

No. 111. Read the following letter from C. G. MASTER, Esq., Acting Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Chatterpore, 3rd July 1872, No. 79 :—

I have the honour to submit the following observations on the administration of the Hill Tracts in this District for 1871, and to suggest certain alterations.

2. *Tour.*—I will first, however, briefly describe the tour which I took, in November and December last, in company with the Superintendent of Police and his Assistant.

3. We left Kimedy on the 25th November, and, marching through the Purla Kimedy, Pedda Kimedy, Chinna Kimedy, Boduguda, and Surada Maliahs, reached Baliguda on the 30th December, having traversed the hills right through from south to north. After a week's stay at Baliguda, we proceeded in an easterly direction, *via* the Dakpala Ghaut, to Russelcondah, passing through a portion of the Goomsoor Maliahs. The whole distance traversed from Kimedy to Russelcondah was 265 miles.

4. The accompanying sketch map shows the route followed, the different Police Stations (of which we inspected eleven, as per margin), the existing roads, the general divisions of the country, the present and proposed Sub-Magistrates' jurisdictions, and other particulars.

Kalacota.	Mohana.
Surangi.	Baminagam.
Nowgada.	Daringabadi.
Udayagiri.	Boduguda.
Loagudi.	Baliguda.

5. *Existing Jurisdiction.*—The first thing which struck me was the very divided authority exercised over this range of country. Commencing from the south, the Purla Kimedy and a portion of the Pedda Kimedy Maliahs are under the jurisdiction of the Principal Assistant Agent, whose head-quarters are at Chicacole. The other two-thirds of Pedda Kimedy with Surangi come under the Senior Assistant Agent, who lives at Berhampore. The remaining area comprising Chinna Kimedy, Boduguda, Surada, and Goomsoor Maliahs form the charge of the Junior Assistant Agent, whose station for seven months in the year (November till May) is at Baliguda, and the other months at Russelcondah.

6. Practically, the Principal Assistant Agent has little to do with the Maliahs in his range. He does not often visit them, probably more from want of time than inclination; the offences committed there are, as a rule, cognizable either by the Sub-Magistrate of Kimedy, or committed by him direct to the Agent's Court.

Some portions of these* Maliahs are at least fifty miles distant from Kimedy, and thence, if the case is a sessions one, the parties have to come seventy miles to the Agent's head-quarters if he is not in the neighbourhood.

7. The Surangi and remainder of the Pedda Kimedy Maliahs fall within the range of the Itchapore Sub-Magistrate subordinate to the Senior Assistant Agent. The boundaries of the jurisdiction are most vague. As yet no proper list even of the villages in those estates has been made out. When an offender is apprehended,

* Purla and part of Pedda Kimedy.

say by the Police of Ramgiri, it depends upon the village of the delinquent being north or south of that place whether the case is taken to Itchapore or Purla Kimedy. The Senior Assistant is seldom able to visit this part of his range. From Udayagiri (the central part of Pedda Kimedy) it is forty-five miles to Purla Kimedy, and forty miles to Itchapore.

8. The northern portion of the Maliahs is divided into three Sub-Magistrates' Divisions, viz., (1) *Baminagam* on the south (including the southern part of Chinna Kimedy, the Boduguda, and Suradah Maliahs); (2) *Tumiribund* (comprising the rest of Chinna Kimedy Maliah and the Kotiah country); and (3) *Udiyagiri*, which is the head-quarters of the Goomsoor Maliahs.

9. *Proposed Jurisdiction.*—It seems to me on all grounds most desirable that the whole of the Maliahs should be put under the control of the Junior Assistant Agent. This Officer has an establishment of elephants at his disposal, is always touring in the cold weather, and could visit more methodically and supervise more effectually than either the Principal or Senior Assistants that portion of the country which is in their nominal charge.

10. There are portions of the southern area which, I believe, have seldom, if ever, been visited. My attention has lately been drawn to the fact that tribes of Omaniya (disobedient) Sowrahs exist in the Surangi Maliahs, who simply defy the Police; in one case a headman, who is wanted for more than one murder, has eluded all attempts to catch him, and this almost within sight of Berhampore.

11. If the Government sanctioned the change, it would be necessary to have another Sub-Magistrate, for this additional area, at a probable monthly charge of Rupees 227, as per margin. The present plan seems to me very inconvenient to every one, and no proper supervision could be exercised over Sub-Magistrates belonging to other divisions

Sub-Magistrate...	Rs. 150
Two Goomastahs, at 25 Rupees each	50
One Dufferbund	8
One Sweeper	5
Two Peons, at 7 Rupees each	14
besides batta.	
Total	227

I, therefore, think on this account, as well as on account of the distances of Purla Kimedy and Itchapore from these Maliahs (or the greatest portion of them), that this part of the country should be erected into a separate Sub-Magistracy. By this arrangement, the Maliah country would be under four Sub-Magistrates, all directly subordinate to the Junior Assistant Agent.

12. There is, however, an alternative proposal which has the advantage of being more economical. It can be considered at the present moment, moreover, with greater advantage than at any other, because no embarrassment exists in the way of Cutcherries or Offices. These, though much wanted and often promised, have never yet been built. It is necessary that buildings should be erected, and the only doubt is as to location.

13. My proposal is to remove the Baminagam Sub-Magistrate to Ramgiri (or Udiyagiri) in Pedda Kimedy, and place under him the tract of country from the line of hills two miles north of Baminagam down to the southern border of Purla Kimedy Maliahs. This would comprise the whole of the Purla Kimedy,

Pedda Kimedy, Boduguda, and the southern part of the Chinna Kimedy Maliahs. The northern portion of the range heretofore under Baminagam, *i. e.*, the country round the Daringabadi Station, known as the Suradah Maliahs, would be transferred to the Tumiribund Sub-Magistrate, whose head-quarters Captain Smith thinks should be at Baliguda. Goomsoor remains as at present.

14. Though, however, the number of Sub-Magistrates would be three, as heretofore, the ranges of two of them would be so materially increased that it would be but reasonable that an additional allowance should be made to them. The circumstances of the Hill Tracts are so peculiar, and the difficulty of securing fit persons so great, that I think it should be in our power to offer such a sum as might attract well-qualified officers. The present pay of the Sub-Magistrates is Rupees 150. I request permission to add Rupees 100 to the pay of the Tumiribund, and Rupees 50 to that of the (proposed) Ramgiri Sub-Magistrate. The former besides being larger is a more difficult and responsible charge than the other, where civilization has penetrated to a more or less degree. The additional charge would on the whole be Rupees 150, or Rupees 77 less than the cost of a separate Sub-Magistrate and establishment.

15. *Cutcherries and Locks-up.*—I have alluded to Cutcherries as being most necessary. As noticed in the Agent's report for 1868 (paragraph 5 of Mr. Carmichael's letter, dated 25th March 1869, No. 21, recorded in G. O., 25th May 1869, No. 889, Judicial Department), the Government sanctioned (G. O., 10th March 1869, No. 375, Judicial Department) the erection of new Courts combined with Subsidiary Jails at Udiyagiri, Tumiribund, and Baminagam at a cost of Rupees 5,000 for each place, also the alteration of the Jail at Baliguda. The financial crisis intervened, and nothing has been done since.

16. The matter has not been lost sight of here, but no funds have ever been allotted. Captain Smith remarked, in reporting on Public Works for 1870-71, "No funds were allotted for new buildings in the Maliahs. The Sub-Magistrates have no Cutcherries, though I quite agree with my predecessor, Captain Lys, that the elaborate Cutcherries thought necessary for the low country are not necessary up here. I think Government should erect some sort of a building for the Sub-Magistrates to hold office in. An expenditure of Rupees 2,000, at each head-quarters, would suffice for a small substantial building that would answer all necessary purposes."

Board's Proceedings, 6th January 1872, No. 45, paragraph 7.

17. The Board of Revenue remarked on this as follows:—

"The three Sub-Magistrates in the Ganjam Maliahs still continue without Cutcherries. Captain Smith states that for 6,000 Rupees all three could be provided with suitable accommodation including, it is presumed, locks-up and Subsidiary Jails. The Board note that this identical sum was inserted in last year's budget for a Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry and Subsidiary Jail in the Maliahs, but has since been omitted. If the same sum of money were made over to the Assistant Agent the works would shortly be completed, not for one, but for all three stations. The estimate was probably for one of Mr. Chisholm's designs; but the class of buildings

proposed by that gentleman is neither required nor would be suitable in the Ganjam Hills, as already remarked by the Board in paragraph 15 of their last review."

18. The Government (Public Works Department) promised that, when the Provincial Budget came under review, paragraphs 5 to 7 of the Board's Proceedings of the 6th January 1872, No. 45, would receive consideration.

19. Captain Smith has returned to the charge in reporting* on Maliah works for 1871-72. He can, however, but recapitulate what has already been said and report "No results." "No sums were granted us in 1871-72 for the erection of any new buildings."

20. I suppose the necessity has been recognised all through, but it may be as well to remind Government that the Sub-Magistrates have to keep all their records and do their work in their own houses. The absence of "locks-up" renders it necessary that every prisoner, whether sentenced to one day's or one month's imprisonment, should be marched down to Russelcondah† Jail, where they must go to be released. It often happens that the sentence is over before they reach the jail. This would be obviated and much trouble to the Police saved if Cutcheries and locks-up were sanctioned. In Jeypore I understand Sub-Magistrates keep prisoners sentenced to a month and under in their own lock-up, and make them work in keeping the town clean. A similar rule might hold good here. Captain Smith thinks that for Rupees 6,000, at the rate of Rupees 2,000 each, he could build three Sub-Magistrates' Cutcheries with record-room and male and female wards, if the work was entrusted to him and not put into the hands of the Public Works Department. The latter part of this proposal is not in accordance with the opinion expressed † See paragraph 7 of letter recorded in G. O., 11th May 1870, No. 653, Judicial Department.

acting as Agent, thought† that, in any future construction of public buildings on the Maliahs, skilled labour should invariably be employed as being by far the most economical in the end, and he instanced the house at Baliguda as a defective specimen of amateur building. That part of Mr. Ellis' report was referred to the Department of Public Works for consideration, but I do not know what came of it. I think, for my own part, that Captain Smith would make good use of the money, if he could get it without the intervention of the Public Works Department, and that he would probably do the work cheaper. There is no Public Works Establishment in the neighbourhood.

21. The Subsidiary Jail Committee mentioned that there was, at Baliguda, a G. O., 10th March 1869, No. 375, Judicial Department. changes, would be kept as a jail for the Assistant Agent. I presume the reference is to the Police lock-up, which is a substantial building with two large wards and out-houses. It has hitherto been used only for under-trial prisoners, and is considered as Police property. If handed over to the Civil Department it might be converted into a Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry and lock-up, with one or two additional wards, to meet the requirements of the Assistant

Agent. I understand from the Superintendent of Police that, when the new Police buildings at Baliguda are completed, this building will not be so much wanted and might be handed over, but it is not quite clear whether any transfer of cash is necessary. If we do not have to pay for it, the sum of Rupees 2,000, to be granted for a Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry, will be ample to make the necessary additions. It would be necessary to have a somewhat larger jail at Baliguda than at the other Sub-Magistrates' stations.

22. The Junior Assistant Agent has brought to my notice that he is not provided at Baliguda with any office accommodation; that, as he has to make it his head-quarters for seven months in the year, it is necessary to bring up a considerable quantity of records for the security of which there is not a room available; and that he has to hold Cutcherry in the front verandah of his house. He proposes to take over as an office the two rooms at the end of the house which are at present occupied by the Assistant Superintendent of Police, and suggests that a separate house be built for the latter officer at a cost of Rupees 3,000.

23. I think that if, on other grounds, it is considered desirable that the Junior Assistant Agent and the Assistant Superintendent should have separate accommodation this would be a good arrangement. It is matter on which probably the Inspector-General of Police might advise. If the office wants of the Assistant Agent alone are to be considered then it might be possible to find him a room in the proposed Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry. An additional sum would be required, however, on this account. If 3,000 Rupees could be provided for this purpose an estimate of the changes to be made would be submitted after consultation with the Police Department.

24. Rupees 400 were spent during the year in repairing eleven* bungalows,

Bungalows.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Tentelegudda. | 12. Katingia. |
| 2. Kurtiti. | 13. Kusadundi. |
| 3. Sarungudda. | 14. Botungia. |
| 4. Chandrigiri. | 15. Raikia. |
| 5. Chandiput. | 16. Dakpala. |
| 6. Tirpani. | 17. Teangia. |
| 7. Durampore. | 18. Degi. |
| 8. Nowgam. | 19. Semenbadi. |
| 9. Udiyagiri. | 20. Chodakia. |
| 10. Gotingia. | |
| 11. Paddanpadda. | |

as per margin. The funds allotted were not sufficient for the repairs of the Raikia and Teangia Bungalows. It is very necessary that these buildings should be kept up. Without them it would be impossible for public servants to move about the Maliahs during the heavy rains. Rupees 500 have been allotted for the current year 1872-73.

25. Roads.—The roads in the Maliahs have a total length of 243 miles. With the exception of the principal line which runs from Tumiribund to Katingia Ghaut via Baliguda and Udiyagiri (82½ miles) with a branch from Nilangia to the foot of the Dakpala Ghaut at Birkote (ten miles), which are to a certain degree made and provided with wooden-bridges, the other roads are mere tracks cut through the jungle, smoothed, and ditched. This line with those from Boduguda, via Daringbadi and from Semenbadi to Lingagur have been kept in repair during the year at a cost of Rupees 5,200. Nothing has been spent on the remaining roads, nor has any expenditure been incurred on new roads.

26. It will be observed from the accompanying map, and the list marginally given, that the greater portion of the tracks already in existence are in Goomsoor and the northern part of Chinna Kimedy. One line alone has crept down in the direction of Baminagam. Between that and Purla Kimedy there are only country paths of more or less difficulty.

1. Katingia to Udiyagiri five miles, to Nilangia two miles, to Raikia nine miles, to Durampore ten-and-a-half miles, to Nowgam nine miles, to Mahasinghi six miles, to Baliguda four miles, to Belligudah eight miles, to Kurtringar ten miles, to Tumiribund nine miles, to Kolgur ten miles.	82½
2. Nilangia to Dakapala three miles, to Birkote seven miles.	10
3. Udiyagiri off main bandy road to Kusadundi ten miles, to Sarungudda ten miles, to Kurtili eleven miles, to Mahasingi five miles on the main bandy road again.	36
4. Baliguda to Senkushalli six miles, to Rotungia five-and-a-half miles, to Boduguda five miles, to Semenbadi eleven miles, to Daringabadi seven miles, to Chodakia eleven miles, to Magudi six miles.	*51½
5. Baliguda to Barakomma eight miles.	8
6. From near Lingagur on road to Teangia four miles, to Degi eight miles, to Semenbadi twelve miles on No. 4 Road.	24
7. From Golingia, a village on No. 3 Road between Kusadundi and Sarangada, to Pothunpada eleven miles, to Tentelegudda nine miles, to top of Possara Ghaut three miles.	23
8. A branch road from No. 7 at Tentelegudda to Linepada eight miles.	8
Total	243

* Of this about 12 miles not made.

Baliguda. He describes generally the track which we took, though there are one or two deviations in our actual line of march. There are bad ghauts here and there, but on the whole a trace might be made without much difficulty. On a rough estimate I calculate that a sum of 200 Rupees a mile would suffice to open up a road easy for cattle. The length to be made, deducting roads now available, would be about

100 miles. This would cost Rupees 20,000. It is shown distinctly in the sketch commencing at Moonosinghi and terminating at Sodaka. It would run through Goomah, Serungho, Nowgada, Udiyagiri, Cheligado, Chendragherry, Mohana Oraba, Panigonda, and Baminagam.

29. It would, of course, with the difficulty of procuring labour, be some time before such a work could be completed. Labour is not easy to obtain. Neither the Khond nor Sowrah races care to work hard or continuously. The actual felling of timber on the trace might be managed by their agency, but the further operations would probably have to be carried on by the low-country coolies. We could,

27. It seemed to me and to the officers who accompanied me that, for Police and general purposes, it is very desirable to have what might be styled a military road running north and south through the entire length of the Maliahs; or, in other words, to connect the roads in the north of the Maliahs with the Purla Kimedy side. This is all the more desirable for administrative purposes, if the whole of the hill tracts are put under one officer.

28. Our tour extending as it did right through the country enabled us to judge with some accuracy, not only as to the need, but as to the degree of facility with which such a connexion might be made. I append a memorandum drawn up by the Superintendent of Police on the line of country between Kimedy and

33. Police.—The Police Force in the Maliahs is distributed among the stations and in the proportions shown in the following statement. The stations are shown on the map:—

Name of Maliah.	Division.	Station.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH.						Remarks.
			1st Grade Head Constables.	2nd Grade Head Constables.	3rd Grade Head Constables.	4th Grade Head Constables.	Constables.	Total.	
Goomsoor...	N.	Udiyagiri ...	1	...	1	...	19	21	Station } 2 Inspectors. Reserve
		Possarah ...	1	...	1	...	13	15	
		Kassidandi ...	...	...	1	1	13	15	
		Raikia ...	...	1	1	28	30		
Chinna Kimedy...	1-M.	Baliguda ...	...	...	1	...	5	6	1 Inspector.
		Baliguda ...	1	3	4	3	103	114	
		Tumiribund ...	1	...	1	...	20	22	
		Lankagar ...	...	1	...	1	19	21	
Surada Maliah...	2-M.	Belgur ...	1	...	1	1	27	30	1 Inspector.
		Subarnagiri ...	...	1	...	1	13	15	
		Daringabadi ...	...	1	...	1	12	14	
		Boduguda ...	...	...	1	1	20	22	
Chinna Kimedy...	3-M.	Baminagam ...	1	...	1	...	12	14	1 Inspector.
		Mohana ...	...	1	...	1	12	14	
		Loagudi ...	...	...	1	...	8	9	
		Nowgada ...	...	...	1	...	8	9	
Pedda Kimedy...	K.	Udiyagiri ...	...	...	1	...	7	8	* This has never yet been formally sanctioned.
		Rangiri ...	...	...	...	1	13	14	
		Kolakota ...	...	...	...	1	8	9	
		Serungho ...	...	...	...	1	8	9	
Total ...			6	10	14	14	371	415	

34. The Reserve at Baliguda, the head-quarters of the Maliahs, is at present 114 strong. It has hitherto been the custom for the men of the Reserve to accompany the officers to the plains when they make their yearly exodus prior to the commencement of the monsoon, only sufficient men being left to look after the place. I see no reason, now that substantial buildings have been erected and supplies can be transmitted without difficulty, why the Reserve should not permanently reside on the hills, as is unquestionably most desirable. The men are entitled, by orders of Government, to two months' leave in the year to visit their families in the plains. This should suffice. An additional reason for adopting this change is that the barracks, hitherto in use by the Police when in Russelcondah, have now been taken up for the Jail, and no other accommodation exists.

35. There will be a slight increase in the cost to Government inasmuch as the men remaining above ghauts will draw batta, which, under the former arrangement, they were not entitled to while on the plains. The change is not intended

therefore, spend comparatively little at a time. All I would ask is that the recommendation of the Board of Revenue (Proceedings, 6th January 1872, No. 45) for a fixed annual assignment of Rupees 5,000 for new roads, in addition to Rupees 5,000 for repairs, should be sanctioned. The Assistant Agent would then do his best to carry out the various lines which might be considered advantageous.

30. There can be no greater civilizer than the free communication resulting from open means of access. This season there has been much improvement in the bandy traffic between Baliguda, Tumiribund, and the plains. Salt finds its way up in large quantities and also passes through to Kalahandi and Sonepore. I would strongly advocate, therefore, that the gradual extension of roads should be always kept in view. Intercourse with the plains will be facilitated, and the Khond be thus led to find out the value of his produce and not part with it, as he does now often, for some other article far below its worth.

31. There is one other proposed road of which I would here speak though it is not in the Maliahs. It is that which Captain Smith suggests should be made between Russelcondah and Birkote at the foot of the Dakpala Ghaut. It is a much needed link as is shown in paragraphs 16 to 28 of letter recorded in Board's Proceedings, 6th January 1872, No. 45. As it is in the plains the Board observed (paragraph 8 of their Proceedings) that it would probably come under the consideration of the Local Fund Board. Captain Smith, however, remarks, and I think with much reason, that it is not a line which will at present be of much benefit to the country below the ghauts. Its importance is in opening up a good line to the Maliahs. I think a shorter line might be found to connect Birkote with Mojagodo, which is on the high road between Russelcondah and Katingia, and the cost would not be so great as the direct line with Russelcondah. If it is to be made at all it must, I think, be made by Government, for the Local Funds have more than enough to do with their money, and this is essentially a Maliah road. I have requested the Assistant Engineer to estimate its cost, and will then ask Government if they can spare the amount from Provincial Funds.

32. *Bridges.*—Formerly an allotment of Rupees 300 per annum was made for the repair of bridges. This has been discontinued for the last two years, and there is nothing in the current year's budget on this account; the consequence is that new bridges have to be built as required, and old ones repaired out of the money given for roads. I think the previous practice should be resorted to, or an addition be made to the Repair Fund of, say, Rupees 500. The hill rivers and streams are impassable in the rains without a bridge, and it is absolutely necessary to keep them up if traffic is not to cease.

to affect the Assistant Superintendent of Police, who will come down, as usual, with the Junior Assistant Agent.

36. Pending the settlement of the question of Cutcherries and Sub-Jails the further decentralization of the Police remains in abeyance. When these buildings are completed it will probably be necessary to increase the permanent guard at those stations. At present, the only changes considered desirable are to build one new station and to move another.

37. Between Mohana and Baminagam there is no station. Due west of the former and south of the latter is a place called Rumes, belonging to the Chinna Kimedy Maliahs; it is the head of a muta of a very independent set of Khonds who know little of our rule. All the villages are situated in most inaccessible places, on very high hills, with deep valleys between. It adjoins Hachiponga Muta circumstances connected with which have lately been the subject of G. O., dated 14th May, No. 704, Judicial Department. This part of the country unquestionably needs more Police supervision. The Superintendent of Police, Captain Pickance, as well as his Assistant, Captain Sheffield, and Captain Smith, the Junior Assistant Agent, have agreed that the best site for a new station would be at an Oriya village named *Nolagat*, north-east of Baminagam, in the command of all that corner of the Maliahs and be within reach of the neighbouring stations. This location has been selected after personal inspection of the neighbourhood by the Assistant Agent and Assistant Superintendent.

38. I have, therefore, to recommend that a new station be sanctioned for *Nolagat*, and that the force to be stationed

1 2nd Class Head Constable.	
1 4th " " "	
12 Constables. " "	
—	
14	
—	

there should be of the strength marginally noted, the men being taken either from the Reserve at Baliguda, or partly from Udiyagiri (Goomsoor) and other stations. Owing to the recent institu-

tion of two new stations at *Raikia* (thirty men) and *Kusadandi* (fifteen men) in the Goomsoor Maliahs some diminution could be effected at Udiyagiri witho detri-
ment.

39. The move which I have to suggest relates to *Mohana*. It appears that, some time ago, a temporary guard was located at *Loagudi*, near the Hotsprings, in consequence of the enormous depredations committed by Hill Panos who took advantage of moonlight nights to descend the ghaut in this neighbourhood, commit a series of house-breakings in the low country (several in one night usually), and return to the hills with their loot. Since the establishment of this post this descrip-

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
31st October 1872.*

tion of crime has entirely ceased. The Superintendent of Police is of opinion that this should be made a permanent station, and that Mohana, which is too far from the edge of the ghauts, to answer the purpose for which Loagudi has been taken up, and yet too near Loagudi, should be moved north into the Boduguda Maliahs.

40. The Khonds of Semili, Tangelpodoro, and Oojagiji, situated in the centre of the group of hills which form the western half of the Bodugada Zemindary, have been long known as a turbulent set and independent of all control. These are the men who fought Mr. Forbes and Captain Stuart in 1865-66. When I was in the neighbourhood in December last they declined to come in and make the usual manifestations of respect though summoned for that purpose by the Orabah Patro, whose authority they recognise. The Junior Assistant Agent inquired from them afterwards the reasons for their discourtesy, and they excused themselves on the ground that they were cutting their crops, and that the Agent had not entered their mutah, and they promised to do in future as they were bid. I do not lay much stress on this incident, but a straw is enough to indicate which way the wind blows; and it may also be noted that, from this neighbourhood, came the heads of villages whose deportation to the plains for a season was sanctioned by G. O., dated 14th May 1872, No. 704, Judicial Department.

42. The local officers are strongly of opinion, and I cannot but coincide with them, that the strength of the Reserve at Baliguda should not be reduced below its present limit. There are now but 100 men, and allowing for escort, guards, sick, &c., not more than seventy-five men can be counted on as available on an emergency which may arise any day. Hereafter it may be possible, by diminishing the existing strength at out-stations, to spread the Police over a greater extent of country, but this must be most cautiously carried out, and can only be a work of time.

Criminal Cases.

Comparative Statement of Persons tried in the
Ganjam Governor's Agent's Court from 1868.

Years.	Tried.	Con- victed.	Acquit- ted.	Remarks.
1863	65	48	17	
1869	21	10	11	
1870	35	14	21	
1871	23	19	4	Of these 4 one sent to Lunatic Asylum at Vizagapa- tam.

43. The Junior Assistant Agent and Assistant Superintendent of Police have complied with the Order of Government, dated 20th March 1866, No. 403, directing residence in the Khond country for six or eight months in the year.

44. In the margin is given a comparative statement of the number of persons tried in the Agent's Court during the last four years. Appended will be found a list of the cases disposed of during 1871. Murder and culpable homicide were the principal offences.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
31st October 1872.*

STATEMENT of Session Cases tried in the Agent's Court of Ganjam during the year 1871.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
31st October 1872.*

40. Subjoined is a classified statement of the cases disposed of by the Junior Assistant Agent and the Maliah Sub-Magistrates arranged under different heads :—

STATEMENT of Cases disposed of by Junior Assistant Agent, &c.

		Cases.		Persons.		House-breaking with theft.		Mischiefs and assaults.		Robbery.		Assault.		Criminal breach of trust.		Theft.	Voluntarily causing hurt.	Wrongful confinement.	Other offences.	Total number of cases disposed of.		Total number of persons dealt with.		Preliminary inquiries.		Remarks.
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.					Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
Junior Assistant Agent ...	...	17	33	6	14	5	13	5	5	4	4	6	10	10	19	1	7	9	38	63	143	6	8			
Udiyagiri Sub-Magistrate	...	...	...	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	46	24	64	...	27	42	67	161	3	3				
Baminagam	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	53	12	26	...	8	17	41	96	2	4				
Tumiribund	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	10	31	...	10	13	24	59	3	5				
* Surada	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	2	2	5	9	1	1			* The Surada Sub-Magistrate has jurisdiction in Korada and Ronoba.	
Kimedy	do.	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	21	1	1	...	...	8	43	19	67	5	11			
Itchapora	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	5	2	6	1	1				
Total	...	19	35	9	23	5	13	5	5	4	12	65	126	61	148	1	7	65	160	221	541	21	33			

46. *Vaccination.*—There is a staff of one Superintendent and seven (7) vaccinators employed in the Maliahs for three months in the year. In 1871 they left Russelcondah on the 16th January and were back there on the 10th April. Their pay and batta for that time amounted to Rupees 1,304, and they vaccinated 282 children. In paragraph 14 of my letter to the Board of Revenue, recorded in their Proceedings dated 22nd May 1872, No. 813, I adverted to this subject. I find that this staff is employed, during the remaining nine months of the year, in a portion of the taluq of Goomsoor, viz., in the neighbourhood of Russelcondah. The

Taluk.	Number of vaccina- tors em- ployed.	Number vaccinated.		
		Suc- cessful.	Unsuc- cessful.	Total.
Geemsoor...	7	1,045	75	1,120

work which they there did is exhibited in the marginal statement. The aggregate may be satisfactory to the Head of the Department, but it savours somewhat of absurdity to have a special body of men nominally employed on a particular work, who devote three-quarters of the year to something else, which something else is supposed to be done by the regular Vaccine Department of the district.

47. I cannot but observe how very fallacious are the elaborate tables of results recorded in the Report on Vaccination for 1870-71 (*vide* pages 30 and 31 and 55 and 66). Here the Hill Tracts of Ganjam are credited with a population of 7,31,716 (the real number is about a lakh and quarter), and the operations are put at 1,377, of which 1,225 are said to be Successful." The actual expenditure is shown (page 80) to have been Rupees

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2,414, whence the value of each successful operation is deduced at some fraction under 2 Rupees. The whole thing is a delusion.

48. Captain Smith states that the Khonds will have nothing to do with vaccination but all inoculate, and, unless this is made penal, there is no probability that vaccination can succeed. I do not suppose that any legislation on this point will be undertaken for the special behoof of the Khonds, and it, therefore, seems to me very questionable whether any good end is attained by keeping up this body of vaccination; each child on the last occasion cost Government Rupees 4-12-0 to vaccinate, taking only the pay and batta of the establishment for the three months of actual work; but if the annual cost (which I take at Rupees 2,414, though the sanctioned establishment is Rupees 3,806) is considered these 282 children cost rather more than Rupees 8-8-0 per head.

49. *Abkarry*.—An experiment was made during the second half of 1871, the object of which was, if possible, to arrest the progress of drunkenness in the Goomsoor Maliahs by prohibiting the distillation of inferior country liquor by the Ooriya Soondies. The result, which, though not financially a success, may be considered to have had a beneficial

* 22nd May 1872, No. 788.
G. O., 19th May 1872, No. 878, Revenue Department.
Board's Proceedings, 28th June 1871, No. 2609.
" " 27th July " " 3186.

50. *Markets*.—Captain Smith on first arrival started four markets in the Goomsoor Maliahs; two of them are fairly successful, but the other two have this season succeeded beyond all his expectations. At Purnaghur the market has assumed the proportions of low-country ones. This is the place at which Mr. Forbes formerly proposed to establish a Salt Depôt; now bandy loads of salt come up, and low-country goods of all kinds can be bought there. The Junior Assistant Agent attributes much of this success to the Soondies having turned their attention to trade and to the diminution of drunkenness.

51. *Elephants*.—The correspondence marginally noted has taken place relative to the supply of three additional elephants so as to make the sanctioned establishment up to six. At the present moment, however, we have but three. I trust the Commissary-General may be able to supply our wants before next cold weather.

52. *Chinna Kimeddy Maliahs*.—In paragraph 6 of their Order in the Revenue Department, dated 5th December 1870, No. 1931, the Government directed the severance of this Maliah from the Zemindary, and this order was directed to be carried into effect by the Collector when he returned to the district (paragraph 4,

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Board's Proceedings, 1st February 1871, No. 803, recorded in G. O., 27th March 1871, No. 555, Revenue Department). Owing to changes in incumbency this order has only recently been acted upon. The following Proclamation has been circulated to all Heads of Villages in the Ooriya and Khond languages, and the Zemindar has been formally warned of the decision of Government:—

Draft of Proclamation.

"In their Order of the 5th December 1870, No. 1931, Revenue Department, the Government decided that that portion of the Khond highlands, commonly known as Chinna Kimedy Maliah, should be severed from the Zemindary of Chinna Kimedy, properly so called, which is situated entirely in the low country. The Acting Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam therefore notifies, for the information of the population of Chinna Kimedy Maliahs, that this Maliah has been severed from the Zemindary of Chinna Kimedy and taken under the management of Government in the same manner as the Goomsoor Maliahs, and he warns all Khonds, Ooriyas, and others inhabiting this Maliah that they are not to pay anything in future to the Zemindar of Chinna Kimedy either as Nazur or for any other reason. The Patros will pay to Government, through the Assistant Agent, such sums of money as they have heretofore been in the habit of paying to the Zemindar annually."

53. I have requested the Junior Assistant Agent to ascertain what each Chief and Patro has hitherto paid to the Zemindar, and to send me a detailed list of the same. Captain Smith suggests that they should each receive a formal written order of appointment confirming them in their posts, stating what their annual payments are, and that they will be liable to be removed for misconduct.

54. A practice has been in vogue for some years past, inaugurated, I believe, by Mr. Carmichael, of bestowing gifts of strips of red cloth, beads, and other miscellaneous articles accompanied with snuff and cigars, and in some cases rum, upon the heads of Khond villages who come to do "bhet," as it is called, in other words, to render fealty, to the Agent at the different places at which he halts. An allusion to a similar practice in Jeypore will be found in Mr. Carmichael's account of his journey through Jeypore (paragraph 21 of his letter, dated 31st March 1863, recorded in G. O., 4th May 1863, No. 683, Judicial Department). The "amiable savages" of that part of the world were thrown, it is stated, "into an ecstasy of happiness, and commenced to dance for joy" at this liberality. I cannot say that similar manifestations were apparent during my late tour. On the contrary it seemed to me that the Khonds who had been accustomed to receive these gifts did not feel much honoured, while those to whom the custom was novel (for we penetrated into some rather unfrequented parts) looked on it in stolid amazement. It was somewhat incongruous I thought, and the feeling was shared by the officers with me, to bestow such trumpery on men who appeared in full war dress with flowing drapery. Civilization has advanced so far that the majority are now able to procure, either in the low country or at the periodical markets, articles of comparative luxury for themselves, and I think the time has come to cease from such

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distribution. The Ooriya Patros and the Molikoes of higher rank have been presented on such occasions with cloths of more value, and I would propose, while abandoning the present system, to keep up the practice of bestowing on heads of villages on first appointment in case of vacancies having to be filled up, a handsome cloth or turban as a token of investiture. I request the sanction of Government to this arrangement.

55. *Hill Schools.*—The schools in the Maliahs, sixteen in number, are described in the following statement. Out of 726 scholars 168 only are Khonds, the remaining 558 being Ooriyas:—

STATEMENT showing the number of Khond and Ooriya Boys and Girls receiving education in Hill, Schools.

No.	Names of Schools.	Number of Children.			Number of		
		Khond.	Ooriya.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	Linepada	45	55	100	96	4	100
2	Donga	35	11	46	46	...	46
3	Purnagudda	...	50	50	50	...	50
4	Possara	16	58	74	74	...	74
5	Koinjore	13	46	59	59	...	59
6	Sarungada	...	56	56	56	...	56
7	Bramanapad	16	21	37	37	...	37
8	Mahasinghi	...	25	25	25	...	25
9	Udiyagiri	6	44	50	50	...	50
10	Chokapad	4	26	30	30	...	30
11	Kavalagam	...	30	30	30	...	30
12	Gudrigam	...	21	21	21	...	21
13	Nakarika	31	9	40	40	...	40
14	Chendragiri	...	34	34	34	...	34
15	Baliguda	2	40	42	42	...	42
16	Tumiribund	...	32	32	32	...	32
Total		168	558	726	722	4	726

56. The Inspector of Schools, 1st Division, has recently visited all these schools but two. He considers them if not flourishing at least in a promising condition. They are far in advance of the ordinary Regimental Schools, with which only they can fairly be compared. The subject is mentioned here, but, of course, it is not intended to make more than a passing allusion to it, as it will find its proper place in the annual report of the Director of Public Instruction.

57. *Census.*—The population of the greater portion of the Maliahs was taken last year in a tolerably accurate manner, though not in the detail which has been attempted in the low country. The result is given in the following statement. The total population is put at 1,24,090. This is exclusive, however, of the Pedda Kimedy and Suranghi Maliahs, the Zemindars of those estates having taken no pains whatever to furnish the required information. I hope in course of time to obtain it. The Pedda Kimedy Maliahs are extensive, containing 250 villages.

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Census of the Maliahs under the jurisdiction of the Governor's Agent in Ganjam.

Maliahs.	Khonds.	Sowrahs.	Panos.	Ooriyas and Seondies.	Other Races.	Total.	Remarks.
1. <i>Purba Kinedy Maliahs.</i>							As per account of the Principal Assistant Agent.
(1.) Goomah	...	7,099	603	617	...	8,319	Total ... 22,073
(2.) Jerangi	...	3,360	253	445	...	4,058	
(3.) Rayagadda	...	1,917	...	...	...	1,917	Deduct—
(4.) Konalasingi	...	142	...	...	...	142	Below Ghauts Nar-
(5.) Serunghi	...	2,737	258	209	23	3,227	rainpuram ... 508
(6.) Voziguda	...	686	113	148	8	955	Namanagram ... 1,248
(7.) Koyepuram	...	457	...	79	47	583	V. Gandahatti ... 1,116
							2,872
2. <i>Goomsoor Maliahs</i>	...	16,398	1,227	1,498	78	19,201	Balance ... 19,201
3. <i>Chinna Kinedy Maliahs</i>	...	...	2,903	5,530	...	28,364	Chokapad included 4,551.
4. <i>Surada</i>	...	...	18,750	14,304	...	55,093	2,282 population of Korada includ-
5. <i>Katingia</i>	...	...	707	...	...	5,763	ed in Surada Maliahs.
6. <i>Boduguda</i>	...	...	1,082	540	...	3,411	
		...	2,408	1,401	...	9,284	
	...	...	25,850	21,775	...	1,01,915	
7. <i>Koradah</i>	...	...	27,077	23,273	78	1,21,116	Population below ghauts.
8. <i>Ranabab</i>	...	...	...	...	...	594	
	...	...	...	...	...	808	
	...	...	...	...	...	1,462	
	...	...	...	...	...	1,512	
9. <i>Pondabcollo Mutah of Ranaba Talug.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	1,24,090	Population of Hill Tracts.
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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58. I request sanction for Rupees 986-0-5, the contingent expenses incurred during the tour. This is a larger sum than usual, but it includes expenditure for feeding three elephants lent by the Zemindars of Calicote, Suranghi, and Mandasa, and batta to the Mahauts and Kabadies in attendance for two months, as well as cost of carrying rice for the elephants in consequence of anticipated scarcity. These items amount to Rupees 418-0-6.

P. S.—I would suggest that, if it would not entail much expense, the accompanying sketch might be lithographed. I should be glad of six or eight copies for office use and distribution.

No. 112. ORDER THEREON, 31st October 1872, No. 1440.

In the annual report on the administration of the Hill Tracts of Ganjam for the year 1871, Mr. Master submits proposals for a change in the jurisdiction of the Divisional Officers by placing the whole of the Hill Tracts under the charge of Captain Smith, the Special Assistant Agent, who is for a great part of the year on tour, having an establishment of elephants for that purpose, and who, in Mr. Master's opinion, can more systematically visit every part of the Maliahs than the other two officers who at present have charge of a portion of these tracts.

2. The Government recognise the force of Mr. Master's remarks; but, taking into consideration the large extent of country already under Captain Smith's charge, they are doubtful of the expediency of increasing it. The inhabitants of the tracts under the Principal and Senior Assistants, moreover, are not the wild turbulent Khonds of the other Maliahs, but Sowrahs, a comparatively quiet race, who will probably not demand more of the attention of these officers than they can well spare from their other duties, and yet will afford them much valuable insight into the nature and proper management of hill races such as may qualify them for the future direction of the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts.

3. The Government are, therefore, of opinion that it will be best to leave the jurisdiction as at present existing, the Agent being expected to insist on the Principal and Senior Assistants making every year a complete inspection of their hill charges; and, in order to enable them to do so, he is authorized to make arrangements for the purchase of one elephant for each of these officers either direct from Bengal or from the Zemindars, if they are disposed to sell.

4. The proposals made by Mr. Master for the change of the head-quarters of the Baminagam Sub-Magistrate to Ramgiri, and of the Tumiribund Sub-Magistrate to Baliguda, are approved; and, in consideration of the large and important charges of these Sub-Magistrates, and the peculiar circumstances under which they have to exercise their duties, the Government sanction the increase recommended by Mr. Master of Rupees 50 per mensem to the pay of the former, and of Rupees 100 to that of the latter Sub-Magistrate.

5. With reference to Mr. Master's remarks on the delay which has taken place in providing office accommodation, the Government resolve to sanction an allot-

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ment of Rupees 10,000 from the savings in the Provincial Budget of the current year for the under-mentioned works:—

	RS.
Sub-Magistrate's Office and small Subsidiary Jail at Ramgiri	2,000
Do. do. do. at Udiyagiri	2,000
Conversion of existing Police building at Baliguda into a Sub-Magistrate's Office and lock-up	2,000
House for Assistant Superintendent of Police and alteration of existing building for Special Assistant Agent	4,000
Total	10,000

The works will be carried out by the Civil Officers as recommended by Mr. Master, and should be put in hand at once.

6. As the allotments for the hill bungalows for the current year are considerably in excess of the amount spent in the year under review, the Government trust that they will be found sufficient to meet all wants.

7. Mr. Master's proposals regarding roads appear to have been well considered, and their execution in the mode recommended is sanctioned. The necessary funds have already been provided in G. O., dated 25th July 1872, No. 976.

8. The Government learn that the recent heavy storms and floods have caused considerable damage to the bridges, and will be prepared to sanction a special grant on this account, but await a report on the extent of damage done before passing orders on Mr. Master's remarks under this head.

9. The proposed re-distribution of the Police seems unobjectionable, but the opinion of the Inspector-General of Police is requested on the subject.

10. In accordance with G. O., No. 403, dated 20th March 1866, the Special Assistant Agent and the Assistant Superintendent of Police resided in the Khond country for six or eight months in the year. Fifteen cases were committed to the Agent's Court during the year, amongst which there were four charges of murder and seven of culpable homicide. The Special Assistant and subordinate Magistracy disposed of 227 trials and twenty-one preliminary inquiries, the greater part of the work falling to the share of the Special Assistant and the Udiyagiri Sub-Magistrate.

11. An establishment of one Superintendent and seven vaccinators is provided for the Maliahs, but Mr. Master reports that their operations there only extend over a period of three months, and that, during the rest of the year, they remain at Russelcondah and its neighbourhood supplementing the work of the ordinary vaccinators of the district. It also appears that the Khonds do not believe in vaccination but prefer inoculation. The Government are not prepared at present to prohibit the latter practice by law; but with the view to future legislation the existing vaccination establishment must be rendered thoroughly efficient. With this object the experiment will be made of placing the establishment under the immediate control of the Civil Officers in charge of the several portions of the Hill Tracts and of locating the vaccinators with the Sub-Magistrates at their various stations. They will in future be required to itinerate frequently, and not merely, as now, stay on the hills for three months. The Sub-Magistrates should interest themselves in the matter, and the Officers in charge of the Maliahs encourage vaccination

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in their tours by presents to those villages in which it has been most extensively practised.

12. The Government learn with much pleasure the success which has attended the markets established by Captain Smith on the Goomsoor Maliahs, and hope to hear of their extension to the other tracts.

13. The proclamation regarding the severance of the Chinna Kimeddy Maliah from the Zemindary is approved, and the Government see no objection to Captain Smith's proposal that each Chief and Patro be furnished with a formal written order confirming them in their posts, and stating that they will be liable to removal for misconduct.

14. With reference to Mr. Master's remarks on the custom of making presents to the headmen, the Government are willing to leave the selection of the gifts to the Agent, but they think it desirable to mark approval of the coming forward of the more important Khonds to show respect to the Agent on his annual tour by the presentation to them of appropriate gifts.

15. The expenses of the Agent's tour, amounting to Rupees 986-0-5, are sanctioned, and the map accompanying his report will be lithographed as requested.

(True Extract.)

Officiating Chief Secretary.

To the Acting Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam.

- „ Accountant-General.
- „ Inspector-General of Police.
- „ Revenue Department.
- „ Public Works Department, with the map.
- „ Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department.
- „ Sanitary Commissioner.

Exd. J. Wright.

6. Board of Cer. Des. B. K. 1872

Revenue
Oct 1872
No. 3646.

Govt. of 1872
JUDICIAL.

To
THE AGING AGENT TO THE
GOVERNOR OF FORT ST. GEORGE
IN CANAL.

Dated October, 31st.
Recd. Nov 12

G. O. 84th October 1872, No. 1440.

OCTOBER.
Nos. 11, 112.

Issued orders on the annual report of the
administration of the Hill Tracts of Ganjam &
1871.

No. 112
Commenced 1st