Public Works (1898) Department.

3115 W

G.O., No. 2457 W
2458

Dated 21 Sep 98

[Despatch Abstract.]

Telegraph Office at Narasapatnam

Ordered that the Dr Sp Telegraphs be addressed with a view to a Telegraph Office being opened at Narasapatnam in the Vizagapatam Dt, in consequence of a proposal to abolish the reserve police Office at that Station?

The D Gen Sp Telegraphs addressed.

Ldr

Indexed. 23/9

[P. W. 24. 1,000—23-6-98.]

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Public Works DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings :—

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Current No. 7293 of 1898, dated 1st Sept. 1898, from the Judicial Dept.

" " " 189 , " " "

" " " 189 , " " "

ORDER.

No: 2457 W 21.9.98

A.S.H
13.9.98

The Director General of Telegraphs will be addressed.

S.E. I circle ✓
Judicial Dept. ✓ 19/9/98

A.R
S.E.S.
H.E. No 2458 Way 21st Septr '98

To.

The Director General
of Telegraphs

Sir,

In connection with a proposal to abolish the reserve police force at Narasapatnam, in the Vizagapatam District, this Government desires that a telegraph office should be opened at that station so that in case of disturbance communication with the head quarters at Vizagapatam may

[P. W. 4.
500—17-6-98.]

H.E. 12.9.98 R16.9.98

may be immediate. It is estimated that the traffic in messages from the town would almost, if not quite, cover the expenses of the line. I am directed to request therefore that you will give the subject of extending the telegraph line from Narasapatnam road to Narasapatnam town, your early and favourable consideration, and that you will be good enough to inform this Government what guarantee, if any will be required on account of the extension.

I have &c

A.R.

Cy 6-9-96. 12-9-96

Received 27/9/96

bride keeper q & r y a.c.m.
Langley P.O

No 2306 bw dy 11-9-96
2211 W dy 1-9-96
2040 C dy 22-4-96
92 W dy 15-1-95

P.W. Current No: 7293

Government {1898} of Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Recd. 1-9- Regd. 1-9- } 1898. Enclosures Spare copies 10

G.O., No. 1295, 19th August 1898.

AUGUST.

Changes in the Police of the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Jeypore Districts.

Sanctioning, with remarks, some of the changes proposed to be effected in the Police forces of the Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Jeypore districts; requesting the Inspector-General of Police to review the subject of Police establishment for all the stations in the Ganjám and Vizagapatam districts and submit a report thereon to Government; approving his proposal to transfer the head-quarters of the Assistant Superintendent, Ganjám district, from Balliguda to Russellkonda; and requesting the Public Works Department to take the necessary action for opening a telegraph office at Narasapatnam, Vizagapatam district.

0.25364 R 19/9

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following papers :—

G.O., No. 1126, Judicial, dated 7th July 1896.

Read—the following paper :—

From M. HAMMICK, Esq., I.C.S., Inspector-General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 16th April 1896, No. 1596.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, a copy of my inspection report on the Police districts of Jeypore and Vizagapatam, and to make certain proposals for changes in the police arrangements in these districts, the necessity for which attracted my notice when there.

* * * * *

5. The last point in connection with Jeypore is the increase of establishment that I venture to recommend. The progress of this tract of country and the very rapid development of its trade has been continually noticed by Government, and while the police force remains practically in the same condition as it was in 1881 when Mr. Carmichael visited Jeypore as special Commissioner, the circumstances of the country have vastly changed. In his time not a single cart entered the estate from the east and all its trade was carried on by pack bullocks. At present the great road leading from Sálúru right through Jeypore is travelled over by hundreds of laden carts daily bringing down produce of all kinds, paddy, niger seed and wheat, all of which, of course, means an influx of money into the country.

6. The three points which a former Governor directed should be kept prominently in view have had much attention. They were—

(*a*) Improved means of communication with the outer world.
(*b*) More careful management of the forests.
(*c*) The cautious and gradual, but systematic, opening up to civilization of the hill tracts.

The time is rapidly coming when, without doubt, the result of this policy will necessitate an increase to the Police establishment.

7. Mr. Carmichael abolished twelve stations in 1881 and concentrated the police in larger numbers at those he allowed to remain. His policy was undoubtedly the proper one for the country as it then was situated, but with the increase of communication, it will become necessary again to re-establish stations then found unnecessary.

8. As long as the country was closed to traffic from the low country, as long as the ryots had to burn their straw to get rid of it, as long as the circulation of coin was limited to a few centres,—few police stations were necessary ; but now, when as in the north of Jeypore traffic is enormous, wealth increasing, and money plentiful, our police must be increased to give protection. Daily beats become necessary in the place of weekly patrols, and stations are required in places which have become centres of trade. There is, moreover, especially in the north of Jeypore, a criminal class of abnormal audacity and cunning as has been lately shown by the daring escape of a number of convicts belonging to this country from the jail at Waltair.

9. At present it is only a very small increase that I recommend, but I have ventured to preface my proposals with these few remarks, as the increase in the force I now suggest is only, I feel sure, a beginning of a much larger addition which, before many years are over, will be found justifiable and expedient in the country above the Jeypore ghât.

10. I propose (*a*) an increase of two constables to the station at Pottinghy at the head of the ghât road from Sálúru ; (*b*) the opening of a new station at Dasmatpur ; (*c*) the opening of a new station at Raniguddah.

11. The addition of two constables to Pottinghy station is for the purposes mentioned in paragraph 2 of my Inspection note. Sunki, half-way up the ghât road into Jeypore, requires to be regularly visited by two constables. I have pointed out it was decided in 1885 to establish a station at this spot, and the minor addition to the force I now propose will, I hope, be approved by Government.

12. As regards (*b*) and (*c*) the matter has been under discussion since the beginning of 1894 when the Superintendent, Jeypore, made certain proposals for increasing the number of stations in Jeypore.

13. A reference to the Agency map will show the two places, viz., Dasmatpur, latitude 19, longitude 83, and Raniguddah south of latitude 19, longitude 82-45, where it is now proposed to establish police stations. The Superintendent asked for a third station between Dadi and Sogara on the road from Jeypore to Padma, which, however, the Deputy Inspector-General does not consider necessary at present.

14. Taking Raniguddah first—the proposed station will be situated half-way between Koraput and Boregumma on the Nowrangpur trunk road. This road is now extensively used by carts and pack bullocks taking grain from the northern fertile taluks to the plains. The trade has developed enormously of late years. The station will be 5 miles from Septamba, where is held one of the largest weekly markets in Jeypore.

15. Raniguddah is the halting place for all carts and brinjarries on their way to Koraput being 12 miles from this place. It is 10 miles from Boregumma and 11 miles from Singapur, the other adjoining station.

16. At present no constables are able to meet at Raniguddah owing to its being so far from adjoining stations, and prisoners being brought from the north of the estate to Koraput are, by compulsion, taken round into Jeypore owing to the absence of any station between Boregumma and Koraput.

17. In the Special Assistant Agent's report read in G.O., No. 1627, Judicial, dated 21st September 1889, the opening of a station at Raniguddah was strongly recommended by Mr. Taylor, who remarked that the locality is infested by Dombs, who nightly plunder the carts halting there. It is a strong hold of the thieving castes of this part of Jeypore. Mr. Willock in 1894 wrote that the proposal to open a station there had his cordial support. He said : "The insecurity of the Raniguddah route has frequently been brought to my notice and we are now spending money on improving this ghât to relieve the congestion which often takes place on the Jeypore side so that traffic is likely to increase considerably."

18. For the proposed station at Raniguddah, one head constable, 3rd grade and three constables, 1st class, and four constables, 2nd class, will be sufficient. This is the addition to the force I first ask for.

19. Dasmatpur, the other village where it is proposed to establish a station, is situated between Girligumma and Lakshmapuram. It was formerly the site of a station, but this was abolished by Mr. Carmichael in 1881. Dasmatpur is 21 miles from Koraput, 9 miles from Girligumma and 11 miles from Lakshmapuram. The country is a very rough jungle-covered area and travelling is very difficult. The village has a post office and a school. At present, there is only a tri-weekly beat between Koraput, Lakshmapuram and Girligumma. This will be made into a daily beat if the new station is sanctioned.

20. The Deputy Inspector-General Mr. Young, who knows the country well, writes : "Dasmatpur should, in my opinion, never have been abolished. Crime within its limits, is and always has been rife. Many of its villages are inhabited by Dombs, the criminal class of Jeypore, who in company with their friends in Kasipur territory (a semi-independent state in the Central Provinces bordering on the Dasmatpur country) have, during the past year, committed a series of house-dacoities within the

Koraput taluk. The country lying between Girligumma and Lakshmapuram cannot be properly patrolled without the assistance of police station at Dasmatpur and I would strongly recommend that a station be re-established at this important centre."

21. Mr. Willock writing on the 6th February 1894, said that he agreed as to the desirability of an additional station at Dasmatpur.

22. When in Jeypore, I consulted the Police officers there about the proposal to construct a station at Dasmatpur and I understood on all sides that the re-opening of the station was considered to be most necessary. It is a great centre of crime, and there are a large class of rich traders scattered over the country between it and Girligumma. House-breaking and house-dacoity are not unfrequent and probably from the remoteness of stations a considerable quantity of crime remains unreported. We want daily beats between all the stations of this part of the country which requires police protection now as much as do any of the more civilized tracts below the ghâts. As time goes on, trade will rapidly develop all over the northern part of Jeypore, where the land is specially fertile, and with the railway extended to Sálúru and Bobbili, as I suppose will be the case in a few years, there will no doubt be an increasingly rapid development in traffic and wealth in this tract of country.

23. For the above reasons, I recommend strongly to Government that a police station be re-established at Dasmatpur with a strength of one head constable, 2nd grade, and ten constables—four 1st class and six 2nd class.

* * * * *

Order—No. 1126, Judicial, dated 7th July 1896.

* * * * *

2. Before passing final orders on the proposals for the opening of new stations made by the Inspector-General, Government desires to have a statement showing the number and strength of the police stations in the Agency tracts, both before and after the alterations made by Mr. Carmichael in 1881.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Police.
" Public Works Department.

G.O., No. 133, Judicial, dated 28th January 1897.

Read—the following paper:—

From M. HAMMICK, Esq., I.C.S., Inspector-General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 26th November 1896, No. 4649.

With reference to paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 1126, Judicial, dated 7th July 1896, I have the honour to forward letters and fourteen statements from the Superintendent of Police, Jeypore, showing the number and strength of police stations in the Agency tracts of Jeypore both before and after the alteration made by Mr. Carmichael in 1881. There was a reduction in the number of stations from 33 to 21 in 1881, and in the strength of police from 384 to 336 men. Since then there have been small changes, and the present number of stations is 27 and the strength of station police 348 men.

Order—No. 133, Judicial, dated 28th January 1897.

The Inspector-General of Police will be informed that it is for the present impossible to take into consideration any proposals involving increase of expenditure. He should renew his proposals when the financial outlook is brighter.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Police.

Read—also the following paper:—

From M. HAMMICK, Esq., I.C.S., Inspector-General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 12th July 1898, No. 2685.

I have the honour to say that when on tour at the beginning of this year in Ganjám and Vizagapatam districts, I came to the conclusion that certain changes might now safely be made in the police of these districts in view to reduce expenditure in order to find funds for certain necessary improvements which are very urgent.

2. I reproduce here paragraphs 39—43 of my note (enclosed) which will, I hope, explain the matter clearly:—

"39. Having made this tour through Ganjám and to Narasapatnam, it has occurred to me that circumstances now differ so very much from what they were fifteen years ago in these districts that it is time to consider whether certain changes cannot be made. The changes which, without expressing any final opinion, I think, should be taken into consideration, are the following:—

(1) The reduction in the number of the police at certain stations in the Maliahs of Ganjám.
(2) The removal of the Assistant Superintendent's office from Balliguda to Russellkonda.
(3) The abolition of the reserve at Parlákimedi and the strengthening of the reserve at Chatrapur.
(4) The abolition of the reserve at Narasapatnam and the strengthening of the reserve at Vizagapatam.
(5) The grant of an Inspector for Berhampur town and the possible re-arrangement of the divisions contiguous to Berhampur.
(6) The opening of the new stations so long recommended for Jeypore.

"40. Taking the first point, it appears to me—and I believe the Deputy Inspector-General agrees—that, provided the Balliguda reserve is maintained at its present point of efficiency, it is unnecessary now to maintain such large stations as are now maintained at Belgher, Baminigam, Nalaghat, Mohana and Raikia. The strength at these stations is as follows:—

	Head constables.	Constables.
Belgher	2	30
Baminigam	2	19
Nalaghat	2	17
Mohana	2	20
Raikia	2	21

"The hills have been quiet for many years past now and the Balliguda reserve with its long breech-loading snider rifles is a far more efficient force than it used to be. The taluk police are also now armed with breech-loading rifles which makes them far more efficient than formerly was the case. I do not propose to take many men away, but supposing seven men were taken from Belgher, four from Baminigam, three from Nalaghat, two from Mohana and five from Raikia, this would give twenty-one men, say a saving of Rs. 168 a month. It seems to me that the above reduction might be made without incurring any appreciable risk.

"41. As regards point No. 2, it is really a small matter, but I think it would be convenient if, in future, the Assistant Superintendent's office were left at Russellkonda during the whole year. The advantage would be that the present office at Balliguda could be used as a residence for the Inspector. Unless this house is given him, a house must be built shortly at a very large expense. There is also now a good deal of friction between the Assistant Superintendent's office head constable and the Balliguda Reserve Inspector, which is almost unavoidable. The Assistant Superintendent is away from Balliguda for long periods, and the Balliguda Inspector is consequently, from having to receive money and so on from the head constable in charge of the office, placed in a more or less subordinate relation to him, and he naturally resents this, being a senior pensioned native officer of the army. The present permanent advance of Rs. 200 is needlessly large, and the elephant

charges might well be paid from Chatrapur. The advance might then be reduced to Rs. 50, and the accounts kept by the Inspector at Balliguda, if necessary, a small allowance, say Rs. 5, being given to the office at Russellkonda for petty expenses. If this is done, the Russellkonda Division Inspector could, in the absence of the Assistant Superintendent on the hills, be required every month to inspect the office at Russellkonda, and see that the petty cash account was properly kept and the books written up. If this were done, I see no objection to the records being removed to Russellkonda, and the office held there. The Assistant Superintendent would, of course, not be permitted to come to Russellkonda except for the period during which he now holds office there, except with the special permission of the Superintendent. The present office would then be converted into the Inspector's residence. The Superintendent will be requested to report through the Deputy Inspector-General whether this scheme can be carried out and state definitely how he would propose to arrange about the maintenance of proper accounts under the altered state of things. I may say that, in my opinion, the Reserve Inspector should certainly not come to Russellkonda for more than four months in each year at the outside.

"42. The next point is the abolition of the reserve at Parlákimedi. This reserve was originally suggested by Sir William Robinson (*vide* paragraph 16 of his letter, dated 6th June 1861), submitting estimates for the constabulary of Ganjám. He remarked "a small body of armed men must still be maintained at Kimedi." It was, however, clearly intended that this reserve should be a very small body. Colonel Hearn in 1880 found no reserve at Kimedi, but it is not clear from the papers in the office when this force at Kimedi had ceased to exist. Colonel Hearn, who was writing after the Rumpa disturbances, considered that the excitable nature of the Sowrahs in the Kimedi hills required a body of police at Kimedi, and he proposed what was in part sanctioned, namely, the present Kimedi reserve consisting of one Inspector and 39 men. Mr. Carmichael, as Special Commissioner, wrote about this as follows :— 'South of the Khonds, however, come the Sowrahs of the Pedda Kimedi and Parlákimedi hills. The tribes in the wilder part of Parlákimedi have sometimes shown their turbulent character, and at present a few villages decline to attorn to their proper chiefs. On these accounts, the Inspector-General proposes to establish an armed reserve at the town of Parlákimedi at the foot of the hills so named, of an Inspector, six head constables and 44 men. The Special Commissioner observes that there are now three stations in the Parlákimedi hills — one of nine and others of seven men each. Then these small posts should be concentrated at Serango. Meanwhile 23 men form a very weak force to control the locality, and a small reserve at the adjacent town in the plains will be very proper, so long as the present disquietitude, which he is confident that good administration would allay, continues to exist. He is prepared therefore to allow this at Parlákimedi but not at additional cost to the State.' (Proceedings of the Special Commissioner, dated 23rd June 1881, No. 188.)

"In 1885 (G.O., No. 1884, Judicial, dated 20th July 1885), the Government, at the suggestion of Colonel Cloete, sanctioned an Inspector for the Kimedi reserve.

"The present reserve at Kimedi stands as follows:—

Kimedi Reserve.

	No.	Cost per mensem Rs.
Inspector, 4th class	1	70
Horse allowance		15
Head Constables—		
2nd grade (20)	1	20
3rd grade (16)	1	16
4th grade (14)	2	28
Constables—		
1st class (8)	12	96
2nd class (7)	23	161
Total	40	406

"Things have much changed since 1881 and when the railway into Kimedi is completed, they will have changed still more. The Sowrah country has been quiet for many years past and the Kimedi reserve has had little work to do. In fact during

the time that I have been Inspector-General, I do not think that it has been outside Kimedi. At present owing to the facilities afforded by the East Coast Railway, it is possible to bring down the Chatrapur reserve and within a few hours to throw these men into any part of the Sowrah hills from Kimedi southwards, and I am of opinion that if, say, fifteen men were added to the Chatrapur reserve, and some men added to the Kimedi taluk station, we should have all the men that are needed. Of course it would then be necessary to maintain the Chatrapur reserve in a very efficient condition and to take care that a considerable proportion of the reserve was recruited with Uriya men. We should save the expense of the Inspector at Kimedi, or say Rs. 1,020 per annum+Rs. 336, the pay of two head constables. If the Agent to the Governor in Ganjám consents to this proposal, the Superintendent and Deputy Inspector-General can work out how many men it would be required to add to the Chatrapur reserve and the Kimedi station. The Kimedi reserve has probably little moral effect on the Sowrahs in the hills who hardly know of its existence. The Balliguda reserve is in a different position. The presence of that reserve at Balliguda does undoubtedly exercise an influence over all the Khond country. It appears to me that with the railway the necessity for the separate reserve at Kimedi has ended.

"43. The next point is the abolition of the reserve at Narasapatnam. The history of this reserve is as follows: Narasapatnam was originally a military station. In 1860, the troops appear to have been replaced by an armed police reserve (Sir William Robinson's letter, dated 6th June 1861, giving the estimate for the police in Vizagapatam district, paragraph 9). In 1863 in a note by Sir William Robinson he said, 'fifty men of the armed reserve will be amalgamated with the Narasapatnam police for patrolling operations into the Golgonda hill districts.' From Colonel Hearn's letter of 30th April 1880 (paragraph 19), No. 1979, it is clear that the reserve had been abolished some years before 1880. Colonel Hearn proposed a reserve of fifty men at Narasapatnam. This proposal was, however, not acceded to by Mr. Carmichael. In 1886, after the disturbances in the Gudem hills, Colonel Porteous again suggested the establishment of the Narasapatnam reserve. He remarked: 'I do not understand why it (Narasapatnam) has not had all along its own reserve of acclimatised men as at Kimedi and Párvatípuram.' The Government in G O., No. 3080, Judicial, dated 18th November 1886, sanctioned the constitution of the Narasapatnam reserve with the following remarks: 'The establishment of a reserve of 35 men at Narasapatnam to be drawn from the present reserves at Vizagapatam and Párvatípuram has also the approval of Government. The men of the reserve would be transferred in sections to serve on the hills and would then become acclimatised to that service.'

"The following is the present constitution of the Narasapatnam reserve:—

Narasapatnam Reserve.

	No.	Cost per mensem. Rs.
Head Constables—		
1st grade (25)	1	25
3rd grade (16)	1	16
4th grade (14)	1	14
Constables—		
1st class (8)	12	96
2nd class (7)	23	161
Total	38	312

"Now when the reserve was sanctioned, there was no railway connection between Narasapatnam road and Vizagapatam; secondly, there was no large body of police at Chintapalli—police who are really acclimatised and are Uriyas; and thirdly, it was intended that the reserve should consist of Uriyas and be acclimatised men.

"As it is now, the Narasapatnam reserve consists of men who would probably die of fever if taken to the hills for any length of time; the Chintapalli reserve forms a thoroughly efficient body of men for hill work; and lastly, the Vizagapatam reserve can reach Narasapatnam in twenty-four hours. Further, if a telegraph office were to be established at Narasapatnam, communication with head-quarters would be immediate.

"I am of opinion that it would be far better now to add, say, fifteen men to the Vizagapatam reserve and to add a certain number of men to the taluk station at Narasapatnam and, if necessary, to Krishnadevipettah and to abolish the Narasapatnam reserve. The Vizagapatam reserve can be kept thoroughly well-drilled and will be really more efficient than the Narasapatnam reserve. The Narasapatnam reserve from having a specially good Eurasian Inspector now at that station is remarkably efficient. But he cannot be kept there much longer and under an inferior Inspector the reserve will doubtless deteriorate. Had the original idea of the Government in constituting the reserve been carried out, it would have been different, but the idea of an acclimatised body of men has never been realised. My own idea is that at present if the Chintapalli reserve is maintained in its present condition and the Vizagapatam reserve strengthened, the Narasapatnam reserve may well be abolished."

3. As regards the first proposal to reduce certain of the large stations in the Ganjám maliahs, the District Magistrate Mr. Taylor in his letter has omitted to notice the point. Both the Deputy Inspector-General and the Superintendent, however, agree to my proposal and I can see no reason whatever against it, I consider myself that even larger reductions might be made without objection, but, on the ground that in all these matters it is best to proceed with caution, I think the reduction I have suggested should be made first. After more experience it will probably be possible to carry reductions in the same direction to a further point.

4. As regards the second point, viz., the transfer of the head-quarters of the Assistant Superintendent from Balliguda to Russellkonda, the District Magistrate approves. It is placing the Assistant Superintendent in the same position as the Special Assistant. The advantage would be first, that the present office building at Balliguda will be available for the Inspector, which will save the expense of a new home, secondly, that recruiting for the Assistant Superintendent's office will be easier, and thirdly, that the present friction that always exists between the Reserve Inspector at Balliguda and the Assistant Superintendent's office head constable will be avoided—a friction which is giving constant trouble. The Superintendent proposes that the permanent advance of the Assistant Superintendent's office should be reduced from Rs. 200 to Rs. 100, of which Rs. 5 would be left with the Assistant Superintendent's office at Russellkonda and Rs. 95 kept by the Assistant Superintendent himself on the hills. This latter sum would suffice to meet the monthly charges for feeding the elephants and the carriage of records. The Assistant Superintendent would of course, under the new arrangement, be compelled to spend the same amount of time on the hills as he does at present. As it is he has a home in Russellkonda and always lives there for a portion of the year. His office may well be allowed to remain there during the year. I presume, unless some special rule is made, the constitution of Russellkonda as the Assistant Superintendent's head-quarters will enable him to draw haltage while in Balliguda. This should not be allowed, and as at present, halts at Balliguda should be treated as halts at head-quarters.

5. The next point is the abolition of the Kimedi reserve. Mr. Taylor, the Superintendent and the Deputy Inspector-General all agree with me in considering that this most expensive and useless body of men may well be got rid of. If, however, this reserve is abolished, it is absolutely necessary to increase the Chatrapur head-quarter reserve and the Kimedi police station. The proposal is to add fifteen men to the Chatrapur reserve and to add one head constable and ten men to the Kimedi station. As regards the Chatrapur reserve its present strength is eight head constables and sixty-one constables, excluding the Huzur Treasury and Sub-jail guards. As Mr. Taylor shows during the past year owing to famine this reserve was constantly left without a sufficient number of men on the parade ground for use in case of any disturbance. The addition of fifteen men to it is absolutely necsary if the Kimedi reserve is abolished, and a rule will have to be made that at least twenty men and two head constables are always to be left in Chatrapur for use under the District Magistrate's orders in case of any disturbance. It must be clearly laidown that for escorts and other special duties no more men are to be taken than will leave the reserve with the above small body always available for service in case of disturbances. With this condition fulfilled, I consider that the Kimedi reserve may be abolished.

6. The next point is the abolition of the reserve at Narasapatnam. The District Magistrate, making it a condition that the telegraph is extended to the town, considers my proposals judicious. As I have shown above the idea of the reserve has never been carried out. It consists of men unaccustomed to hill work and the force has never yet worked in the hills. Except as a protection to Narasapatnam town itself, which I do not consider needs protection, the reserve is in my opinion useless. I have communicated with the Postmaster-General on the subject of extending the telegraph line from Narasapatnam road to Narasapatnam town, and he has replied that the matter will receive his best attention. I should think that the traffic in messages from the town would almost, if not quite, pay for the line. In any case the guarantee required would, I should think, be very small. If the Narasapatnam reserve is abolished, I think with the Deputy Inspector-General that twenty men should be added to the Vizagapatam reserve. I would then distribute the men as follows:—

1 3rd-grade head constable,	Narasapatnam station.
1 4th-grade "	Krishnadevipettah station.
Constables—	
3 1st-class constables,	Narasapatnam station.
6 2nd-class "	do.
1 1st-clas constable	Nathavaram station.
1 2nd-class "	do.
1 1st-class "	Párvatípuram taluk station.
3 2nd-class constables	do.
7 1st-class "	Vizagapatam reserve.
13 2nd-class "	do.

I have as a main reason for the abolition of the Narasapatnam reserve *not* any saving of public funds but improved efficiency. It is always preferable for drill and efficiency to group men in large bodies, and by the addition of twenty men to the Vizagapatam reserve we shall get twenty men better set up and better drilled than the thirty-eight men we now have at Narasapatnam. As it happens Narasapatnam has of late had an excellent Eurasian Inspector; he has, however, now been transferred to Vizagapatam town, and it is almost impossible that the Narasapatnam reserve can retain its efficiency under the Native Inspector now posted to Narasapatnam who has a heavy taluk division to look after in addition to his work in Narasapatnam. It will be well in future to make a similar rule in Vizagapatam to that I have proposed for Ganjám, and to order that in future twenty men with two head constables must invariably be kept at the head-quarters of the Vizagapatam reserve for use under the District Magistrate's orders in case of disturbances. I have not suggested the addition of a head constable for the head-quarter office as the Superintendent and Deputy Inspector-General wish, and though I know perfectly well that the head-quarter office in Vizagapatam does require strengthening, the Government has the matter under consideration in a separate connection.

7. As to the uses of the savings which will accrue if the above proposals are carried into effect, I suggested in my note the provision of an Inspector in Berhampur and the opening of new stations in Jeypore. As to the first proposal, the Superintendent and Deputy Inspector-General consider that though the Berhampur town police require to be strengthened, a new Inspector is not necessary or advisable. Four constables and a European head constable, they consider, will be a sufficient increase. From my inspection note it will be seen that in my opinion Berhampur town does require more supervision than it receives at present. I agree, however, that it is doubtful whether it would be wise to separate the town from the taluk, and having in view that this experiment was tried some ten years ago and failed, I consider the best thing to do is to give the town a European head constable who will look after the beats and relieve the Inspector of drill giving him more time to attend to crime. The addition of four constables, I consider, absolutely necessary. The station is at present undermanned.

8. As regards the new stations in Jeypore, I need not add anything to what I said in my letters read in G.O., No. 1126, Judicial, dated 7th July 1896, and G.O., No. 133, Judicial, dated 28th January 1897. I look upon the addition of stations (Dasmatpur

and Ranigedda) in Jeypore recommended by successive Agents and Superintendents as very emergent. I shall be very glad if this opportunity is taken to give these stations to Jeypore and it might now be done without causing additional expenditure of public money.

9. Opportunity may now be taken to give the Assistant Superintendent of Russellkonda a proper office establishment. He now employs a head constable from the reserve at Balliguda who should be left with the reserve.

10. I submit with these proposals a copy of my tour office-note on Ganjám and Vizagapatam and the letter from the District Magistrates of Vizagapatam and Ganjám and the Deputy Inspector-General's letter on the subject. I also submit a statement showing clearly the financial results of the changes I propose.

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Enclosures.

From H. G. YOUNG, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, to the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, dated Waltair, 30th June 1898, C. No. 221-Genl.

In reference to paragraph 44 of your inspection notes on the Ganjám and Vizagapatam districts, dated 20th February 1898, I have the honour to submit reports received from the Superintendents of these two districts setting forth their views on the proposed changes in their respective districts.

2. In regard to Ganjám, the Superintendent points out in his letter, No. 953, dated 12th ultimo, that prior to March 1888 a separate Inspector was sanctioned for Berhampur town, but this arrangement did not work satisfactorily for reasons explained by the Superintendent, and the Town Inspector was consequently abolished and the two divisions amalgamated and again placed under one Inspector (G.O., No. 863, Judicial, dated 11th April 1888).

3. In these circumstances, I am not in favour of making the Berhampur town into a separate division, it should, I think, remain as it is under one Inspector, who is responsible for it as well as the taluk stations in that division.

4. The Superintendent is of opinion that Golanthra, a station in the Ichchhápuram division, should also be included in the Berhampur division, but I do not approve of this suggestion, the latter division consisting as it does of three out-stations with a large town as well as a large taluk station at Head-quarters being quite as much as any one Inspector can properly supervise.

5. I agree with the Superintendent that the Parlákimedi reserve may be safely and advantageously abolished, but I do not at all approve of the Superintendent's proposal to utilize the money saved by reducing the strength of the five stations marginally-noted in providing better huts for the Goomsur Maliah police. I am of opinion that the savings under this head should be transferred to Jeypore, an extra allotment being made annually for the better hutting of the police in the Balliguda Maliahs, the work being undertaken gradually.

1. Belgam.
2. Baminigam.
3. Nalaghat.
4. Mohana.
5. Raikia.

6. The circuit writer of the Assistant Superintendent, Russellkonda, should be borne on the strength of the Russellkonda office establishment and should not be taken as at present from the Balliguda reserve which is in need of an additional head constable, the strength of the office establishments at Russellkonda and Kimedi should be similar excepting that the circuit writer of the Russellkonda office in consideration of his having to spend the greater part of the year on tour in the Maliahs should be a second and not a fourth grade head constable.

7. The town of Berhampur having of late years increased very considerably both in size and importance, I am of opinion that the strength of the town station should be increased by one European head constable and four constables in addition to the three constables for Sessions Court guard whom the Superintendent proposes transferring from the taluk to the town station.

	Population.
1881	23,599
1891	25,653

8. I attach statement A showing the financial results of the proposals which I recommend should be accepted, the money saved by the changes now proposed being transferred to the Jeypore district and expended on the opening of stations at Dasmantpur and Ranigedda and the adding of two men to the present strength of Pottanghi station for duty at Sunki on the Pottanghi ghât, the cost of which is shown in statement B attached, the approximate cost of the proposed new buildings is shown in statement C.

9. The proposals now recommended as regards Jeypore were submitted to Government in November 1896, but owing to financial pressure were not passed—G.O., No. 133, dated 28th January 1897; should the proposals now made to abolish the Kimedi reserve and reduce the strength of certain stations in the Goomsur maliahs meet with your approval, there will be more than sufficient money available to meet the proposed increased expenditure in Jeypore.

10. The Superintendent of Police, Vizagapatam, in his report on your suggestion to abolish the Narasapatnam reserve is evidently in favour of your proposal, notwithstanding the fact that he commences letter by saying that this reserve "cannot possibly be abolished"! In my humble opinion there is no necessity for the maintenance of this special reserve. Now that there is a railway station within eighteen miles of Narasapatnam and a thoroughly-efficient Uriya reserve of 45 men at Chintapilli, it would, I consider, be far better to do away with the Narasapatnam reserve and with the men who would be then available for duty elsewhere.

(i) Increase the strength of the Vizagapatam reserve and make it really efficient.

(ii) Strengthen the Narasapatnam taluk station.

11. I approve of the recommendations put forward by Mr. Carmichael with the following exceptions:—

One first and one second class constable, not one second-class constable only, should be added to Nathavaram station, and 20 not 15 constables should be added to the Vizagapatam reserve.

12. The Narasapatnam reserve on its abolition would then be distributed as follows:—

Head Constables.

1 first-grade head constable	Head-quarter office.
1 third-grade ,, ...	Narasapatnam station.
1 fourth-grade ,, ...	Krishnadevipeta station.

Constables.

3 first-class constables	Narasapatnam station.
6 second-class constables	Do.
1 first-class constable	Natavaram station.
1 second-class ,, ...	Do.
1 first-class ,, ...	Párvatipuram taluk station.
3 second-class constables	Do.
7 first-class ,, ...	Vizagapatam reserve.
13 second-class ,, ...	Do.

Total, 3 head constables, 12 first and 23 second class constables, the sanctioned strength of the reserve.

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From W. O. HORNE, Esq., Acting Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam district, to the Inspector-General of Police, dated 5th April 1898, Dis. No. 161-Agency.

Referring to your letter, C. No. 1185, dated 30th March last, I have the honour to state that I consider Mr. Hammick's proposal to abolish the Narasapatnam reserve and strengthen the reserve at Vizagapatam and the stations at Narasapatnam and Krishnadevipeta judicious, but it depends on the extension of the telegraph to Narasapatnam. Without this I would not advise it, in fact I would oppose it. I presume that it is really impossible to have an Uriya reserve at Narasapatnam, because

that in my opinion is what is really wanted. I do not think that either the present Narasapatnam reserve or that of Vizagapatam would be worth making use of for service in the Golgonda hills. They cannot stand the climate at all and this is aggravated by their fear of it.

From H. D. TAYLOR, Esq., Agent to the Governor in Ganjám, to the Acting Inspector-General of Police, Madras, dated Chatrapur, 4th April 1898, Dis. No. 173-Agency.

With reference to your letter, C. No. 1185, dated 30th instant, referring to me for remarks paragraphs 41, 42, 43 of Mr. Hammick's notes of inspection on the Ganjám and Vizagapatam districts, I have the honour to state that I have no objection to urge to the proposal made in paragraph 41, viz., to locate the Assistant Superintendent's office at Russellkonda instead of at Balliguda. The Special Assistant Agent's office is at Russellkonda and the same course may well be adopted in regard to the Assistant Superintendent's.

It will, however, be necessary for the latter to keep his office at Russellkonda carefully posted up in his movements so as to avoid delay in receipt of tappal.

In regard to the remark regarding payment of elephant charges from Chatrapur, I would point out that when the Assistant Superintendent is on tour, rice is purchased at each place as he goes along, and cash payment is in such cases essential. A Patro or Moliko cannot be kept waiting for payment until the bill has been sent to and adjusted at Chatrapur.

2. In regard to the question of the abolition of the reserve at Parlákimedi referred to in paragraph 42, I am of opinion that there is no necessity for the maintenance of a special reserve at Parlákimedi.

It is true that just at present there is a certain amount of agitation going on amongst some of the Savarah villages in the Ramagiri mutta, but the malcontents are comparatively few in number, and it is not necessary to retain a special reserve on their account as they can be equally well approached from Chatrapur *viâ* Chikati. The Parlákimedi reserve has had no work to do for years and the men have been so pampered with luxurious ease that when required for any special duty they grumble.

I knew but little of the reserve, but was not at all favourably impressed by the discipline and conduct of guard that accompanied me in my hill tour in November and December last.

This reserve has I believe but little escort work to do, and a strengthening of the Parlákimedi station and the Chatrapur reserve would suffice.

The latter is most necessary if the Parlákimedi reserve be abolished. During the famine of last year, I believe that on some occasions there were not more than four men of the Chatrapur reserve available for parade and it will be necessary in the event of such emergencies in future to sanction a temporary addition to the Police force which was denied to us last year.

3. In regard to the proposal contained in paragraph 43 regarding the abolition of the Narasapatnam reserve, I do not feel in a position to offer any remarks, as my knowledge of the Vizagapatam district is almost entirely limited to the Jeypore country.

STATEMENT showing changes proposed in the Police force of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Jeypore districts.

Stations.	Present scale. Inspector, fourth class.	Head constable. First grade.	Second grade.	Third grade.	Fourth grade.	Constable. First class.	Second class.	Cost. Pay.	Allowance.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjám.										
Parlákimedi reserve	..	..	1	1	2	12	23	391	15 (Horse.)	406
Belgher	..	..	..	1	..	10	20	261	34 (Hill allowance.)	295
Baminigham	..	..	1	1	1	5	14	179	23	202
Nalaghat	..	..	..	..	1	6	11	155	21	176
Mohana	..	..	..	..	1	7	13	181	24	205
Raikia	..	..	..	2	1	7	14	186	25	211
Sub-division office, Russellkonda-Balliguda	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	47	6	52
Berhampur town station	..	1	..	1	..	11	25	338	..	338
Parlákimedi	..	1	..	1	1	8	18	245	..	245
Chatrapur reserve including treasury guards ..	(a)	1	2	3	4	23	46	675	..	675
Total, Ganjám district ..	1	6	5	11	11	90	184	2,658	147	2,805
Vizagapatam.										
Narasapatnam reserve	..	..	..	..	..	12	23	312	..	312
Vizagapatam reserve including treasury guards	..	1	1	3	1	28	43	646	..	646
Narasapatnam station	..	1	..	1	..	7	14	195	..	195
Krishnadevipeta	..	..	..	1	..	4	8	104	14	118
Nathavaram	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	51	..	51
Parvatipuram taluk	..	1	..	1	1	6	18	213	..	213
Total, Vizagapatam district ..	..	4	1	6	2	59	109	1,521	14	1,535
Jeypore.										
Pottangbi	..	..	1	1	..	5	10	146	19	165
Ramigedda (new station)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dasmantpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Jeypore district ..	..	..	1	1	..	5	10	146	19	165
Total for the three districts ..	1	10	7	18	16	154	303	4,325	180	4,505
Net decrease ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) The Inspector is not taken into account here.

Statement showing changes proposed in the Police force of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Jeypore districts—*cont.*

Stations.	Proposed scale.												Increase.			Decrease.		
	European head constable, Rs. 60.	Head constable.				Constable.			Cost.									
		First grade.	Second grade.	Third grade.	Fourth grade.	First class.	Second class.	Pay.	Hill allowance.	Total.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.		
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25				
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Ganjám.																		
Parlákimedi reserve	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	217	28	245	..	..	..	..	40	406		
Belgher	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Baminigham	..	..	..	1	..	5	10	151	19	170	..	..	..	..	6	50		
Nalaghat	..	..	..	1	1	6	8	134	18	152	..	..	..	..	4	32		
Mohana	..	..	..	..	..	7	11	167	22	189	..	..	..	..	3	24		
Rakka	..	..	..	2	1	6	10	150	20	170	..	..	..	..	2	16		
Sub-division office, Rasellkonda-Balliguda	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	60	6	66	..	..	..	..	5	41		
Berhampur town station	..	..	1	1	1	12	28	427	..	427	1	14	..	..	..	..		
Parlákimedi	..	..	..	2	1	11	25	334	..	334	5	89	..	..	..	..		
Chatrapur reserve including treasury guards	..	..	..	3	4	28	56	785	..	785	11	89	..	..	..	..		
											15	110	..	..	..	..		
Total, Ganjám district	..	1	1	11	8	84	165	2,425	113	2,538	32	302	60	569	38	312		
Vizagapatam.																		
Narasapatnam reserve	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Vizagapatam reserve including treasury guards	..	..	..	1	..	..	16	217	28	245	..	..	..	..	40	406		
Narasapatnam station	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Krishnadevipetta	..	..	..	1	..	5	10	151	19	170	..	..	..	..	6	50		
Nathavaram	..	..	..	1	1	6	8	134	18	152	..	..	..	..	4	32		
Párvatípuram taluk	..	..	..	..	..	7	11	167	22	189	..	..	..	..	3	24		
				..	2	6	10	150	20	170	..	..	..	..	2	16		
				1	..	7	1	60	6	66	..	..	..	..	5	41		
				..	1	12	28	427	..	427	1	14	..	..	..	..		
				1	1	11	25	334	..	334	5	89	..	..	..	..		
				2	4	28	56	785	..	785	11	89	..	..	..	..		
				3							15	110	..	..	..	..		
Total, Vizagapatam district	..	1	1	11	8	84	165	2,425	113	2,538	32	302	60	569	38	312		
Jeypore.																		
Potthanghi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Rang-dda (new station)*	..	..	..	1	..	5	12	160	21	181	2	16	..	..	..	..		
Dasmantpur*	..	..	..	1	..	3	4	68	9	81	8	81	..	..	..	..		
				..	..	4	6	94	12 (4 Charge allowance)	110 (4 Charge allowance)	11	110	..	..	..	..		
Total Jeypore district	..	..	..	2	..	12	22	322	50	372	21	207	..	..	..	..		
Total for the three districts	..	..	..	19	13	155	296	4,243	179	4,422	90	798	98	881			Rs. 83 per mensem or Rs. 996 per annum.	
Net decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

* A sweeper at As. 4 will be sanctioned for each station from contingencies.

Order—No. 1295, Judicial, dated 19th August 1898.

The changes indicated in the comparative statement submitted by the Inspector-General, with the exception of those relating to the stations at Berhampur, Parlákimedi, Narasapatnam and Párvatípuram, are approved and a proposition statement should be forwarded to the Financial Department in due course. As regards these four stations the Government considers that the necessity for the proposed additions has not been sufficiently demonstrated. It has not been stated how the Police force at Berhampur compares with the strength of the force in other towns and why the Narasapatnam station should be strengthened, seeing that there is a strong reserve at Chintapalli to meet emergencies. It would also seem upon a consideration of the size of these districts and the prevalence of crime in them, that Ganjám and Vizagapatam are more heavily policed than other districts in the Presidency. As an instance of this, it is observed that the strength of the police stationed at such small places as Purushottapur, Aska and Udayagiri appears to be much in excess of requirements. As the circumstances which necessitated the special treatment of Ganjám and Vizagapatam have now practically ceased to exist, the Inspector-General of Police will be requested to review the subject of Police establishment for all the stations in these districts and submit a report to Government.

2. The Inspector-General's proposals in paragraph 4 of his letter are approved. The attention of the Public Works Department will be invited to paragraph 6 with the request that the necessary action may be taken for opening a telegraph office at Narasapatnam.

(True Extract.)

for *Chief Secretary.*

To the Inspector-General of Police.
" Agent to the Governor, Ganjám.
" " " Vizagapatam.
" Public Works Department.
" Financial Department.

Ed. C. M. Thumbuswamy.