...	2,775	30,030	3,862	33,892

17. The Agent and Magistrate is now carefully examining the subject with a view to improvement, to be proposed in a future report. And the enfranchisement of the Tirustdar, Deshastalla, Doratanam and other Peons will place considerable funds at the disposal of Government for the improvement of the Local or Village Police.

No. 214.

ORDER THEREON, 28th June 1861, No. 838.

The Inspector General of Police submits his estimate for the Constabulary of the Vizagapatam District.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
28th June 1861.

2. The Force will consist of 34 Insprers, and 1,552 Constables, whose allowances will amount to Rupees 1,76,830 per annum. The estimate provides for European Constables—one at Vizagapatam, another at Waltair, and a third at Bimlipatam. The cost of the Force is at the rate of 1½ Anna per head of the population. It also provides for Jeypore and the other Pergunnahs above the ghauts, and it includes the expense of that portion (207 men) of the Golcondah Sebundies who are to be retained as an armed reserve. There will be one Policeman for every 991 inhabitants, and every 12 square miles of area. In addition to this Force, 50 Constables will be kept on pay for the Salt, and 15 for the Commissariat and Paymaster's Departments. During the manufacturing seasons, 50 extra guards will be required for the Salt stations. The cost of these as well as of the 50 forming the permanent guard will be charged against the Salt Revenue.

	Insprers.	Constables.
Town Police	2	100
Talook do.	3	150
Zemindary do.	23	967
Reserve... ..	6	335
	34	1,552
Salt Depôts		50
Commissariat Store and Paymaster's Guards ...		15
Men...	34	1,617

3. In the estimate, provision is made for the continuance of the Golcondah Sebundies at a reduced scale, but on its present semi-Military footing. It will consist of three Companies of the total strength of 200 men, with European Insprers attached to it. Under this arrangement, the services of one Commissioned Officer will be dispensed with.

4. In paragraphs 10 to 14 of his letter, Mr. Robinson discusses the question of establishing an effective Police administration in the Zemindary of Jeypore. The utter lawlessness that prevailed throughout it, induced the Government in 1855 to authorize the Agent to assume the control, both Police and Revenue, of the tracts above the Ghauts—the Talooks below being managed by the Agency direct. The Government of India, however, expressed their fears that "the attempt to assume the management of the country might involve the British Government in a protracted jungle and hill war, and, if once undertaken, it could not ever, with propriety, be abandoned." The management of the Talooks below the ghauts had already been assumed. The results have been most successful, and the Police system has been firmly established in the Zemindary below the Ghauts, although in 1855, when these Pergunnahs were taken under management, they were quite as lawless as the rest of Jeypore. The Magistrate has no fears of making Jeypore above the Ghauts as quiet and peaceable as any other part of the District. Mr. Robinson states, paragraph 13, that "it remains only to introduce the Police, cautiously but firmly, as the organization becomes thoroughly consolidated in the District, in that part of the Zemindary which is above the Ghauts." The Government entirely concur with the Magistrate and Inspector General. There is no longer cause nor excuse for leaving the upper country of Jeypore in the disgraceful state of anarchy which now prevails there, nor are there any circumstances which should bar the extension to it of the improved Police arrangements which are to be carried out in the rest of the Province. It is only necessary that the introduction be effected with caution and prudence.

5. The Village Police of the District of Vizagapatam is a nullity. The subject is under inquiry. Mr. Robinson remarks that there are men, called Dundassy and Barki, whose emoluments amount in Inam land and fees to Rupees 33,892, who should be charged with Police duty, and that the enfranchisement of the Tirustdar, Deshastalla, Daratanam, and other peons, will place considerable funds at the disposal of Government for the improvement of the local or Village Police.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
28th June 1861.

	No.	Cost.
Police...	1,586	1,76,830
Salt and other Depts...	65	5,850
Total	1,651	Rs. 1,82,680

6. His Excellency in Council sanctions the Constabulary required for the entire District at the annual cost of one lakh, eighty-two thousand, six hundred and eighty Rupees, and authorizes the periodical entertainment of 50 extra Constables during the season for manufacturing Salt.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

Judicial.

Proceedings of the Madras Govt.
Read letter from the
Inspector General of
Police _____ dated 2. June 61.

Order - 28 June 1861. No. 838.

The Inspector General of Police submits his estimate for the Constabulary of the Vizagapatam District.

2. The force will consist of 34 Inspectors, & 1552 Constables, whose allowances will amount to Rs. 1,76,830 7 annas. The

	Inspector	Constable
	Top.	bles.
Town Police	2	100
Salt & do	3	150
Magistral do	23	967
Reserve	6	335
Total	34	1,552
Salt Depts		50
Magistral Store & Prisoners' Guards		15

Ed. T. O'Connor.

Estimate provides
for European Con-
stables — one at Vi-
ragapatam, another
at Waltair, & a third
at Binlifatam. The

cost of the force is at
the rate of $1\frac{3}{4}$ Anna
per head of the popu-
lation. There will be

one policeman for
every 991 inhabitants,
& every 12 square
miles of area. In
addition to this force,

50 constables will
be kept on pay for the salt
& 15 for the Commis-
sariat & Paymas-

salt revenue

During the manu-
facturing season, 50
extra guards will
be required for the
Salt Stations. The cost
of this as well as of the 50
forming the permanent
guard will be charged against the
3. In the Estimate, pro-
vision is made for the
continuance of the es-
boomsoor Sebmoolies
at a reduced scale,
but on its present pe-
mi-military footing.
It will consist of
three companies of
the total strength of
200 men, with Euro-
pean Inspectors at-
tached to it. Under
this arrangement,
the services of one Com-
missioned Officer will
be dispensed with

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5. The Village Police of the District of Vizagapatnam is a nullity. The subject is under inquiry. Mr. Robinson remarks that there are persons, called Dundasees and Kurki, whose emoluments amount in Anam land and fees to Rs. 33,872.

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JP.

Inspected on 2.3.21
 and the Commission
 has been forwarded
 to the
 1321
 The Inspector General
 of Police
 Govt. Agent, Viragapatam.
 Inspector Genl. of Police
 Insam Commissioner.
 Civil Paymaster.
 Asst. Secy. to Govt.
 Secy. to Govt.

with copy of
 the Report
 Dec 29th

