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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

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No. 91. Read the following letter from C. G. MASTER, Esq., Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, to the Hon. W. HUDLESTON, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Chetterpore, 5th September 1873, No. 265:—

I have the honour to submit the usual report on the administration of the Hill Tracts in this District with reference to 1872, and to a somewhat extensive tour taken at the beginning of 1873.

2. There is not much to chronicle that is new. The population of the Maliahs has been orderly with one slight exception.

3. My tour this year commenced at Russelkondah, whence I proceeded northwards *via* the Ambazora Hills, little known, and much spoken against on account of fever, but which we (Captain Pickance, Superintendent of Police, accompanied me throughout) found easy of access and containing much good timber and large clearings of cultivation, to Chokapad, passing through a corner of the Duspala country (Orissa Tributary Mehals). From Tentagalada I made an excursion to the Boad frontier, meeting at Sankarakol, the Tahsildar of the Boad Maliahs, who gave me much information about the neighbourhood. At Kalingia our party was reinforced by the arrival of Major Tennant, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, who accompanied us during the remainder of the tour. From Udayagiri our line of march took us *via* Sarungada to Baliguda. The contrast between the open plains of the Goomsoor Maliahs and the jungly country, which is the characteristic of the Chinna Kimedya Maliahs, was very striking. The Special Assistant Agent, Captain Smith, and Mr. Ross, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, met us at Mahasingi, where the fallen bridge is a remarkable object. An Overseer was then engaged in examining the river-bed with reference to the best site for a new structure. From Baliguda, where the buildings sanctioned last year were in active progress, we proceeded to Tumeriband and thence made a circuit through the Kotiah country, the most inaccessible and uncivilized part of the Maliahs, visiting Lankagur, Belgar, Goomagar, and descending the Sutta and Bella Ghauts to Kotgar. Thence our route took us easterly nearly across the Chinna Kimedya Maliahs to Baminagam, whence we diverged southwards to visit Nologhat, a newly proposed Police Station. From Orabah we crossed the southern portion of the Bodagada Maliahs, descending the hills by the Taptipani Ghaut to Pudamari in the Chinna Kimedya Zemindary.

4. The total distance traversed from Russelkondah to Pudamari was 300 miles. The route is shown on the accompanying map, which was prepared after last year's tour. I request that this map may be returned to me for submission with future reports of a similar kind.

5. Our visit to the Kotiah country was at a time of the year when the buffalo sacrifices (which have taken the place of the Meriah poojah) are performed. I am indebted to Mr. Ramus for the following description of the rite as executed in this part of the country, as well as to the south near Baminagam, also in the Chinna Kimedya Maliah:—

“*Buffalo Sacrifice in the Kotiah.*—The buffalo intended for sacrifice has not any privileges like those of Baliguda and the country round about there have; these latter for a year previous to sacrifice are, after having been declared sacred, turned loose and allowed to roam where they will, destroying crops, or stored grain, or anything they can get at, undisturbed. The Kotiah buffalo

has to work at the plough like any other buffalo. Three days before the sacrifice he is tied up in the village where the poojah is to take place. Before the eventful day arrives, each night, and generally throughout the day, the old men and women, the young men and girls, all join together and dance and sing the praises of their God, hoping thus to propitiate the deity and obtain for themselves all the earthly blessings they have any idea of. Sometimes a toy-cock is made up and stuck on a pole, round which the people dance, but there is no particular meaning in this—only for fun. On the day of the sacrifice the buffalo is paraded three times round the village, being severely beaten by every one whilst so led, after which it is taken to a place that has been already prepared (the same is always used), and where a post has been firmly planted in the ground; this is always outside the village. At the same time a live cock is tied up, and poojah having been made over some rice it is placed in front of the bird; if the cock eats the rice there is great rejoicing, for it is considered that the so doing is equivalent to the deity being actually present in the cock, and that it is the deity that eats the rice and not the cock. The buffalo is then securely fastened to the post above alluded to, after which the Chief Poojari places his tungee seven times on the animal's neck, finally giving it one tremendous blow. This is the signal upon which the Poojaris of every village engaged in the sacrifice, and who are all standing ready with knives near their hands, rush in at the buffalo slicing off pieces of flesh from it wherever they may get the chance; sometimes, but seldom, the heavy blow given by the Chief Poojari kills the buffalo; more frequently it lies groaning in a hideous manner for some five or six minutes. Each Poojari takes the bit of flesh that he has managed to secure and some blood, and darts off to his village as fast as he can go; when he arrives there he at once buries it in the sacred grove and sprinkles the blood to the four quarters (all round). The following day all return to the village where the sacrifice has been, to eat the remainder of the flesh, and to get very drunk off toddy. The intention of the sacrifice is, that all people may enjoy good health, that the hunting season may be a successful one, and that the crops may be good. The Village Poojaris have no precedence over other Khonds; they have and cultivate land like the others; however at the place of sacrifice he first eats the meat and tastes the drink before the others commence, then all join equally.

Patros or Majees never supply sacrifice buffaloes; those who perform the sacrifice must provide the animal.

Goddapore.—The Khonds of the Boria Mutah never perform the buffalo sacrifice in the same sense as other Khonds, but they have poojahs on certain occasions, such as when the sacred "*Bassa Kumbo*" (the village post erected to the deity? lingam) falls through decay or other reasons; on the erecting of a new one a poojah is held. Poojahs are also held when a new village is established. The remaining Khonds of this Zemindary have the sacrifice, some villages once in two or three or four years, but never yearly. When the sacrifice does take place, two or three buffaloes are killed inside the village and one outside. The animals are killed with one blow of a tungee, but never tortured as in other parts; the meat is distributed and eaten, never buried.

Katingia.—Meriah Poojah never took place in this Mutah. The Khonds never performed the buffalo sacrifice, but sometimes the Paiks do."

Vide page 67 of Macpherson's Report upon the Khonds reprinted by Government in 1863.

6. The usual receptions were held at the different halting-places. The Khonds had no particular grievances. Those who assembled at Udayagiri asked that their brethren who were punished after the great fight of 1867 might be forgiven. (The particulars of the disturbance referred to are recorded in Mr. Carmichael's letter, dated 1st May 1868—vide G.O., 19th September 1868, No. 1456, Judicial Department). The wild inhabitants of the Kotiah country showed little suspicion, whatever they may have felt. Many of them were most cordial. The Khonds who assembled at Orabah from the Bodagada Hills appeared the most turbulent and unruly. If trouble ever arises it will probably be in this quarter, which, though contiguous to the plains, is, from its rugged character and the

disposition of its inhabitants, the least known of any part of the Maliahs. I

* Recorded in G.O., 31st Oct. 1872, No. 1440. beg to refer on this subject to paragraph 40 of my report,* dated 3rd July 1872, No. 79.

7. The Hochiponga disturbance therein alluded to occurred in 1872. In accordance with the sanction conveyed in G.O., 14th May 1872, No. 704, seven promoters of the row were detained on the plains, first at Chetterpore and then, on account of their health, at Russelkondah (vide my letter, dated 11th June 1872, No. 70). The release of two of these men was reported to, and approved by, the Government—vide G.O., dated 5th September 1872, No. 1207. A third died in November 1872 (my letter, dated 18th December 1872, No. 201). Two more were released in March 1873 under the terms of the original order. There remain now

† Manderia Moliko.
Jagubondho.

the two† principal ringleaders whose term of imprisonment will expire in 1875. Their conduct throughout has

been reported to be good. I should be inclined to recommend their release, if it was not, that the example is a salutary one to the Bodagada Khonds.

8. The alterations in the jurisdiction of the Maliah Sub-Magistrates with reference to G.O., 31st October 1872, No. 1440, paragraph 4, have been carried out. I enclose copy of the Notification issued on the subject and published in the District Gazette of the 15th February 1873, pages 39 to 45. I have recently, under the authority vested in me by Section 9 of the Agency Rules (Revised) under Act XXIV. of 1839 empowered the Sub-Magistrates in the Maliah Tracts to exercise the powers vested in District Munsifs by the Madras Code. This was, in fact, a formal recognition of an arrangement which has been long in force, petty disputes of a civil nature being usually settled by a Panchayet under the supervision of the Magistrate with much advantage to disputants.

9. *Cutcherries and Buildings.*—On the progress made in carrying out the works sanctioned by Government last year, I cannot do better than quote from Captain Smith's letter, dated 3rd July 1873, No. 108. He writes:—

"I have the honour to report that, in accordance with the instructions contained in paragraph 5 of the Order, No. 1440, in the Proceedings of Government, dated 31st October 1872,

		rs.	I took in hand the works mentioned in
Sub-Magistrate's Office and small Sub-Jail at			the margin. I was obliged to ask for an extra
Rangirri	2,000		grant of Rupees 500 for the house for the
Do. do. at Udayagiri	2,000		Assistant Superintendent of Police as the
Conversion of existing Police building at Baliguda into a Sub-Magistrate's Office and lock-ups	2,000		Deputy Inspector-General of Police thought
House for Assistant Superintendent of Police and alteration of existing building for Special Assistant Agent	4,000		more chunam than I had estimated for necessary
Total	10,000		in the building. This sum was granted me in
			Government Proceedings, No. 304, dated 25th
			February 1873.

"I have completely finished the Sub-Magistrate's Office and Sub-Jail at Baliguda. The alterations to the existing building for the Special Assistant Agent have been completed. The house for the Assistant Superintendent of Police is also quite done. The accounts for these works, with the completion certificates, have been sent into the Controller of Public Works Accounts. In my letter, No. 95, dated 14th June 1873, I asked for a further grant of Rupees 500 to enable me to build the godowns necessary for the Assistant Superintendent of Police house. These were forgotten in my first calculation.

"With regard to the Sub-Magistrate's Offices and Sub-Jails at Ramagiri and Udayagiri, I have expended some part of the grant in the collection of material, and the works will be begun and vigorously carried on after the rains. The proposed addition of a Police Station-house with lock-ups for the Police will necessitate, at least, the extra grant of Rupees 600 for each of these buildings. I had the honour of representing this to you when we met at Baliguda. I have begun lately to doubt, during my residence at Udayagiri the last month, the possibility of erecting the building there for the sum I asked for. Wood and chunam is so far off that the expense of carriage and collection I fear will much exceed my calculations. I will do what I can and try and avoid asking Government for a further grant.

10. There are two points here on which the orders of Government are required.

11. The Special Assistant, as is not surprising, has found it difficult to estimate for buildings in an out-of-the-way place like Baliguda, where not only all the skilled labour but the coolies have to be hired from the plains, besides which an omission was made in not providing for out-houses to the Police Assistant Superintendent's house; to meet this an additional grant of Rupees 500 is asked.

12. When at Udayagiri inspecting the site for the new Magistrate's Cutcherry it was unanimously decided that it would on all accounts be desirable to include in the same block of building the Police Station and Lock-ups. The accommodation already existing for this purpose is primitive, and the lock-ups especially dark and objectionable. The renewal of the buildings is merely a question of time, and if separate they will cost more than it would now take to include them in the general plan of the Cutcherry. Another very important consideration is that the Police guard at the station will answer for the sub-jail as well as lock-ups, and a separate sentry will be saved. The same argument holds good as regards the other new Cutcherry at Udayagiri in the Pedda Kimedy Maliahs, the head-quarters of the Ramagiri Sub-Magistrate.

13. Captain Smith asks for Rupees 600 for each of these additions, *i.e.*, 1,200 Rupees over and above the sum of Rupees 4,000 sanctioned for these buildings in paragraph 5, G.O., 31st October 1872, No. 1440, Judicial Department. He hopes that no additional grant will be required. I am sure he will do his best to complete the buildings for the amount named.

14. Captain Smith bears testimony to the great assistance which he has received from his Head Clerk T. Narrainsawmy in the prosecution of these buildings. The work would never have been completed before the rains had it not been for the zealous manner in which he supervised the gangs of coolies and workmen.

15. *Mahasingi Bridge.*—An account is given in the papers recorded in G.O., 17th August 1872, No. 1203, Revenue Department, of the destruction of this bridge in common with many others by the floods of 1872. I then expressed a decided opinion that it should be rebuilt. The Board of Revenue also concurred (Board's Proceedings, 10th October 1872, No. 6796, Miscellaneous), and the Government decided (17th October 1872, No. 106, Revenue Department) that "as the bridge is needed for the maintenance of communications in the 'Maliahs,' they would certainly be prepared to provide funds for the work when the plan and estimate are submitted." In consequence of this an Overseer was deputed by the District

Engineer to examine the bed of the river and collect information for the preparation of an estimate.

16. No estimate has been actually prepared, but the District Engineer has verbally informed me that the probable cost would be between 20,000 and 30,000 Rupees. After seeing the spot and consulting with the Special Assistant Agent, it seemed to me that it was so enormous a sum to be laid out on a single work that it was unreasonable to expect Government to grant it. It is true that a bridge would be a great convenience; but, as Captain Smith observes, "it is only really necessary during the five monsoon months, from June to October inclusive, during which months there is very little bandy-traffic" (23rd July 1873, No. 130). As it is essential, however, to keep up communication with Baliguda all the year round, Captain Smith suggests that—

"A flat-bottomed barge, large enough to take over two bandies, be substituted; the barge to be attached by iron rings to a wire rope and pulled across by men hauling on the rope. The rope, of course, should be fastened to strong posts on each bank, and should be long enough to allow of its being raised or lowered on posts properly arranged according to the height of the water. The barge could be made on the spot, but workmen and materials would have to be brought from the low country. The barge would cost about 500 Rupees to make I should think, and if this sum is sanctioned with my proposal, I must request the sanction of Government for three barrels of tar from the Arsenal at Madras and 100 yards of wire rope. The wire rope should, I imagine, be 1½ or 2 inches in diameter. Whether it can be got from the Arsenal or can be spared from the pier works I do not know, but I cannot get it here, and no ropes procurable in this district would be an efficient substitute. . . . We must also ask Government to sanction a sum of Rupees 8 monthly, for five months in the year, to pay the boatmen to work the boat, at Rupees 1 each per month."

17. I beg to support this proposal.

	RS.
1. Kurtili	70
2. Tentlagada... ..	60
3. Sarungada... ..	70
4. Jirpani	60
5. Chendiput... ..	60
6. Chendragiri	30
7. Udayagiri	10
8. Kalingia	10
9. Teangia	10
10. Raikia... ..	10
11. Digi	20
12. Birkot... ..	10
13. Darampore... ..	10
14. Podanpada... ..	10
15. Nowgam.....	10

Total ... 500

I think it is the most economical way of dealing with the question. I have in the meantime entered a sum of Rupees 1,000 in the Provincial Budget for this district for 1874-75 to meet the cost of boat, wire rope, and ferrymen. I request that the tar and rope may be supplied from the Arsenal.

18. *Bungalows.*—The usual allotment of Rupees 500 was spent last official year in repairing the fifteen bungalows marginally noted. They have been put into very good order. This annual grant is very necessary.

19. *Roads.*—Captain Smith reports as follows upon new roads and repairs to roads (22nd May 1873, No. 81, paragraph 5) —

"New roads and repairs to roads.—I received a grant of Rupees 5,350 for new roads, and Rupees 5,200 for the repairs of roads, making a total of Rupees 10,550. I have expended the whole of this sum in repairing the road and building up the bridges on No. 1 main bandy road, a distance of 45½ miles between Kalingia and Baligudah. The exceptionally heavy rains we had last monsoon, fifty-seven inches in ten days, carried away nearly every bridge on the road, and so damaged the road that it had to be almost entirely remade. Of course it was impassable for laden bandies. I sent up gangs as early as the 1st July, and had wood and stones collected at every nullah, and as

soon as the waters went down the work of bridge-making began. In a great many instances the road had to be turned, as not only were bridges and bunds washed away, but the streams altered their course. I had to enlarge my gangs of coolies very much this season to get the work done, but it was most important that the bandy-traffic with the plains should be opened up again. I am happy to be able to report that I have accomplished the work. Every bridge has been replaced, but much stronger than formerly and raised above high flood-mark. In one place I built a bridge of rough stone and chunam. Bandy-traffic has been renewed. Of course nothing has been done to the Mahasingi Bridge. The sum I have expended on this work may seem large, but it was absolutely necessary. One bridge unfinished would have stopped communication. The work done is, I think, very good, and certainly much stronger than any bridge-work I have seen in the Maliahs before."

20. The expenditure of the whole grant on one line was unavoidable owing to the extensive damage done to the bridges everywhere by last year's floods. The road in question is part of the principal bandy-line in the Maliahs, and now that this is in good order, the necessary repairs can be executed on the other roads described in paragraph 26 of my last report, dated 3rd July 1872, No. 79. I think Captain Smith exercised a very wise discretion in the action which he took. The junction line south of Baminagam, through the Pedda Kinedy Maliahs, will also be undertaken as soon as possible. The Patros have expressed their willingness to clear the jungle on the line this year.

21. The damage done to the roads themselves was much less than I had anticipated. The water must have run off as rapidly as it fell, and as there was no metal there was no foreign surface to wash away. The havoc done to the wooden-bridges was tremendous. Hardly any survived, and it will take a year or two to restore them.

22. The Government were pleased (G.O., 27th June 1873, No. 900) to sanction an annual assignment for roads in the Maliahs of Rupees 5,000 for construction and Rupees 5,200 for repairs. This allotment would have been ample but for the following circumstance which obliges me to ask for a special grant of Rupees 4,000 for a new road, and for an annual grant of Rupees 700 for the up-keep of another road heretofore provided for by the Public Works Department.

23. *Kalingia Ghaut Road to Tentagalada*.—The latter is the line which leads from the head of the Kalingia Ghaut towards the Boad frontier, and which has been well made as far as Tentagalada eight miles, and partially for two or three miles further on towards Sankarakol near the Boad Maliahs. There yet remains a gap of seven or eight miles to complete the line to our frontier completely.

24. The road up the Kalingia Ghaut and on to Tentagalada has hitherto been under the direct management of the Public Works Department, and since Local Fund Boards came into operation been maintained from the funds of the Chatterpore Circle. It has recently been decided, however, by that Board that, as the portion of road between Kalingia and Tentagalada is altogether in the Maliahs, outside their circle, its maintenance should not form a charge on their funds, and this appears reasonable.

25. The Kalingia Ghaut is the only bandy road up into the hills, and has been admirably kept. This will remain as heretofore under the Local Fund Board. The road onwards to Tentagalada is the bandy road to Purnaghur, where one of the best markets on the hills is held, and it is of great importance that it should be kept up to its present standard. For this purpose the Special Assistant Agent requires

an annual allowance of Rupees 700 additional to the repair grant of Rupees 5,200 already sanctioned, i.e., Rupees 5,900 annually.

NOTE.—The correspondence on this road is reviewed in G.O., 14th March 1861, No. 512, Public Works Department.

26. The special grant of Rupees 4,000 asked for is to continue the road from its present termination to Sankarakol.

27. There has been a great deal of correspondence* about this road. It is the imperial line alluded to in G.O., 29th July 1869, No. 2496, Public Works Department, towards Sonapore via Russelkondah, Mojado, Durgaprasad, Kalingia, and Sankarakol, "up to which place" it "has been nearly completed with a heavy outlay." The prolongation through the Boad Maliahs was considered of much importance by a former Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals. The line was undertaken jointly by the Governments of Madras, Bengal, and the Central Provinces, but the other parties to the agreement, the Bengal Government more especially, seem to have taken little trouble to carry it out. An attempt to remind them appears to have been made in 1868, but without much result beyond "the Lieutenant-Governor expressing his inability to provide funds for establishment for this road," whereon the further consideration of the subject was deferred.

G.O., 12th April 1865, No. 995.

Vide letter recorded in G.O., 30th April 1867, No. 1284, Public Works Department.

Board's Proceedings, 6th November 1868, No. 7893.

G.O., 25th February 1869, No. 622, Public Works Department.

G.O., 31st August 1869, No. 2839, Public Works Department.

28. It is, of course, but little use our spending more money on this side if the road through the Boad Maliahs is not to be made, and yet the advantages of the line are so numerous that it is worth an effort to get some kind of a track improved. There is constant communication between Sonapore and Russelkondah, between which places this is the most direct route. Much grain comes down from the Central Provinces and much salt goes back. If the present unsatisfactory salt system is to continue, it would be much better for Bengal revenues that Ganjam salt should have a plain easy access to the Central Provinces by the most direct line instead of wandering about the Mehals generally. It would then be not so unreasonable to declare this the sole route for our salt to Sumbulpore. At present, I believe, the Tributary States contain swarms of smugglers, only to be expected when there is such a difference in the price of salt, and no attempt is made to prevent its entrance. Indeed with such a long jungly frontier this would be next to an impossibility. Unless, then, the Supreme Government enforce the threat held out the other day, about which I am, of course, not called on to express an opinion, that

* G.O., 12th July 1873, No. 723, communicated with Board's Miscellaneous No. 4644, dated 24th July 1873.

our salt should be excluded* altogether from the Central Provinces, it would be to the advantage of every one to make a road through these Mehals to Sonapore.

The distance from our frontier at or near Sankarakol to Sonapore cannot be more than fifty miles.

29. I learnt from the Boad Tahsildar, who had been in that post eighteen years, that the main track used by Brinjaries, traders, travellers, &c., is from Sonopore *via* the Kumara Kholloghat, Kutrangia, and Bispara (the Tahsildar's headquarters) to our frontier at Sankarakol. Below the Kumara Kholloghat the road is good. The ghaut itself was much improved by Pioneers twenty-five years ago and again in 1862. Between the ghaut and Bispara the road was also made by Pioneers twenty-five years ago, but has fallen into disrepair. The Tahsildar had lately received an order to have the track from Bispara to our frontier cleared by the Khonds, and to prepare an estimate for further improvements, which he had accordingly done, at the rate of Rupees 150 per mile. Bandies do even now with infinite trouble get through to Sonopore.

30. It would not then apparently be very difficult to complete a communication. Mr. Ravenshaw, when I saw him the other day at Gopaulpore, doubted the feasibility of the ghaut for bandies. It would be something, however, to get them so far. It is in contemplation, I understand, to levy a local cess at 4 Annas per house in these Maliahs, which is expected to realize Rupees 2,000 from the 800 villages containing 10,000 houses after exempting the poorest. This is to be spent on roads and schools in the Maliahs. A tax is also to be levied from the Soondies, who are to pay a license fee of Rupees 5 for leave to manufacture and sell liquor. It seems, therefore, not unlikely that something may be done in the way of roads from local sources.

31. On military grounds it is also important that a practicable route should be established between Berhampore and Sumbulpore. The 31st Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, which marched in January last for Raipur *via* Sonopore, had to go by Khoordah and the Mahanadi a round-about and (along the Mahanadi) unmade road of 470 miles, whilst the direct distance cannot be more than 360 miles, of which eighty miles, as far as Tentagalada, are along a driving road. I have

* 18th April 1873, No. 765.

named* the matter to General Selby, Commanding the Northern Division.

I hope he may press it on the attention of the Commander-in-Chief. Sumbulpore is still held by a wing of the regiment now stationed at Berhampore (2nd Madras Native Infantry), and the more accessible the two stations are to each other the better.

32. For the reasons above stated, I am of opinion that the gap which still remains between Tentagalada and the frontier should be bridged over. I have been over the line. There are six or more deep nullahs to cross, slopes might easily be made. The country is open, and no difficulty exists to the continuance of the road up to the road frontier to meet the line from Bispara. The map will show the exact position of the proposed addition. I trust, therefore, that Government

This line was advocated by Macpherson.—*Vide* Section 8, Part VII., of his report (pp. 90 & 91).

importance of opening up the line.

33. I would venture to add that if the Bengal Government will not, it would be much better that the Madras Government should, than not have the road at all. I believe that the Special Assistant Agent could manage it very well. And this

leads me to mention that politically it would be an advantage if this bit of Khond country, comprising the Boad Khond Mal, could be under the supervision of Captain Smith. I am not at all desirous of annexing our neighbour's territory, or of materially increasing Captain Smith's charge; but looking at the configuration of the country, and its situation with reference to his head-quarters at Baliguda, it does seem a pity that a mere boundary line should deprive a portion of the Khond Hills of the benefit which would accrue from European supervision. Mr. Ravenshaw, the Commissioner of Cuttack and Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, has had, I believe, similar thoughts on the subject. The Government might possibly be able to consult him. There may be some difficulties in the same officer being under two Governments, but perhaps they would not be hard to overcome. The Boad Khond Mal has, I believe, been made over entirely to Government by the

Boad Rajah, and appears to be on precisely the same footing as the Goomsoor and Chinna Kimedya Maliahs in that respect.

34. The Boad Maliahs occupy the southern and centre portions of the Boad country. The Hill Tract is in extent about sixty-six miles from east to west and twenty-five miles from north to south, abutting on the northern frontier of the Chinna Kimedya and Goomsoor Maliahs. The present Tahsildar was formerly in the Ganjam Sibbandi and afterwards Head of Police in our Maliahs. The only market is at Bispara, where also is the only school. It is in contemplation to establish twelve schools. Many Khonds have taken to reading of their own accord. All those on the eastern sides of the Boad Mal talk Ooriya. I may mention that the attempt has been made to establish other markets, but these have failed because salt cannot be bartered. I understand that there is some order against it. At all events the Boad Maliahs are very badly off for this necessary. The Police have orders not to interfere with any one who has five seers or under, but more is not allowed without a pass. Cuttack salt is not bought because it is dear. The people prefer to come over to our hill markets and buy it in small quantities; they generally barter. No doubt some is smuggled, for the Brinjaries with Ganjam salt pass through this tract *en route* to Sumbulpore, but they are supposed not to break bulk till they reach the Central Provinces. The former system of examining their stocks is not now carried on. I hope that some means may soon be devised by which at this corner of the empire the hardship and annoyance arising to the public, and the certain loss to the three Governments concerned, from the inequality in the salt duty may be done away, and perfect free trade be established across our frontiers. It is a curious anomaly that three divisions of one empire should be on the footing of foreigners to each other in this respect.

35. Road from Birkot to Mojogodo.—I have obtained the information referred to at the conclusion of paragraph 31 of my report recorded in G.O., 31st October 1872, No. 1440, Judicial Department. Ensign Lever, Assistant Engineer, considers that a good bandy road could be made from Mojogodo to Birkot *via* Goheribadi, a distance of seven miles, for Rupees 9,000. This was a rough estimate, there being no funds available for clearing and removing the jungle for survey. The country presents few difficulties. I have already stated why, though this line is within the limits of the Chatterpore Local Fund Board, its cost should be

met from Provincial Funds, and I, therefore, solicit that sanction may be accorded, in the first instance, for a survey and eventually for the road itself being made from Provincial Funds. I do not seek for any grant for the coming year, but would ask for permission to enter it in the Budget for 1874-75. In the meantime the survey can be made and estimate prepared. The future maintenance might be undertaken by the Local Fund Board.

36. *Parla Kimedy Maliah Roads.*—In a note to paragraph 28 of my report recorded in G.O., 31st October 1872, No. 1440, Judicial Department, I mentioned that a grant of Rupees 5,000 had been made by the Court of Wards in 1868, and that I proposed to solicit further assistance.

37. From Mr. Hope's letter, dated 24th December 1868, No. 303, it appears that the lines marginally named were proposed to be taken up with reference to the Court's sanction of 31st July 1868. The heaviest expenditure was expected to be on the ghaut between Goomah and Serungo. The whole of the grant was accordingly utilized in 1868-69; but, as no further expenditure was incurred either in the way of new

work or repairs during subsequent years, the natural result followed, and the work to be done was not done. The instructions contained in Mr. Carmichael's Memorandum, dated 20th December 1868, No. 1394, to enter in future budgets "such further sums as may be required, whether for new lines or for maintenance," seem to have been lost sight of.

38. The Court of Wards having granted the requisite permission, the Principal Assistant Collector has taken action. My instructions to him (8th February 1873, No. 275) were to make such a road as would admit of bandy-traffic along lines 2, 3, and 4, and to improve No. 1 for passenger and bullock-traffic.

39. I learn from Mr. Grahame's letter, dated 12th August 1873, No. 226, that the Overseer in charge of Kimedy Public Works has been over the traces in the Maliahs, and has made estimates for the lines Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, amounting to Rupees 3,814. With reference to these estimates expenditure has been incurred up to the end of June last as follows:—

No.	Lines.	Distance.			Spent up to June 1873.			Balance of estimate.		
		M.	F.	Yards.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1	Munasinghi to Goomah	5	2	200	431	10	0	906	6	0
2	Goomah to Serungo	4	0	180	25	12	0	523	4	0
3	Serungo to Pedda Kimedy boundary	3	4	180	359	12	0	654	4	0
4	Gyba to Goomah	7	0	50	679	2	9	263	13	3
	Total	20	0	170	1,496	4	9	2,347	11	3

Owing to the late receipt of the Court's sanction more could not be spent within the Fasli year 1282 (1872-73). The work will proceed as soon as the rains are over.

40. The Overseer's observations on the several traces may be summarized as follows:—

No. 1.—Old trace exists through jungle but not visible over fields. It is necessary to ditch the whole length; clear and uproot jungle where it has sprung up; clear ten yards on either side of the road; road to be levelled at ghauts and constructed through paddy-fields; Irish bridges at hill-streams, four in number.

No. 2 crosses paddy-fields for two furlongs, then jungle, then up a steep ghaut for three miles. Former revetments to support ghaut road have fallen. These must be replaced, and gaps and breaches filled in. Ditches required in paddy and dry land and two Irish bridges.

No. 3 passes through jungle and along slopes of hills. There are no paddy-fields. The jungle was cleared, but not uprooted. Ditches have to be made, large stones removed, jungle cleared and uprooted to a width of eight yards.

No. 4.—On this line there are twenty-five or thirty small nullahs and six large ones. It was ditched throughout except at the ghauts, and wooden bridges covered with earth were placed over the nullahs. A ghaut, seven furlongs long, near Gyba, was roughly traced. The ditches have all silted up, the bridges rotted away, and the ghaut been breached. It is necessary now to clear ditches, fill up gaps in road, clear jungle, level ghauts, slope down the smaller nullahs, and make Irish bridges across the larger ones.

41. The Overseer is of opinion that none of these lines can be made suitable for bandy-traffic. The Court in a recent*

* Dated 5th July 1873, No. 1206.

Proceedings expressed a wish that a line for bandies should be opened up, and proposed that the Range Officer, Mr. Lever, should investigate the subject.

42. It is proposed that an allowance of Rupees 15 per mile should be allotted to each Bissoye for the maintenance of the portion of road passing through his territory, and that a Goomastah should be kept on permanently to superintend. The Principal Assistant Agent has not yet informed me what he thinks of this proposition.

It will be necessary to apply to the Court of Wards for a further allotment for the other roads after the balance of this sum of Rupees 5,000 is spent.

43. *Budget for 1873-74.*—I have, with reference to the sanctions already accorded and the recommendations now made, requested the District Engineer to enter in the Provincial Budget the following sums for Maliah works:—

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NEW WORKS.		RS.
1. Road from Tentlagada to Boad frontier (paragraph 32 <i>supra</i>) ...	4,000	
2. Construction of other roads (G.O., 27th June 1873, No. 900, F.D.)	5,000	
3. Mahasingi Ferry-boat (paragraph 17 <i>supra</i>) ...	1,000	
4. Addition to house of Assistant Superintendent of Police (paragraph 11 <i>supra</i>) ...	500	
5. Additional for Sub-Magistrates' Cutcheries and Jails (paragraph 12 <i>supra</i>) ...	1,200	
Total ...	12,700	

REPAIRS.		
6. Annual allowance for roads (G.O., 27th June 1873, No. 900, F.D.)	5,200	
7. Maintenance of road from Kalingia to Tentlagada (paragraph 25 <i>supra</i>) ...	700	
8. Repairs of bungalows ...	500	
Total Repairs ...	6,400	
Grand Total ...	19,100	

NOTE.—Items 1, 3, 4, 5, and 7 require sanction.

44. *Police.*—Adverting to the suggestions on this head in my last report, referred to the Inspector-General of Police in paragraph 9, G.O., 31st October 1872, No. 1440, I believe that the Deputy Inspector-General will communicate the impressions at which he has arrived, and which are, I understand, generally favourable to my proposals. Instead, however, of transferring Mohana Station to the Bodagada Hills, Major Tennant is in favour of retaining a small number of men at Mohana, as well as establishing a strong station to keep the Tengelapodoro Khonds quiet.

45. It will be also necessary to fix permanently at Godango in the Surangi Maliahs the station which has been temporarily opened there since January 1872, with the object of arresting the outlaw Bodro. The Head Constables and men (twelve) required will be detached permanently, as they are now temporarily from the K. Division. The efforts which have been made for the capture of this man have been so far, I regret to say, unsuccessful. Eventually the strength may be reduced.

46. *Criminal Cases.*—I append statements showing (1) the Sessions cases disposed of during 1872, and (2) the operations of the Magistracy:—

MEMORANDUM of Cases disposed of by the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam during the year 1872.

Cases.	Persons.	Result.
Murder ...	2	2
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	3	3
		Acquitted and discharged.
		Two sentenced, each to five years' rigorous imprisonment, one acquitted and discharged.

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	Cases.	Persons.	Result.
Rash or negligent act under Section 304-A, Indian Penal Code	1	1	Sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.
Attempt to murder under Section 307, Indian Penal Code ...	1	1	Sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	1	1	Sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.
Abducting a woman to compel her marriage ...	2	15	One sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. Three do. to three months' do. do. One do. to two months' do. do. Three do. to one month's do. do. Seven acquitted and discharged.
Dacoity ...	2	13	Two sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Five do. to three months' do. do. Four do. to six weeks' do. do. Two do. to two months' do. do.
Kidnapping ...	1	9	All acquitted and discharged.
Harbouring an offender with intention of screening him from legal punishment under Section 212, Indian Penal Code ...	1	1	Sentenced to suffer simple imprisonment for one year.
Total ...	14	46	
Convicted and sentenced ...		27	Discharged ... 19

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Statement of Cases disposed of by the Special Assistant Agent and Agency Sub-Magistrates for the year 1872.

Courts.	Housebreaking with theft.		Mischief.		Robbery.		Assault.		Criminal breach of trust.		Theft.		Voluntarily causing hurt.		Wrongful confinement.		Other offences.		Total Cases.	Total Persons.
	Cases.	Per-sons.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.		
Special Assistant Agent ...	18	31	2	3	5	17	2	3	2	2	16	33	2	5	1	1	10	19	58	114
Tumeribund Magistrate ...	9	14	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	11	25	4	7	...	...	5	11	31	59
Udayagiri Magistrate ...	10	25	2	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	16	53	26	65	...	...	20	34	75	182
Baminagam do. ...	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	59	7	9	...	...	2	13	33	88
Kimedy do. ...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	14	...	...	...	...	2	5	11	24
Itchapore do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Surada do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	39	75	6	13	5	17	5	8	3	3	72	184	39	86	1	1	39	82	209	469

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47. *Vaccination.*—The changes in this Department sanctioned by G.O., 31st October 1872, No. 1440, Judicial Department, have been carried out, as shown in Captain Smith's letter, dated 6th February 1873, recorded in G.O., 9th May 1873, No. 470, Public Department, which disposes of some other proposals to improve the efficiency of the establishment. I hope that the most important of these, viz., to employ Ooriyas as vaccinators, will be eventually sanctioned. From Dr. Shortt's letter, recorded in the same Government Order, I observe that he attributes my former remarks to "imperfect verbal information." On the contrary they were based upon the printed Selections of Government and the returns of his own Department. I have nothing else to go upon, and obtained also from the same source my information about the strength of the staff employed, which, in the last paragraph of his letter, Dr. Shortt says is wrong.

48. I gathered from that order that the Hill Vaccine Establishment was to be permanently present on the hills, but learn now from the Superintendent-General of Vaccination (14th August 1873, No. 766), that, in his opinion, "the hill vaccinators will have to recess in that taluq (Goomsoor) for two or three months in the year, during which period they might work there." Hence he has given no orders to the regular staff of the district to work in that taluq.

49. I am in hopes that the prospects of vaccination among the Khonds are improving. There have been two outbreaks of sickness—one among the Kotiah Khonds in the neighbourhood of Jiripani, and the other more recently at Tumeribund. The fears of the Khonds were excited, and they asked for vaccinators to be sent. In the first-named locality the inhabitants of a number of villages were vaccinated. In the Mondagur Muttah (near Tumeribund) the Patro and Khonds asked for vaccination or inoculation. They had been offered vaccination before, but would not have it. Till small-pox comes it is almost impossible to induce these people to submit to the operation.

50. The Special Assistant Agent and Assistant Superintendent of Police have complied with the Order of Government, dated 20th March 1866, No. 403, as to residence in the hills during the best portion of the year.

51. *Markets.*—A new market has been established at Raikia, and would be much improved if the bandy road from Mojogodo to Birkot is provided (*vide* paragraph 35 *supra*). The Udayagiri market is doing well. Those at Purnaghur and Linepada continue to prosper. From sixty to 100 bandies come up to the former place from the low country *via* the Kalingia Ghaut every week.

52. I visited the Purnaghur market and found a large assemblage of Khonds and low-country people with bandies which they bring up laden with salt and other commodities in request among the hill people, and take down full of hill produce. Salt is the principal medium of barter. The rate when I was there was a measure of salt for a measure of ramtil, or rapeseed or paddy. Turmeric was selling at twelve measures for the rupee. Besides the staple products brought in by the Khonds, there was cotton and coloured twist from Boad for the Panos to weave; skins, cloth, and silk from Sumbulpore, and buffaloes from the plains; also sweetmeats, beads, necklaces, bell-metal cups, Birmingham ware, looking-glasses, &c. If more of these centres of trade can be established it will

be for the benefit of the country, because the Khond will then learn what his produce is worth. There is plenty of trading throughout the Maliahs, but the profit is largely on the side of the Sowcar, who sends up emissaries to enter into contracts and carries down the produce as it ripens for something far below its real value. These contracts, verbal for the most part, are never broken by the Khonds.

53. The Special Assistant Agent is of opinion that it would assist much in the making these markets more popular if he might build a row of thatched

* Purnaghur.
Linepada.
Udayagiri.
Raikia.

huts at each of the places* where the markets are now held to serve as shelter for the low-country traders in the rains and also in the cold weather. He

estimates that 200 Rupees would suffice for each market. The total cost would, therefore, be Rupees 800. I request that the Government will sanction this expenditure. I have omitted to enter any entry in the Provincial Budget on this account. If sanctioned it might perhaps be given out of the reserve.

54. *Hill Schools*.—The number of these schools is the same as last year, viz., sixteen. There is a slight increase in the number of children on the rolls compared with 1871, the difference being twenty-three, of whom one is a Khond, the remainder Ooriyas; seven of these twenty-two are girls of the Sondie caste. There are now ten girls receiving instruction in two schools (Linepada and Passara). Five of the schools are situated in the Chinna Kimedy Maliahs, the remainder

	Khonds.	Ooriyas.	Total.
1871	168	558	726
1872	169	580	749

in Goomsoor. I visited some half-a-dozen and made an attempt at examining in four. The progress evidenced was greater in some than in others; this may be owing to the experience or the reverse which the masters have had in teaching. In Passara, for instance, the master of which had been eighteen years at this work, the higher classes did well in Dictation, Arithmetic, and History. In one of the

† The number of Children in each class in the sixteen Schools on the 30th June 1873.

First Class	...	...	...	506
Second "	...	...	...	98
Third "	...	...	...	69
Fourth "	...	...	...	44
Total	...	...	...	717

The first is the lowest class.

others the master had recently joined. The lowest classes in all knew little or nothing, and these contain the bulk† of the children. The Special Assistant Agent has lately been in correspondence with the Director of Public Instruction about these schools, which he considers have been neglected in the way of supervision.

55. The ventilation of all the schools has been much improved during 1872, and forms and the necessary furniture supplied. Several school-houses were burnt down during the hot season of 1872, but have been rebuilt.

56. With the exception of Chendragiri, which is quite at the southern extremity of the Chinna Kimedy Maliahs, the schools are all situated in the north of the Hill Tracts, the greater number being in the Goomsoor Maliahs.

57. I fear that the success of these schools, with reference to the Khonds, is very small. In the five schools in Chinna Kimedy Maliah there were, at the end

of 1872, but five Khond boys, the Khond population being over 22,000. In the Goomsoor Maliahs, with a Khond population of nearly 20,000, there were over 150 Khond boys studying; the proportion here is somewhat higher, but even this is not encouraging. I fear that the Khonds never will take to learning. Schools might be established in the western and southern parts of Chinna Kimedy, but it would probably be for the benefit alone of the Ooriya people as is the case at Chendragiri. Nothing in the way of elementary education seems to have been attempted in the Pedda and Purla Kimedy Maliahs, where the Sourahs form the chief population.

58. The following statement shows the castes of the pupils receiving instruction up to the end of last year:—

STATEMENT showing the number of Pupils and their Caste receiving Education in the Hill Schools of Chinna Kimedy and Goomsoor Maliahs up to the end of December 1872.

No Names of Villages.	Number of Pupils in each School.		Remarks.
1	2	3	
1 Linopada ...	100	42	3 girls Sondies.
2 Possara ...	67	9	28
3 Purnagada ...	46	14	Dooloovias.
4 Sarungadah ...	60	10	Paiks.
5 Koinjore ...	62	14	Dolopaties.
6 Donga ...	42	14	Omothos.
7 Chendragiri ...	33	17	Bunjos.
8 Braminpad ...	34	17	Gondos.
9 Udayagiri ...	57	18	Gumas.
10 Chokapad ...	30	3	Brahmin.
11 Nakirikia ...	36	31	Fisherment.
12 Kavalagan ...	30	23	Mahanties.
13 Gudrigam ...	23	3	Nolobomscs.
14 Baliguda ...	46	3	Hunters.
15 Tumeribund ...	30	2	Saifs.
16 Mahasingi ...	30	2	Oilmakers.
Total	742	162	8
		108	48
		85	20
		7	77
		19	12
		9	7
		12	9
		8	10
		9	11
		10	14
		11	14
		12	11
		13	11
		14	6
		15	1
		16	1
		17	3
		18	1
		19	1
		20	1
		21	1
		22	1
		23	1
		24	1
		25	1
		26	1
		27	1
		28	1
		29	1

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59. *Census*.—I noticed in paragraph 57 of my last annual report that further information was needed to enable me to furnish a complete statement of the population of the Agency Tracts. The figures have since been received and a revised abstract is now forwarded, from which it will be observed that the total population is estimated at 151,027 :—

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Maliahs.	Number of Houses.	Khonds.	Sowrahs.	Panos.	Oriyas and Soondies.	Other races.	Total.	Remarks.
1. Purlah-Kimedy Maliahs—								As per account of the Principal Assistant Agent.
(1.) Goomah	1,848	.....	7,099	603	617	.....	8,319	Total ... 22,073
(2.) Jerangi	1,095	.....	3,360	253	445	.....	4,058	
(3.) Rayaguda	429	.....	1,917	.....	.....	.....	1,917	
(4.) Komalasingi	38	.....	142	.....	209	23	3,227	Deduct.
(5.) Serungti	1,026	.....	2,737	258	148	8	955	Below ghauts—
(6.) Vodziguda	296	.....	686	113	79	47	583	Narrainpuram ... 508
(7.) Koyipuram	158	.....	457	.....	.....	.....	.....	Namanagram ... 1,248
	4,890	.....	16,398	1,227	1,498	78	19,201	Gandahatti ... 1,116
								2,872
2. Goomsoor Maliahs	11,041	19,931	.....	2,903	5,530	.....	28,364	Balance ... 19,201
3. Chinna Kimedy Maliahs	8,775	22,039	.....	18,750	14,304	.....	55,093	Chokapad included ... 4,551
4. Surada Maliahs	605	5,056	.....	707	.....	.....	5,763	2282 population of Korada included
5. Katingia Maliahs	515	1,789	.....	1,082	540	.....	3,411	in Surada Maliahs.
6. Bottagada Maliahs	1,418	5,475	.....	2,408	1,401	.....	9,284	
	22,354	54,290	.....	25,850	21,775	.....	1,01,915	
7. Pedda Kimedy Maliahs—								
(1.) Udayagiri	1,408	.....	5,335	.....	1,410	.....	6,745	
(2.) Bodapada Gummah	108	.....	245	.....	206	.....	451	
(3.) Khojiripoda Gummah	89	.....	229	.....	148	.....	377	
(4.) Jhallirisingi Gummah	32	.....	25	.....	112	.....	137	
(5.) Mavagada Gummah	295	.....	796	.....	241	.....	1,037	
(6.) Tillerisingi Gummah	164	.....	646	.....	.....	.....	646	
(7.) Keradungo Gummah	96	.....	213	.....	133	.....	346	
(8.) Ramagiri	1,197	.....	4,111	.....	1,008	.....	5,119	
(9.) Kothedesu Malava	887	.....	2,562	.....	1,785	.....	4,347	
(10.) Malabesoyi Malava	150		785				785	
(11.) Kerandi Maliah	48		246				246	
	4,474		15,193		5,043		20,236	

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8. Surangi	315	41	1,110				1,151	
9. Budarasingi	218	624					624	
10. Jarada	211	114	984		3		1,101	
11. Mandasa	827	.....	2,865	.....	379	581	3,825	
Total of eleven Maliahs	26,289	55,069	36,550	27,077	28,698	659	1,48,053	Population below ghauts.
Korada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	594	
Ronaba	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	868	
Pondakhollo, Mutah of Ronba Tahiq							1,512	
							151,027	Population of the Agency Tracts.

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60. There is a point connected with privilege leave to the Sub-Magistrates stationed in the Maliahs which is still undisposed of, and which has been brought to my notice on more than one occasion by the officers concerned. The correspondence on the subject will be found recorded in G.O., 10th June 1871, No. 778, Judicial Department, and the Government then resolved to apply to the Supreme Government for permission to grant two months' leave of absence annually to the establishment permanently posted in the Maliahs in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. Subsequently Mr. Carr wrote on the 30th June 1871, No. 51, in the way of explanation of a remark of the Accountant-General. No final order has ever been received.

61. I request sanction for Rupees 589-10-4 (five hundred and eighty-nine, Annas ten, and Pies four), the contingent expenses incurred during the tour. The expenditure relates chiefly to the cost of articles for presentation to the Khonds.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to paragraph 4 of G.O., dated the 31st October 1872, No. 1440, Judicial Department, notice is hereby given that the designations of the Sub-Magistrates of Tumeribund and Baminagam have been changed into those of the Magistrates of Baliguda and Ramagiri, and their head-quarters transferred from Tumeribund to Baliguda and from Baminagam to Udayagiri, of the Pedda Kimedy Maliahs, respectively.

2. The southern portion of the Pedda Kimedy Maliah and the whole of the Purlah Kimedy Maliah, hitherto under the Sub-Magistrate of Purlah Kimedy, and the northern portion of the Pedda Kimedy Maliah and the whole of the Surangi Maliah, hitherto under the Sub-Magistrate of Itchapore, have been withdrawn from them and placed under the Magistrate of Ramagiri.

3. The following alterations have been made in the existing jurisdiction of the Sub-Magistrates of Tumeribund and Baminagam (to be hereafter called the Magistrate of Baliguda and Ramagiri, respectively):—

Baminagam.

Present jurisdiction.	Future jurisdiction.
The whole of the Surada, Bodagada, and Katingia Maliahs and the following Mutahs of the Chinna Kimedy Maliah :—	The whole of the Purlah Kimedy, Pedda Kimedy, and Surangi Maliahs and the following Mutahs of the Chinna Kimedy and Bodagada Maliahs :—
1. Gudapore.	<i>Chinna Kimedy.</i>
2. Dengama.	1. Rumisi.
3. Saramuli.	2. Bondaguda.
4. Boiri.	3. Chendragiri.
5. Sonupur.	4. Katrika.
6. Pongali.	5. Tinsaria.
7. Panigonda.	6. Birkote.
8. Rumisi.	<i>Bodagada.</i>
9. Bondaguda.	1. Mohana.
10. Goradama.	2. Suagudi.
11. Chendragiri.	3. Khond Oraba.
12. Birkote.	4. Budili.
13. Tinsaria.	5. Govindapur.
14. Katrika.	6. Jilki.
	7. Oraba.
	8. Joran.
	9. Kochabadi.

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Tumeribund.

Present jurisdiction.	Future jurisdiction.
The whole of the Chinna Kimedy Maliahs with the exception of the following Mutahs :—	The whole of the Surada and Katingia Maliahs and the following Mutahs of the Chinna Kimedy and Bodagada Maliahs :—
1. Gudapur.	1. Gudapur.
2. Dengama.	2. Dengama.
3. Saramuli.	3. Saramuli.
4. Boiri.	4. Boiri.
5. Sonupur.	5. Sonupur.
6. Pongali.	6. Pongali.
7. Panegonda.	7. Panegonda.
8. Rumisi.	8. Gordama.
9. Bondaguda.	9. Jidrubadi.
10. Goradama.	10. Durumpur.
11. Chendragiri.	11. Sarunguda.
12. Birkote.	12. Simenbadi.
13. Trinsaria.	13. Kurthili.
14. Katrika.	14. Komankolla.
	15. Medakia.
	16. Mahasingi.
	17. Parigar.
	18. Subarnagiri.
	19. Tumeribund.
	20. Kotgar.
	21. Gommagar.
	22. Belogur.
	23. Jirpani.
	24. Limkagar.
	25. Mundagar.
	26. Kurtungur.
	27. Dodokangia.
	28. Pusungia.
	29. Gondunga.
	30. Kammunga.
	31. Kuttika.
	32. Gullirikia.
	33. Sallabeska.
	34. Rebbingia.
	35. Barkooma.
	36. Budaguda.
	<i>Bodagada Maliah.</i>
	1. Gundogolla.
	2. Mirkote.

4. The jurisdiction of the Magistrate of Udayagiri in the Goomsoor Maliahs remains as at present, while the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of Surada extends as now to the villages below ghauts attached to the Mirkote Mutah of the Bodagada Maliah, the Korada Estate, and the Ronaba Estate.

5. The Magistrates of Udayagiri (Goomsoor) and Baliguda will, as heretofore, be under the orders of the Special Assistant Agent, while the Magistrate of Ramagiri will be also under the orders of the Special Assistant Agent in all matters of general administration such as appoint-

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ments, removals, and grant of leave to servants; but, with regard to the administration of justice, he will be subordinate to three Divisional Officers, viz., to the Principal Assistant Agent as regards the Purlah Kimedy Maliah, to the Senior Assistant Agent as regards the Pedda Chinna Kimedy, and Bodagada Maliahs mentioned above.

6. These alterations will take effect from the 1st day of January 1873.

No. 92. ORDER THEREON, 18th April 1874, No. 686.

This Report reached Government on the 20th September only. His Excellency in Council recognizes the care and ability with which the various matters under review have been treated by the Agent; but he must request that similar delay may be avoided in future years. Unless something very emergent supervenes, these Annual Reports should be submitted early in the month of May, at latest.

2. It is gratifying to find that there is no suspicion of "Meriah" sacrifice even in the wildest parts of the Khond country; that there are no signs of disaffection, and that there have been no appeals to force and violence amongst neighbouring tribes, in the matter of boundary disputes or otherwise, such as have been reported in former years. The Khonds at Udayagiri, it is observed, "asked that their brethren who were punished after the great fight of 1867 might be forgiven." This is mentioned by the Agent as an incident of his tour; he does not support it, and it is obvious that a settled, premeditated engagement between two factions, in which about 2,000 persons were concerned, several lives lost, and twelve villages fired, is not a case in which lenity is desirable. The ringleaders in the Hochiponga disturbance should also be detained in jail till the full term of imprisonment has expired.

3. When the Agencies in Ganjam and Vizagapatam included the whole of those districts, some petty littoral tracts excepted, the Agents were empowered to invest their principal native officers, or any of them, with "the Judicial and other powers vested in District Munsifs by the Madras Code and the Acts applicable to that Presidency," subject to the modifications contained in the Agency Rules. The Agent now reports that he has authorized the Sub-Magistrates in the Maliah tracts to exercise these powers. "This is, in fact," he adds, "a formal recognition of an arrangement which has been long in force, petty disputes of a civil nature being usually settled by a Panchayet under the supervision of the Magistrate with much advantage to disputants." The Governor in Council understands that the powers thus given to the Sub-Magistrates are only such as to enable them to regulate and control the action of the Panchayets amongst these semi-civilized tribes, and are not such as to confer upon them all the ordinary jurisdiction of a District Munsif under the Agency Rules. The course taken is approved.

4. *Buildings*.—Captain Smith, Special Assistant, is stated to have satisfactorily finished, at a cost of 10,000 Rupees, the several works he took in hand—comprising two Sub-Magistrates' offices and sub-jails, the conversion of certain Police buildings at Baliguda, his headquarters, into a Sub-Magistrate's office and lockups, a house for the Assistant Superintendent of Police at the same station, and alteration of his own house. The additional sum of Rupees 500 for godowns for the Assistant Super-

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intendent of Police is sanctioned; also a sum of Rupees 1,200 for improvement to the public buildings at Udayagiri in Goomsur, and the place of the same name, the headquarters of the Ramgiri Sub-Magistrate in the Pedda Kimedy Maliahs. The Government notice with approval the services of Captain Smith's Head Clerk in supervising the gangs of coolies and workmen employed by the Special Assistant in the construction of these public offices.

5. The substitution of a large flat-bottomed barge, to hold two bandies, for the rebuilding of the bridge at Mahasinghi is approved. The materials required from the Arsenal may be indented for accordingly. Rupees 1,000 for the project is sanctioned.

6. The fifteen Bungalows, or Shelter-houses, have been placed in good repair out of the annual grant of Rupees 500. The grant for Roads, Rupees 10,550, has this year been spent entirely on repairing or rather remaking the main bandy road of forty-five miles in length between the top of the Kalingia Pass and Baliguda, the Agency headquarters in Chinna Kimedy, the heavy monsoon—57 inches in ten days—having washed it completely away, carrying away every bridge on it. Bandy traffic on this important line has now, owing to the energetic measures of the Special Assistant, been re-established.

7. It is observed that the Kalingia Ghaut, "the only bandy road up into the hills," is kept up by the Local Fund Board of the Chatterpore Circle. From the head of the ghaut to the boundary line between the Goomsur Maliahs of Ganjam and the Boad Maliahs of Cuttack, Bengal Presidency, there is a distance of fifteen or sixteen miles. For part of this distance, as far as Tentelagadda (eight miles), a good road has heretofore been kept up by the same Board, but as it is altogether out of their limits, they have decided to spend no more money on it. A maintenance allowance of 700 Rupees a-year is, therefore, asked for from Provincial funds. Sanction is granted accordingly. This raises the annual maintenance allowance for Maliah roads in Ganjam from Rupees 5,200 to Rupees 5,900. A special grant of 4,000 Rupees is also sanctioned for the completion of this line to the frontier of the Boad Maliahs.

8. The question of continuing the line from the Madras frontier to Sonapore on the Mahanadi, a distance of some thirty miles, is primarily a question for the Government of Bengal; and when last consulted, the Lieutenant-Governor expressed his "inability to provide either funds or establishment for this road." The Agent urges that the gap should be finished on two grounds: *first*, that it will considerably shorten the present journey for troops *en route* from Berhampore in Ganjam to Raepore, Central Provinces; *secondly*, that it is a much frequented salt line from the coast. On the first point, the papers will be referred to the Military Department for inquiry and report. On the second it is enough to say that, so long as the present policy prevails in regard to the transit of coast salt across the Madras frontier, there is little inducement for this Government to propose a road through any portion of Bengal as facilitating the transport of Madras salt to the Central Provinces. The Supreme

Government has approved the resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to confiscate all Madras salt on its passage, under whatever precautions of police, through the Regulation Provinces of Bengal to the Central Provinces, unless it has paid the Bengal differential duty, which, it is to be observed, is 4 Annas a maund in excess of the "Line Duty" of those Provinces. It has also stated its opinion, that, "as regards the other routes, passing through the Non-Regulation Provinces" (of which Boad is one), "it may possibly be necessary to take such steps as will effectually close them to the Ganjam lower taxed salt." In these circumstances, the Governor in Council must decline at present taking any steps in the direction indicated by the Agent. Fortunately, the Central Provinces can be entered by numerous routes directly from Madras territory, although, no doubt, it may be more convenient to a large section of those engaged in trading in coast salt, to take the commodity through some portion of Bengal, Regulation or non-Regulation. His Excellency in Council is disinclined to negotiate with the Government of Bengal for the transfer to Captain Smith's jurisdiction of the Khonds of the Boad territory. He has already, in reviewing the Agent's last Annual Report, stated his belief that the charge of the Special Assistant is sufficiently onerous, as it stands.

9. *Road from Birkot to Mojogodo.*—The survey of this road out of Provincial funds is sanctioned, and the project may be entered in the Budget of 1874-75.
Paragraph 35.

It is to be understood, the Government remark, that its future maintenance, as it is actually in the lower taluq of Goomsur, is to be undertaken by the Local Fund Board.

10. *Purla Kimedy hill roads.*—These are being constructed at the cost of the Estate under the sanction of the Court of Wards; their progress should be noted
Paragraphs 36 to 42.

in the Agent's annual report, but may be given in less detail.

11. *Police and Criminal Cases.*—It is observed that the Sourah outlaw, Bodro, who has so long been a fugitive in the Surangi Maliahs, has been arrested since
Paragraphs 44 to 46.

the date of the Agent's Report. The Criminal Returns show that serious crime is diminishing; from the light sentences inflicted, the two cases entered as "Dacoity" were probably very petty affairs, classifiable under that head technically but hardly amounting to the serious offence of Gang Robbery. In the two "Murder" cases the prisoners were released; it should have been stated whether the Agent considered that no murder was committed, or that innocent persons were accused of the crime. In the tabulated Statement of cases disposed of by the Special Assistant and Sub-Magistrates, it is nowhere shown what proportion the convictions bear to the prosecutions. It is always desirable to have this information, especially as regards persons arrested by the Police. In the case of offences against property—comprising seventy-two entered as "Theft" and thirty-nine as "House-breaking with Theft"—it should have been shown who the criminal classes principally are—whether the Khonds still preserve their good character in matters of this kind, as distinguished from other portions of the mountain tribes, the Sourahs, and the Panoes, or Hill Pariahs.

The Government await the proposals of the Inspector-General of Police in regard to the new stations mentioned in these papers.

12. The prospects of *Vaccination* are improving, and the *Markets* which have been established in some of the larger villages in the Goomsur Maliahs continue to show great success. As requested, 800 Rupees are sanctioned for a row of huts (for shelter) at the four principal markets. The sum will be met from the Provincial Budget.
Paragraphs 47 to 53.

13. There are sixteen *Schools*, as in last year, with 742 pupils, being an increase of twenty-three; no less than seven of these recruits being *girls* of the Sondie caste. These are the Hindu distillers who immigrate from the low country; the name has frequently occurred in the annual reports. The pupils belong to one or other of twenty-four castes as appears by the table given. In future returns, when the vernacular name is given, an explanation should follow in English, as "hill tribe," "Hindu—answering to—or occupation, —," The schools should also be classified according to the Maliahs to which they belong. It is observed that out of the 162 Khond boys, all but five belong to the schools in Goomsur: this is to be expected from our intercourse with the people of the other Maliahs being so much more recent than in Goomsur. The correspondence with the Director of Public Instruction, adverted to at the close of paragraph 54, should be submitted for the information of Government.
Paragraphs 54 to 58.

14. *Census.*—The population above the ghauts is given at 148,053: this, when divided by the number of houses, gives five and a fraction for each house, which is a fair average; but the Government greatly doubt whether the different sections of the community are correctly enumerated; *e.g.*, in Chinna Kimedy, the Ooriyas are said to be to the Khonds as 2 to 3. If this be so, it entirely vitiates the arguments which have led to the

Khonds	...	22,039.
Ooriyas	...	14,304.

establishment of a strong armed force for the peace of the Chinna Kimedy Maliahs, which have justly been described as "the very hotbed of Khond feeling and superstition." The Ooriya immigrants, who venture to brave the climate of the hills, are all *Paiks*, men of the military class, expert matchlockmen—a dozen of whom could keep at bay a hundred Khond highlanders; and it is solely because these Ooriyas, our best allies and helpers, were found to be so scattered amongst the indigenous population, that it was determined to occupy the principal posts in the country with a strong disciplined body of well-armed Constabulary. Taking the

* Goomsur.
Chinna Kimedy.
Surada.
Katingia.
Bodagada.

whole of the Khond Maliahs,* indeed, the Ooriyas are stated to number 21,775, and the Panoes, or Hill Pariahs 25,650; but the Ooriyas, as already stated, are notoriously scattered about the country in insignificant colonies, while every Khond village has a Pariah hamlet attached to it. His Excellency in Council, therefore, desires that the Agent will scrutinize these returns with reference to the foregoing remarks, and submit the result of his further investigations.

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15. The Agent again raises the question of the annual privilege leave of the Maliah Sub-Magistrates being raised to two months. The attention of the Government of India will be again invited to the subject, no answer having been received to the reference made by this Government on the 10th June 1871, No. 779, Judicial Department.

Paragraph 60.

16. The sum of Rupees 589-10-4, being the contingent expenses of the Agent's tour, is sanctioned.

Paragraph 61.

17. The Governor in Council desires to point out, in conclusion, that amongst the numerous schemes—roads, schools, markets, administration, &c.—which have been applied for the civilization of these Khond hills—that which was regarded by the great authority marginally cited as one of the most important means at our disposal, viz., “the employment of the Khonds in public services suited to the peculiarities of their character and situation,” appears never now to be mooted. It is now ten years since the abolition of the Special Meriah Agency under the Supreme Government and the inclusion of these tracts within the limits of the Ganjam Agent's jurisdiction. The insurrection in 1865-66, the severe measures which were then taken, and the consequent estrangement of the general body of the Khonds, of course materially checked any endeavours—and some were made, not altogether, it is believed, without success—to induce the Khonds to enlist in the Ganjam Hill Police Force. The formation of Outram's Bheel Corps was found, as instanced by MacPHERSON, to change entirely the character of that portion of the people to whom the measure was applied. In like manner he records his persuasion that the measure of disciplining a small body of Khonds would be in the highest degree effectual in creating sentiments of attachment to our power, and in adding strength to their conviction of its permanency; while, on the other hand, it would afford the officers of Government an excellent means of acquiring a clear insight into the character and disposition of the Khond races. In some few quarters the Agent is of opinion that the population is still unruly and suspicious, but the general feeling is stated to be cordial; and, without fettering the discretion of the local authorities, Government consider that advantage should be taken of every suitable opportunity to invite the Khonds to fill vacancies in the ranks of the Constabulary, or to take other employment for which they may be fitted. Those of the rising generation who have profited by the hill schools would of course have a preferential claim to employment in their native country.

(True Extract.)

For the Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, with map returned.

- “ Revenue Department.
- “ Public Works Department.
- “ Military Department.
- “ Board of Revenue.
- “ Inspector-General of Police.
- “ Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department.
- “ Director of Public Instruction.
- “ Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
- “ Accountant-General.

Exd. J. Wright.

100 pages

Revenue Department

Book of 1874

JUDICIAL.

TO
THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR
OF FORT ST. GEORGE
IN CANJAM,
do, do, do,

Dated April 1874.

Recd. 1 May.

G.O., 18th April 1874, No. 686.

APRIL
Nos. 91-92.

Gangam Agency - Orders passed on the Agent's report on the administration of the Hill Tracts in Gangam with reference to the year 1872.

*W. H. S.
Saddes
4 May 74*

Will cit 437/74