B.]

500—13-3-04.

Educational (1905) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 367.

DATED 31-5-05

N. P.

INDEXED.

ORIGINAL —51.—

[Despatch Abstract.]

Education of the Hill Tribes

Passing orders on certain proposals connected with the advancement of Education among the Hill tribes in Ganjam & Vizagapatam.

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Government {1905} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Recd. } 1905. *Enclosures*

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ORIGINAL

G.O., No. 367, 31st May 1905.

N. P.

MAY.

Education of the Hill Tribes.

Passing orders on certain proposals connected with the advancement of education among the Hill tribes in Ganjám and Vizagapatam.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper:—

G.O., No. 440, Educational, dated 19th July 1904.

Read—the following papers:—

G.O., No. 1540, Judicial, dated 16th October 1903.

Abstract.—Reviewing the Vizagapatam Agency Administration report for 1902–1903.

Endorsement No. 643, dated 16th November 1903.

Communicated to the Director of Public Instruction for report whether any more effective method of advancing education among the hill tribes can be devised.

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

From the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Educational Department, Ref. on Cir. No. 814/3, dated 16th May 1904.

With reference to endorsement No. 643, dated 16th November 1903, I have the honour to report that I have discussed that matter with the inspecting officers and particularly with M.R.Ry. G. V. Ramamurti, Assistant in the Raja's College, Parlákimedi.

The Assistant Inspector remarks that the hill people only send their children to school under compulsion from the Agency officers and others as they consider that their daily avocations will be greatly affected by their children's regular attendance at school. He recommends a capitation grant for attendance. He also recommends a reduction in the pay of the teacher if the results are not satisfactory.

2. In a letter from M.R.Ry. G. V. Ramamurti to the Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, he says:—

"It gives me much pleasure to see the progress that has been made in the education of "this hill tribe. Ten years ago when I presented my memorandum on the subject to His "Excellency Lord Wenlock there was, according to the Agent's report, only one Savara student "in the whole of the Parlákimedi Agency, while at present there are more than 180 pupils of this "tribe reading in the Government and the aided schools. There is no reason, therefore, to "doubt as the Director does (Proceedings Dis. No. 6471 of 1903), the progress presented in your "last report. He seems to have drawn his inference from a comparison of the figures of the last "two or three years which is not quite fair. I am surprised to read his remark in the same "Proceedings that 'His (Inspector's) expectation that payment of full grants for the year 1902-03 "will effect some improvement has not been realized.' It is too soon to expect the realization of "such expectations, for such measures operate but slowly and take effect only gradually even in "the civilized parts of the district where there are efficient private agencies managing many "results schools which are on the look out for opportunities of improving their position, while in "the malarious hilly tracts there are very few men who are capable of readily seizing upon such "opportunities and who start and work schools on their own account.

"While making these observations I cannot but agree with the Director when he says "the true causes of the decline . . . . should be sought for elsewhere. My experience "enables me to see some of these causes. But they are such that the Educational officers alone "cannot grapple with them. The causes that retard the progress of education among the "hillmen and the proper measures that require to be adopted to promote it do not wholly "relate to the functions of the Educational department. The solution of the problem depends "upon a hearty, sympathetic co-operation of the executive officers of the district, the Agents and "their Assistants. The teachers and Superintendents of Hill schools are not under the direct "control of the department. Even if they were, they would be of little assistance. The "higher Educational officers are not in contact with the hillmen. But the district executive "officers have opportunities, capacity, prestige, and authority enough to help in carrying out the "policy of the Government.

"It must occur to every one that has studied the question, that the Savaras do not take "kindly to your methods of education for the simple reason that the instruction you offer them "is not attractive enough to them; it does not rouse the curiosity which it satisfies; it does not "raise expectations which it promises to fulfil; it in fact presents no prospects of better life to "them as it does in the case of the civilized Hindu. Let an object lesson be given them. Make "an effort and educate half a dozen Savara youths, if possible those belonging to the families of the "Gomongs and Beyas (the civil and religious chiefs of the village communities). Let the Savaras "see that such educated youths of their communities enjoy the privileges of helping the Govern-"ment officers in settling their affairs and deserve the confidence of the Government. Let such "men be employed as interpreters in courts and offices instead of illiterate *dombs* who understand "their language but imperfectly and sometimes commit serious blunders in criminal trials. Let "the Savaras understand that there are some substantial advantages in acquiring knowledge and "they will of course value the education you offer to give them in your schools. To discuss the "question indicated here it is necessary to hold a conference of the Agents of the Vizagapatam and "the Ganjám districts and the higher educational officers under the presidency of a sympathetic "and experienced officer like Mr. Weir. The attention of the Director may be invited to my "memorandum published in the November issue of the *Journal of Education*, Madras, for 1894, a "copy of which was submitted to him with my letter, dated 9th July 1899, in which I stated all "my views. Until some effectual measures are adopted to interest the hillmen in the education "of their children the department can do little to reform the system.

"Another cause which stands in the way of progress is the utter ignorance of the language "of the hill tribes on the part of the teachers and Superintendents of Hill schools. To remedy this, "honoraria are offered to those who acquire a knowledge of the Savara language. I am informed "that no teacher has yet made an earnest attempt to learn it. It is true they have no guide books or "other facilities to help them. Two or three teachers and the Superintendent of Gunupur Agency "applied to me for a loan of my books. But as my works are not yet printed I could not lend "them my manuscripts and it was inconvenient for them to stay here long enough to copy the "manuscripts and study the language with me. If the teachers and the Superintendents be "directed to go to me during the rainy season when the Hill schools are closed for two months, I "shall put them in the way of learning the language. A man who gets a pay of Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 a "month cannot afford the expenses of a long stay here. He should be paid a batta of two annas "a day. The Assistant Inspector of Schools to whom I spoke on the subject has approved of this "proposal. In this connection I beg to inform you that it will be a pleasure to me to present my "manuscripts to the Government if they will kindly get them printed. The books now ready or "in the course of preparation are the following:—

"(1) A dictionary of the Savara words with their uses exemplified in Telugu.
"(2) A dictionary of the Telugu words with the Savara equivalents.
"(3) Fables and songs in Savara.
"(4) How to give object lessons in Savara (incomplete).
"(5) How to teach arithmetic in Savara (incomplete).
"(6) An elementary grammar of the Savara language in Telugu (incomplete).
"(7) An ethnographic account of the Savaras in English.

"I have employed the characters of the Telugu alphabet Savara having none of its own. "The manuscripts require to be fair copied for the press.

"Though we succeed in inducing the present teachers of the Hill schools (Telugu or Uriya "men) to learn Savara they will not make as good instructors as Savara teachers. The Savara "educational system will have been firmly established if a dozen Savara youths are educated and "trained to be fit for the position of teachers. My suggestion is this. Near Gunupur in the "Vizagapatam Agency there are a number of Savara villages, some inhabitants of which understand "Telugu or Uriya. I saw several of them employed as servants by the officials at Gunupur. The "amin (the chief Revenue officer of the Maharaja of Jeypore) and the Government Tahsildar "will, I am sure, help the Educational officers to secure half a dozen intelligent Savara youths to "be educated in the Government Lower Secondary school there. The Maharaja of Jeypore may "get these men provided with dinner in his *Matham* if Government gives them one anna a day "each to make up for the loss which their families incur on account of their absence from work. "In four or five years these young men will become fit to be appointed as assistant masters in Hill

"schools if not as headmasters. This is the way I have myself followed. Three years ago, after "the Director approved of the syllabus I proposed for the Savara pupils I induced a Savara of a "village near Parlákimedi to study Telugu having offered him one meal and one anna every day "that he attended besides books and other things he required. He made fair progress and the "Assistant Inspector examined him every year and found his studies satisfactory. Last December "he was examined by the Primary School Examination Board and I am informed by the Chairman "that he passed creditably. I am now making arrangements to organise a school on my own plan "for the Savaras. I shall inform you in due course of the progress of my institution. Unless I "am sure of its stability I shall not apply for grants. You are acquainted with my efforts in this "direction; but they are the efforts of one private individual who cannot afford the expenses of an "experiment on a large scale which Government or an organization of rich zamindars under the "guidance of the District officers will do well to undertake. On one occasion I proposed to the "executive officers of this district that such an organization should be established and though the "Sub-Collector agreed to it it had to be dropped since the Collector was against it."

3. The letter shows that he is an enthusiast, a view which was entirely corroborated by my interview with him. He has for years been spending his own small means and all his spare time towards assisting these people, and has almost ruined his health over it. His knowledge of the language is probably unique and should not be lost. I recommend that all his books should be printed. He offers to present them but would probably, though I am by no means sure of this, accept an honorarium for them.

4. He would no doubt undertake to apply any funds placed at his disposal and I feel sure that they would be well used. This sort of work and this sort of men are better left untrammelled by any rules and regulations. I propose that I should be allowed to put myself in communication with him and (1) offer to publish his works or to pay for their publication, (2) offer him an honorarium after publication as I can only suggest the amount after seeing their extent, (3) offer to place any reasonable amount of funds at his disposal asking what sum he could utilize and generally how he would propose to spend it. This would be like giving a grant to the manager of a group of primary schools but free from all restrictions of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

5. The recognition and encouragement of those educated is a matter for the consideration of the Agency officers. The Agent might be requested to arrange the conference suggested and I would myself undertake to attend it.

Order—No. 440, Educational, dated 19th July 1904.

The Director of Public Instruction is requested to hold a conference with the Agents to the Governor in Ganjám and Vizagapatam and submit proposals for the advancement of education among all the Hill tribes in these districts. The report now submitted relates only to the Savaras.

2. Meanwhile the Director should instruct M.R.Ry. G. V. Ramamurti to submit all his manuscripts to Government for inspection.

(True Extract.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ Judicial department.

Read—also the following papers :—

G.O., No. 1375, Judicial, dated 12th September 1904.

Read—the following papers :—

From R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam district, to the Chief Secretary to Government, No. 537/Agency, dated Madras, 21st June 1904.

* * * * *

31. *Education.*—Statement No. IX shows the progress of education during the year. The number of schools was 130, the same as in the previous year; but the number of pupils rose by 172 in the year under report. The number of aboriginal pupils rose from 775 to 809. In this connection I beg to invite the attention of the Government to the remarks made by the Special Assistant Agent, Párvatípuram, in paragraph 13 of his report, and to state that I am in favour of giving the Jatapus and Porojas equal privileges with the Savaras in the matter of grants. . . .

* * * * *

From P. C. DUTT, Esq., I.C.S., Special Assistant Agent, Párvatípuram Division, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, R. Dis. No. 66, dated 28th May 1904.

* * * * *

13. *Statement No. IX, Education.*— . . . . The Jatapus and the Porojas who are almost as backward as the Savaras and whose mother tongue is neither Telugu nor Uriya may also be given the concession enjoyed by the Savaras. . . .

* * * * *

Order—No. 1375, Judicial, dated 12th September 1904.

* * * * *

7. . . . . Orders will be issued in the Educational Department regarding the proposal in paragraph 31 of the Agent's report that Jatapus and Porojas should be given the same educational advantages as Savaras.

* * * * *

Endt. No. 565, Educational, dated 14th October 1904.

Communicated to the Director of Public Instruction for report whether Jatapus and Porojas should be given the same educational advantages as Savaras.

This report may be submitted with the proposals called for in G.O., No. 440, Educational, dated 19th July 1904.

(By Order.)

A. GALLETTI,
Ag. Asst. Secretary to Government.

G.O., No. 1456, Judicial, dated 26th September 1904.

Read—the following papers :—

From J. G. D. PARTRIDGE, Esq, I.C.S., Agent to the Governor in Ganjám, to the Chief Secretary to Government, R. Dis. No. 29-A.G., dated Chatrapur, 20th June 1904.

* * * * *

13. *Education.*— . . . . Mr. Molony has, with much discrimination, given his views on the important question of the education of the aboriginal tribes in his division, and I think his remarks deserve careful consideration. The schools were opened for the benefit of all classes of the population, but for many years it has been evident that the Uriyas have taken advantage of the means of acquiring knowledge, while the Khonds, Savaras and Panos have not developed any taste for learning. If a Khond's ambition is to remain in the hills and not to enter Government service, education cannot be artificially forced by giving him small scholarships or prizes; but if he can be induced to aspire to enter service, whether as a peon, constable, schoolmaster or clerk, the grant of scholarships of Rs. 6 or upwards is absolutely necessary.

Probably the essential part of any scheme for the improvement of education among these people is that the Special Assistant Agent and his subordinates should be thoroughly in sympathy with the people and should see that the Khonds or others who are first selected for training are suitable, and when they have passed the examination are provided at once with Government appointments.

The Uriya Patnaik has, I understand, the monopoly of all the appointments in schools in the Balligudá division and would be extremely jealous of any interference with his monopoly.

The Uriya Brahmin on the plains would discourage the Khond or Panó boy in the training or lower secondary school, and he appears to have already begun to do so in the Russellkonda sessional school, as he thinks these hill men pollute his school. So, if any higher education is provided for the Hill tribes, it may be necessary to provide a lower secondary school in the Agency either at Balligudá or Goomsur-Udayagiri, instead of following the course advocated by Mr. Molony.

There is already a lower secondary school in the Parlákimedi Agency, at Gumma, where 67 boys are under instruction and Savara boys could be educated there or at Parlákimedi.

I do not suggest that Panos should be treated in the same manner as Khonds or Savaras, as from their natural intelligence and enterprise they are likely to reap the benefits intended for the others, and as they would use their advantages to exploit the Khonds, who are now too much under their influence.

A comparison of previous years' reports with the present will show that the number of Khonds, etc., in the small primary schools has increased, but they do not stay in the schools long enough to pass the primary standard. In 1894–95 there were 526 boys out of 2,356, and in the year under report there were 1,698 out of 3,858 in Government and aided schools, a satisfactory advance on paper.

As the organization of a lower secondary school in the Agency may take some time, I recommend the foundation of six scholarships of Rs. 6 per mensem tenable for two years at any lower secondary school, if any Khond boys who have passed the Primary examination are available, and if the headmaster certifies that they will be properly treated at his school.

* * * * *

From J. C. MOLONY, Esq., I.C.S., Special Assistant Agent, Balliguda division, to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjám, D. Dis. No. 264-Ag., dated Russellkonda, 28th April 1904.

* * * * *

61. I note that the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ganjám-Vizagapatam division, in his report on the administration of the Agency schools, pleads with much fervour that the head-quarters of the Superintendent of Schools, Goomsur-Udayagiri range should be retransferred from Goomsur-Udayagiri to the plains. I am unable to agree with him. The present holder of the office has only himself to thank if his persistent attempts to shirk going to the Maliahs resulted in the transfer of his head-quarters to the hills. I would wish to offer a few general remarks on the subject of the education of the aboriginal tribes, of whom the Khonds are, of course, the most important.

62. The invariable question of the Khond is "What is the good of education: does it bring us food?" It is useless to talk to a Khond of the benefits that accrue indirectly from the improvement of the mind I have striven constantly to explain to these people that education is in a way an insurance against the frauds practised on the Khonds of Sondi money-lenders, who will lend a Khond Rs. 5 and get him to affix his mark to a document acknowledging the receipt of Rs. 20. A further illustration has been supplied to me by the way that the Khonds are fleeced by petition writers when they wish to communicate with me. But these illustrations of "negative" gain to be acquired by education are of little use. I do not suppose that I have been the first to put them forward and as yet education has secured no real hold

among the Khonds. What the Khond requires is some palpable gain. Prize clothes are distributed, it is true, but clothes are not much appreciated by children or their parents who habitually go about practically naked.

63. I would suggest that a number of Khond scholarships of say Re. 1 per mensem be founded on the analogy of those already granted to the Savaras. The Khond stands quite as much in need of material encouragement as the Savara.

64. Further more the education given in the Hill schools by schoolmasters, themselves ignorant men, is not really likely to lead to much of itself. A Khond boy goes to school—his parents probably are worried into sending him by the Patro who is anxious to please the Government officials—he learns to read, write and cipher a little. When at length he is released from school, he gladly shoots this load of learning off his mind and returns to his original condition. Even if he be willing to build on the foundation thus laid, the want of means is, as a rule, an insuperable obstacle. I would therefore suggest the foundation of a limited number of scholarships for boys of the aboriginal tribes who would be willing to proceed to the plains to prosecute their studies up to the lower secondary standard, or even further. The Assistant Inspector of Schools suggests the foundation of twelve scholarships of Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 for Khond pupils willing to study English at Russellkonda. I would suggest an average of Rs. 6 per scholarship. By this means teachers competent to carry on lower secondary schools in the Agency might be secured. The securing of a clerk's post, for which in the Agency no great qualifications are needful, would give an immense impetus to the cause of aboriginal education.

65. Efforts should be made to fill up vacancies as peons in the divisional and taluk offices with Khonds and Savaras when qualified.

66. I may add a word as to the instruments, *i.e.*, books, through which teaching is carried on. These books are no doubt good in their way, but they certainly cannot be called inspiring. The high water mark of education in the hills is reached when the boys can repeat "poetry". The particular book out of which this poetry is at present learnt consists chiefly of moral precepts written in a language absolutely unintelligible to these hill people. It is written in a learned style of Uriya perfectly distinct from the vulgar tongue of every day life. When they are able to do so (which is not always), the teachers explain the meaning of these strange long words to their pupils. But this is profitless: what is the good of cramming a child with "dead vocables" which he will never use as part of his own speech even though he be told that such and such a long word is the learned equivalent for some common object of every day life?

67. It ought not to be impossible to secure for the Agency schools some standard readers preferably in poetic form but written in the every day language of the people, and written about subjects that will interest a child. It is not difficult to get a child to learn Scott's poetry, but I question whether Browning's "Sordello" or Tennyson's "Two Voices" would interest or benefit much a child that had some way managed to commit all or portions of either to memory.

68. To sum up, I believe that it is worth trying whether a certain amount of solid pecuniary gain will not attract Khond children towards education, which education they can more readily absorb if the books by which it is imparted be made interesting to them.

69. Furthermore, I have tried to impress on the Khonds that if they really need their children to mind cattle, etc., they can send them for half a day to school. A few hours in the morning cannot possibly interfere with a child's work; he can then be free for the remainder of the day. I have read in a recent report that this half-day system has been remarkably successful in other presidencies It might attract some of the Kutiya Khonds, who at present absolutely refuse education. These people live in the jungle away from the central village where the school is carried on. They state that their children cannot go two or three miles to school in the morning, remain there all day and return in the evening through jungles infested with wild beasts. Under this half-day system perhaps a beginning may be made.

* * * * *

77. Pitambara Patnaik, Superintendent of Schools, Udayagiri range, was last year ordered to make his head-quarters at Goomsur-Udayagiri instead of Russellkonda. He evaded complying with this order until January 1904, when his pay was stopped until he took up his residence at Goomsur-Udayagiri. He has lately improved somewhat, but for the greater part of the year he seemed unable to work up the attendance in the schools in his range.

78. Gopinadha Panigrahi, Superintendent, Suradá range, worked most admirably through the year. He took a real interest in his work and was especially indefatigable in pushing forward education among the Khonds. *O si sic omnia ! !*

79. Certain Khond and Pano schoolmasters who wished to qualify themselves as teachers complained that they were refused admittance to the training school at Russellkonda. I enquired into the matter. The explanation of the master of the training school did not appear to me to be satisfactory.

I have reported this to the Inspector of European and Training schools, and it is to be hoped that Khonds and Panos will not be kept out of the school in future.

(Intld.) J.G.D.P.,
Agent.

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From R. B. WOOD, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Special Assistant Agent, to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjám, R. Dis. No. 11/Ag., dated Chicacole, 22nd May 1904.

* * * * *

12. *Education.*—The particulars are furnished in statement No. IX. I have commented on the schools in detail already. I need only remark here that the work of the Hill Superintendent has been most unsatisfactory. It is true that he has been constantly ill and has finally had to take leave. It is improbable that he will ever be fit to take up this work again. So far as I can judge, his inspection work has had no effect at all upon the schools, nor is it likely that it would have, considering that he has only visited each school on an average twice, for one or two days at a time. His chief use is in fact to prepare returns which could be equally well done in the Taluk office.

* * * * *

Order—No. 1456, Judicial, dated 26th September 1904.

* * * * *

5. The Government are glad to notice the increase in the attendance in the schools. Orders will be issued in the Educational department in regard to the suggestions made by the Agent and the Assistant Agents, Balligudá and Chicacole, for the improvement of education in the Agency tracts as well as in regard to the matters referred to in paragraphs 77 and 79 of Mr. Molony's interesting report.

* * * * *

Endt. No. 578, Educational, dated 24th October 1904.

Communicated to the Director of Public Instruction.

2. The suggestions for the improvement of education in the Agency tracts should be considered in connection with the proposals called for in G.O., No. 440, Educational, dated 19th July 1904. Meanwhile attention is drawn to paragraphs 77 and 79 of Mr. Molony's report.

(By Order.)

A. GALLETTI,
Ag. Asst. Secretary to Government.

From the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, Ref. on C. No. 770/3 of 1904, dated 28th April 1905.

With reference to endorsement of Government No. 565, dated 14th October 1904, I have the honour to state that at the Conference held at Chatrapur under G.O., No. 440, Educational, dated 19th July 1904, it was decided that Jatapus and Porojas, who are educationally backward, should be allowed the same educational advantages as Savaras. I recommend that the above proposal be approved by Government.

2. The proposals called for in G.O., No. 440, Educational, dated 19th July 1904, are being submitted to Government in a separate communication.

From the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, Ref. on C. No. 814/3 of 1903, dated 28th April 1905.

With reference to paragraph 1 of G.O., No. 440, Educational, dated 19th July 1904, and paragraph 2 of endorsement No. 578, dated 24th October 1904, I have the honour to state that at a Conference of the marginally-noted officers held at Chatrapur, Ganjám, on Saturday the 7th January 1905, the following suggestions for the improvement of education in the Agency tracts of Ganjám and Vizagapatam were proposed and accepted as possibilities. If any of them meet with the approval of Government I shall submit in consultation with the Agency and the inspecting officers a detailed scheme in the matter together with a statement showing the probable cost thereof :—

The Director of Public Instruction.
„ Government Agent, Ganjám.
„ do. Vizagapatam.
„ Assistant Agent, Balligudá.
„ Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle.
„ Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ganjám-Vizagapatam Division.
„ Assistant Inspector of Schools, Guntúr-Nellore Division.
„ Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, Berhampur and Russellkonda Ranges.
M R.Ry. G. V. Ramamurti Pantulu.

(1) Instruction to the Hill tribes should be given orally through the medium of their own mother tongue instead of through a foreign language. If a Savara knows both Uriya and Telugu it would be advantageous to educate him in Uriya.

(2) Evening classes should be opened wherever possible, the buildings in which they are held being also used for night schools for adults who should receive oral instruction. Magic lantern exhibitions might be arranged for occasionally to make the classes attractive.

(3) The concessional rates of results grants admissible to Savaras, Khonds, etc., under the Grant-in-Aid Code should be also allowed for even such of the pupils of these communities as attend schools in the plains, thus placing a liberal interpretation on the words "Agency tracts" occurring in the Grant-in-Aid Code.

(4) In order to meet in part the difficulty of finding qualified teachers the establishment of an itinerating agency who could go round and look after the work of the schools is desirable. The increase in the number of Superintendents of Hill Schools is the first step to be taken in this direction. In the selection of Superintendents and other hill school establishments preference should be given to men educated in the Hill schools.

(5) The Superintendents of Hill Schools who are now under the direct control of the Assistant Agents might be allowed to correspond with the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools on matters of importance which should be clearly defined, correspondence of a routine nature being carried on with the Agency officers direct.

(6) The Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools might be paid some extra hill allowance in the shape of monthly travelling allowance as an *inducement* to them to visit the Hill schools as frequently as possible.

(7) A few schools of the lower secondary grade should be started in selected centres, those in Vizagapatam serving as feeders to the school at Jeypore which might become a high school. Such of them as might prove to be popular and efficient may gradually be developed into high schools. Special scholarships are now offered to

Savara pupils in the Government Primary schools at Jalteru and Regada in the Vizagapatam agency—*vide* G.O., No. 448, Educational, dated 17th September 1903. A few scholarships may similarly be held by the Savaras and Khonds in the lower secondary and upper secondary forms.

(8) Capitation grants at, say As. 3 per head per mensem should be given to the pupils of primary classes in certain backward centres who attend their school regularly, the grants to be distributed by the Sub-Assistants twice in the year during their tours of inspection.

(9) Some suitable form of manual occupation may be introduced, wherever possible, into the day's work and the schools supplied with the necessary tools. Increased grants might be given for anything original.

(10) Attempts should be made to have separate schools for the various sections of the community staffed with teachers of the same race as the pupils. It is, however, difficult to formulate any definite scheme for any particular community as the hill races are so diverse.

2. With reference to paragraph 2 of G O., No. 440, Educational, dated 19th July 1904, I have the honour to submit the manuscripts of the following books received from M.R.Ry. G. V. Ramamurti Pantulu:—

(i) Savara-Telugu Dictionary (5 books).
(ii) Telugu-Savara Dictionary(9 books).
(iii) Savara stories, &c. (7 books). Books III—VII require revision.

The other books referred to in M.R.Ry. Ramamurti's letter read in G.O., No. 440, Educational, dated 19th July 1904, are still under preparation and they will be obtained and submitted to Government as soon as they are ready.

3. As regards the concluding sentence of paragraph 2 of Government endorsement No. 578, dated 24th October 1904, I have the honour to state that the work of Pitambara Patnaik has since been reported on favourably by the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ganjám-Vizagapatam Division, and that it has been ascertained that the version regarding the refusal on the part of the Headmaster, Government Training School, Russellkonda, to admit the Khond and Pano schoolmasters is not correct. It would appear that there were only one Khond and one Pano candidate for admission to the training school and that they left the station of their own accord under the misapprehension that they had been declared unfit for training by the Medical officer, who examined them. It is most improbable that the Headmaster would have refused their admission seeing that he has admitted Khonds, Panos and Savaras in previous years and quite understands that the school exists mainly for the training of men belonging to the Hill tribes. He has, however, been instructed to afford every facility for the admission of these men into the school.

4. I regret the delay in the submission of this report which was due to press of other emergent work towards the close of the past official year.

Order —No. 367, Educational, dated 31st May 1905.

The recommendation made in the Director's letter Ref. on C. No. 770/3 of 1904, dated 28th March 1905, that Jatapus and Porojas should be given the same privileges as Savaras in the matter of education is approved; but the term Porojas will have to be clearly defined as it includes many sub-divisions such as Khonda-Porojas who are really only Khonds. The Government further consider that those privileges should be extended to the Gadabas also.

2. Government approve of the recommendations of the Chatrapur Conference numbered (1), (2), (3), (4) and (9) as far as Government schools are concerned.

3. As regards suggestion No. (5) Government consider that Superintendents of Hill schools should be under the direct control of the Assistant Agents. In areas under Local Boards, Supervisors of Primary Schools will probably now take the place of Superintendents and these officers will correspond with the Boards.

4. As regards suggestion No. 6 it seems unnecessary to offer any special inducement to Sub-Assistant Inspectors to visit the Hill schools. Inspection of Hill schools is one of their duties and they draw, it is presumed, the extra rates of travelling allowances prescribed for the Agency tracts. If they are remiss in their inspection of these special schools their superior officers should keep them up to the mark, and should themselves set an example in the matter.

5. The schools in the Koraput division of the Vizagapatam Agency, in certain portions of the Narasapatam division and in the Agency tracts of Párvatípuram, other than the Khond and Savara tracts, have come under the operation of the Local Boards Act from 1st April 1905. The Director's proposals as far as they regard Board schools will be referred to the Local Boards concerned in the Local and Municipal Department.

6. As regards M.R.Ry. G. V. Ramamurti's books which the Director of Public Instruction has obtained and submitted in accordance with paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 440, Educational, dated 19th July 1904, the Government consider it will be little use to publish them in the Telugu character if, as is now proposed, the medium of instruction among the Hill tribes is to be their mother tongue or Uriya.

(True Extract.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
,, Local and Municipal Department.
,, Judicial Department.

Ed. V. Ramachandra Rao

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 367, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 31ST MAY 1905.

[SUBJECT.—*Advancement of education among the Hill tribes of Ganjám and Vizagapatam.*]

From the Judicial Department, Nos. 1375 *and* 1456, *dated* 12*th and* 26*th September* 1904, *respectively.*

From the Director of Public Instruction, Ref. on C. Nos. 770/3 of 1904 and 814/3 of 1903, *dated* 28*th April* 1905.

Please see the notes and orders in G.O., No. 440, Educational, dated 19th July 1904.

2. The schools in the Agency tracts of Ganjám and Vizagapatam are mostly under the direct management of the Educational Department. They are looked after by Superintendents of Hill schools maintained by Government. In the matter of grants there are special concessions in favour of these schools. Under rule 86 of the Grant-in-Aid Code a pupil of the Savara class may be examined and earn a grant separately in each subject whether compulsory or optional, although ordinarily a pupil cannot earn a grant for the compulsory subjects unless he passes in all of them in one and the same examination and for an optional subject unless he passes in the compulsory subjects at the same time or at a previous examination. Under rule 91 (i) (1) grants are payable at rates 150 per cent. higher than the standard scale for backward and indigent classes and in backward localities. Under rule 91 (ii) the grants in any standard payable to Khond and Savara pupils shall be on the same scale as those payable in the next higher standard to other classes of the community. A special course of instruction is also prescribed for pupils of the Savara class—page 68 of the Educational rules, fourth edition.

3. In paragraph 22 of his Administration report for 1902-1903 (page 7 of G.O., No. 1540, Judicial, dated 16th October 1903), however, the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, observed that the hill tribes took so little advantage of the Agency system of education. Upon this the Director of Public Instruction was requested to state whether any more effective method of advancing education among the hill tribes could be devised—*vide* endorsement No. 643, Educational, dated 16th November 1903, printed on page 2 of G.O., No. 440, dated 19th July 1904. The Director's reply which is abstracted in paragraphs 2—4 of the note on page 1 of the notes in the above Government order dealt with only the advancement of education among the Savaras. He was therefore requested in that Government order to hold a conference with the Agents to the Governor in Ganjám and Vizagapatam and submit proposals for the advancement of education among all the hill tribes of those districts. As one M.R.Ry. G. V. Ramamurti was doing something in the cause of Savara education and had some manuscripts in that behalf under preparation or ready for publication, the Director was also asked to instruct him to submit his manuscripts for the inspection of Government.

4. The Agency reports of Vizagapatam and Ganjám for 1903-1904 were meanwhile received. The former of these contained the suggestion that Jatapus and Porajas should be granted the same advantages as Savaras in the matter of education. The latter contained the suggestions that a system of scholarships should be instituted

for Khonds to carry on their education both in the primary schools in their midst and in the higher grade schools in the plains, that vacancies in peons' places in the Divisional and Taluk offices should be given to Khonds and Savaras when they are qualified, that some standard readers preferably in poetic form but written in the every-day language of the people and about subjects that will interest a child should be secured for the Agency schools and that half-day schools as in the Central Provinces should be established for the Khonds. These suggestions were forwarded to the Director for consideration with the report called for in G.O., No. 440, dated 19th July 1904.

Educational qualifications are unnecessary for peons' posts and they can't be got to serve. The Duffadar of the Special Assistant Agent's office, Ganjám, is a Khond. He is mostly drunk.

H. D. TAYLOR.

5. The two letters now received from the Director are in reply. The Director recommends the acceptance of the suggestion made by the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, that *Jatapus* and *Porajas* should be granted the same advantages as Savaras in the matter of education.

May be accepted.

H. D. TAYLOR.

As the result of the conference ten suggestions have been made. Of these the following two alone call for remarks :—

Suggestion (3).—That the concessional rates of results grants admissible to Savaras, Khonds, &c., should be allowed for pupils of the same class in the plains. In regard to this the results grant system will be abolished almost immediately and this suggestion can then be hardly carried out.

Suggestion (6).—That Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools should be paid some extra hill allowance as an inducement to them to visit the hill schools as frequently as possible. As regards this the Secretary has remarked "why should they be paid allowances for doing their duty? They habitually shirk their maliah inspection."

6. The Director says that if any of the suggestions meet with the approval of Government he will submit detailed schemes in the matter together with a statement showing the probable cost thereof.

7. M.R.Ry. Ramamurti's manuscripts have also been submitted. As, however, according to the first of the suggestions made by the conference "if a Savara knows "both Uriya and Telugu it would be advantageous to educate him in Uriya," the necessity of publishing these works at Government expense is not apparent.

P. T. THARYAN—15-5-05.

Submitted that the proposals of the conference, except proposal (3) which requires modification, may be approved.

2. Submitted that the vocabularies and tales should be published in the interests (1) of officers serving in the Savara country, (2) of philology, even if they could not be used in educating the Savaras. I would leave the Savara words in the Telugu character as that is phonetic and Ramamurti is probably not capable of transliterating them scientifically into the Roman character; but I would have English and Uriya equivalents inserted and make the vocabularies quadrilingual. The Savara-Telugu vocabulary contains some 4,000 Savara words. I presume no collection of so many Savara words has ever been printed; I will look the point up.

I understood that there were only 700 words in the whole Savara language.

H. D. TAYLOR—17-5-05.

A. GALLETTI—16-5-05.

The proposals to grant Porajas and Jatapus the same privileges as Khonds and Savaras may be approved. The term Porajas will have however to be more clearly defined: it includes many sub-divisions—the word in itself "Poraja" merely means subjects. There are for instance people who call themselves Konda-Porajas, who are to all intents and purposes Khonds.

Gadabas, with three distinct sub-divisions, are also a branch of the Poraja family. The concessions given to Porajas should certainly apply to them also.

2. The schools in the Koraput division of the Vizagapatam Agency, and in the Agency tracts of Parvatipur other than the Khond and Savara tracts, have from 1st

April 1905 come under the operation of the District Boards Act. Proposals for improving their status will have to emanate from the Local District Boards concerned, to whom the Director of Public Instruction's proposal (7) may be referred.

3. *Proposals* (1), (2), (3), (4) and (9) may be approved. I doubt if (10) would be feasible. Where there are Khonds there are always Panos and the two must go together. A pure Savara school *might* be possible.

4. *Proposal* (5).—Supervisors of Primary Schools will probably now take the place of Superintendents of Hill Schools in areas under the Local Boards. They will correspond with the Local Boards. Elsewhere they should correspond with the Assistant Agents. I consider that Sub-Assistant Inspectors should visit the Hill tracts themselves more frequently than they do at present; they can then form a practical opinion on matters of importance instead of wasting time in correspondence.

As for their touring, inspection will be one of their duties, and they will presumably draw the extra rates of travelling allowance prescribed for the Agency tracts. No special inducement seems necessary to make them travel. Their superior officers should keep them up to the mark. It would be a good thing if superior officers of the Educational Department *above* the rank of Sub-Assistant Inspectors occasionally visited these schools. In ten years' experience in Jeypore, the Inspector came up once only, and then only under severe pressure from the Agent.

5. As to Mr. Ramamurti's books, there will be little use in publishing them in the Telugu character, if, as proposed, the medium of instruction is to be Savara or Uriya; and it is quite possible that the Savara dialect in the Párvatipúram Agency varies considerably from that of the Savaras of Guma and Parlákimedi, on which I understand the vocabulary is mainly based.

H. D. TAYLOR—17-5-05.

I have no knowledge in these matters. The Secretary's proposals seem proper and may be given effect to.

J. T[HOMSON].—18-5-05.

Draft please.

H. D. TAYLOR—19-5-05.

A draft is placed below for approval.

T. KANAKASUNDARAM PILLAI—27-5-05.

A. GALLETTI—29-5-05.

Type please as revised.

H. D. TAYLOR—30-5-05.

Type-written copy submitted.

T. KANAKASUNDARAM PILLAI—30-5-05.

To the Local and Municipal Department for acceptance.

H. D. TAYLOR—31-5-05.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Accepted.

H. D. TAYLOR—31-5-05.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Issue.

H. D. TAYLOR—31-5-05.

[G.O., No. 367, Educational, dated 31st May 1905.]

[E]

50-10-2-04.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No. 1794 808

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Department.	Number.	Date.	Original (=O) or spare copy (=S. C.).	Despatcher to note the return of the papers to the departments concerned.

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1794

Government {1904} of Madras.

JUDICIAL.

SECRETARY TO ... 10 OCT ... LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPART...

Recd. 10-10 } 1904. *Enclosures* nil

Regd. 11-10 } *Spare copies* 4

G.O., No. 1375, 12th September 1904.

N

Ent. No. 5659/14-10-04

Communicated to the D.P.I. for report whether Jatapus and Porajas should be given the same educational advantages as Savaras. This report may be submitted with the proposals called for in G.O. no 440 Pol dt 19th July 1904.

14/10/04

D.

14/10/04

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14-10

SEPTEMBER.

Agency Administration Report.

Reviewing the report on the administration of the Vizagapatam Agency during 1903–1904.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam district, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 21st June 1904, No. 537/Agency.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Vizagapatam Agency for the official year 1903–1904. The usual statements are appended together with copies of the reports from the Special Assistant Agents, Koraput, Parvatipur and Narasapatam divisions.

2. The year was on the whole quiet and prosperous. There was no trouble in the Gudem Hills and the ex-muttadar of Gudem Sobilan Dora-continued to live at Vizagapatam under police surveillance.

3. During my Agency tour in February last I interviewed all the muttadars in the Gudem Hills. The minor muttadar of Gudem-Kottavidhi, who was given a half promise by Mr. Elwin in November 1902 that the mutta would be made over to him when he became 18, renewed his application for the rendition of the mutta. The boy seemed to me to be too young to manage the mutta, and I therefore promised him that I would recommend to Government his installation as muttadar after the lapse of another year. The revenue of this mutta has been raised to Rs. 501 by the addition of Marripakalu and its hamlets, which were declared by Government in G.O., No. 1938, dated 19th December 1903, to be part of Gudem Kottavidhi mutta.

4. An enquiry was made into the complaint against the muttadar of Antada alluded to in paragraph 4 of my administration report for last year, and it was found that no new alienations had been made by him. Several complaints were received that the muttadar was illegally enhancing the rents payable by the ryots in the mutta villages; these were enquired into and found to be groundless. I have permitted Mamidi Gaddeyya Dora, the muttadar, who is now very old to resign his office in favour of his son and I have warned the son not to run into debt.

5. In the concluding portion of his report Mr. Bryant lays stress on the continuance of an unsatisfactory state of affairs in Hill Madgole. In July last the zamindarni of Madgole took under amani management certain mokhasa villages, endowed for the worship of the village Goddess, which had been for a very long time held on service tenure by Killu Kottan Nayudu, a pettandar or petty-muttadar. This action on the part of the zamindarni being arbitrary and illegal I thought it necessary to interfere and the zamindarni, under my instructions, restored the villages in question to the pettandar. Some months later when I was at Gangaraz Madgole, a number of ryots complained to me that Kottam Nayudu and a sowcar, who held a mortgage over the villages in question, had illegally enhanced their rents. I enquired into these complaints on the spot and found that Kottam Nayudu was willing to reduce the rents, but that the villagers refused to recognize him as their land-lord and pay him any rent at all. After considerable persuasion I induced the ryots to agree to pay rent to Kottam Nayudu and cowls and cadapas were exchanged in my presence. I have deemed it advisable to forbid the sowcar referred to, who lives in the plains, to interfere in any way with the management of the villages.

6. The pettandars of several villages belonging to the Gangaraz Madgole mutta came to me and represented that Venkataraz, their muttadar, had been dismissing pettandars and enhancing their rents from time to time at his will and pleasure. I sent for Venkataraz and made an enquiry on the spot. I found the complaints to be true and informed Venkataraz that in future he should not appoint or dismiss pettandars or enhance their rents without the sanction of the Agent. This order was communicated to all the pettandars in the mutta.

7. The ryots of Araku, who had been rack-rented by the zamindar of Hill Pachipenta, filed a summary suit against him claiming pattas at reduced rental. I succeeded in inducing him to compromise with them. The result of this compromise has been a general reduction of rents throughout the Agency portion of the Pachipenta zamindari and the ryots are for the most part contented. The rents are reported to be still unduly high in a few villages and the matter is under inquiry.

8. The appeal preferred by Maharaja Sri Vikrama Deo of Jeypore against Mr. Ayling's decision in the Nowrangapur suit is still pending disposal in the High Court.

9. The Maharaja complained to me that the decree-holder has been interfering with the management of the estate in defiance of the order of this Court directing the stay of execution. My warnings having produced no effect, I made a local inquiry into the Maharaja's complaint and found that certain lands and villages forming the subject-matter of the litigation had been illegally taken possession of by the lady in question. I could not overlook such a flagrant act of contempt of Court and reduced the decree-holder's monthly allowance from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,000 with effect from 1st February 1904 and again ordered her to abstain from all further interference with the villages in question.

10. A number of petitions from the followers of this lady were also received by me complaining against the mismanagement of the Nowrangapur estate by Maharaja Sri Vikrama Deo of Jeypore and his officials. I held a personal inquiry into these petitions at Nowrangapur and found that they were with one trifling exception false and vexatious.

11. In regard to the petitions against Maharaja Sri Vikrama Deo of Jeypore transferred to me with Government's endorsements, R. Nos. 168 and 237, dated 2nd and 11th February 1904, I may mention that similar petitions were received both by the Special Assistant Agent, Koraput, and myself. All of them were carefully enquired into by the Special Assistant Agent and were found to be either pseudonymous or groundless.

12. (i) The Bissemkatak estate continued under management till 20th July 1903 on which date it was made over to the Thatraja with a cash balance of Rs. 2,191–2–11 and Rs. 22,300 in Government promissory-notes. As no suitable manager could be found to assist the Thatraja in the management of his estate, the services of M.R.Ry. D. Parasuramayya Naidu were lent to the estate at the request of the Thatraja on a monthly salary of Rs. 180.

(ii) Soon after the assumption of management by the Thatraja a dispute arose between him and Maharaja Sri Vikrama Deo of Jeypore owing to the failure of the former to attend the Dusserah at Jeypore and do homage to the Maharaja. The matter having come to my notice, I wrote and advised both the parties to settle the dispute amicably and I strongly urged the Thatraja to take an early opportunity of paying a visit to Jeypore. This he promised to do.

13. Maharaja Sri Vikrama Deo of Jeypore has accepted the conditions laid down by Government in G.O., No. 419, dated 5th March last, in regard to the execution of the decree in O.S. No. 2 of 1886 on this Court's file against certain lands granted to the Singapur lady. Execution will accordingly be granted.

14. The system of branding skins worked satisfactorily. The number of cattle theft cases reported during the year 1903 was 88 against 85 last year and 96 in 1901.

15. There was a slight decrease in the number of robberies and dacoities and the working of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code again produced very satisfactory results. In the year under report 54 persons were imprisoned for failing to give security for good behaviour against 156 last year.

16. *Boundary disputes*.—In its order, No. 1192, Revenue, dated 15th May 1903, the Government appointed the Special Assistant Agent, Ganjám, to be a Survey officer for the settlement of a boundary dispute between Jagadalpur in this district and Belghar in Ganjám. The disputed portion of the boundary extends from Dharnimaska village to Gambhari ghât. In March last Mr. Molony, the Special Assistant Agent, Ganjám, gave his decision in the dispute. The ryots of Jagadalpur are not satisfied

with the decision and have petitioned me on the subject. I have informed them that it is open for them to appeal against the Survey officer's decision and have cautioned them against committing any breach of the peace. I do not anticipate any serious trouble over this affair, and so far as I can see from a perusal of the Survey officer's decision, the Jagadalpur people have no case at all.

(ii) I referred in paragraph 13 of last year's administration report to the erection of permanent marks on the boundary between Jeypore and Parlákímedi maliahs. A sum of Rs. 200 was collected from Maharaja Sri Vikrama Deo of Jeypore towards the cost of erecting such marks and placed at the disposal of the Deputy Tahsildar of Gunupur. But the work could not be taken in hand, as the co-operation of the Ganjám District officers was not secured. The Agent to the Governor at Ganjám will be addressed again on the subject. As the Parlákimedi maliahs are said to belong to Government, half the cost that may be incurred on the work will eventually have to be borne by Government.

17. *Changes in the administrative staff.*—I was in charge of the district throughout the year under report. The Koraput division was in charge of Mr. Vernon from 1st April 1903 to 2nd August 1903, and of Mr. Huggins from 31st idem till the end of the year, Mr. Robertson being placed in charge temporarily during the intervening 29 days. Párvátipur division was held by Mr. Turing up to 27th May 1903, when he went on special duty handing over charge to M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur B. Narayanamurti Pantulu Garu, who held charge till 25th June 1903. Mr. Turing on return from special duty again held the division from 26th June to 2nd July 1903 when he was transferred to the Vizianagram division. Mr. Davies was in charge of the division from 9th September 1903 to 8th February 1904. He was relieved on the 9th February 1904 by Mr. Dutt who continued in charge of the division till the end of the year.

The Narasapatam division was in charge of Mr. Dutt from 28th May 1903 up to 28th January 1904 while Mr. Bryant was on leave. During the remaining portion of the year Mr. Bryant held the Divisional charge. The Vizianagram division was in charge of four officers during the year as detailed below :—

Mr. Cotton	from	1st April	1903	to	7th August	1903.
,, Davies	,,	7th August	,,	to	4th September	,,
,, Turing	,,	4th September	,,	to	19th October	,,
,, Robertson ..	,,	19th October	,,	to	8th November	,,
,, Turing	,,	8th November	,,	to	31st March	1904.

There were also a number of changes in the divisional charge of the Huzur division as noted below :—

Mr. F. W. R. Robertson from	1st April	1903	to	10th August	1903.
	23rd August	,,	to	18th October	,,
	11th November	,,	to	16th November	,,
M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur B. Narayanamurti Pantulu Garu from	11th August	,,	to	22nd August	,,
	19th October	,,	to	10th November	,,
	17th November	,,	to	13th December	,,
	25th December	,,	to	17th February	1904.
Mr. R. W. Davies from ..	18th February	1904	to	31st March	,,

18. *Tours.*—I made two long agency tours during the year under report one in the Jeypore zamindari and the other in the Gudem Hills which I had not previously visited. I began my Jeypore tour by going up the Pottanghi ghât from Salúrú on the 18th October 1903 and proceeded through Pottanghi to Koraput where I halted for three days and held sessions. From Koraput I marched to Jeypore in company with Mr. Huggins, the Special Assistant Agent. I found the Pottanghi road from the foot of the Pottanghi ghât to Jeypore, which is in charge of the Public Works Department in fairly good order excepting a few miles between Pottanghi and Koraput, which was badly cut up in many places and almost impassable. At Jeypore I met the Maharaja and his youthful son who is under the tuition of Mr. Marsh. Here Mr. Huggins, myself, Mr. Eber-Hardie, the Chief Forest Officer of Jeypore, held an informal conference on forest matters and agreed to certain modifications in the Jeypore Forest rules. These are still under correspondence with the Board of Revenue.

From Jeypore Mr. Huggins and I marched along the Jeypore-Bastar road through Borigumma to Kotpad; we then turned back and proceeded northwards through Nowrangapur as far as Pappadahandi from which place we returned to Koraput *viâ* Ranigedda ghât. I found the roads in this part of the country in very fair order. While at Nowrangapur I made the enquiries referred to in paragraphs 9 and 10 *supra*. At Kotpad I was met by a large deputation of ryots who complained of the hardships of the Forest rules. I explained the necessity for the existing rules to these people and they professed themselves satisfied. I inspected schools, hospitals, and public offices at various places in the course of this tour.

19. In my second tour I ascended the Lammasinghi Ghât from Narsapatam on the 3rd February 1904 and spent nearly a month in the Gudem hills visiting Lammasingh, Gimili, Lochili, Minamalur, Paderu, Gangaraz Madgole, Lotugedda, Chintapalli, Gudem and Peddavalsa. From Peddavalsa I descended to Koyyur and returned to Narsapatam *viâ* Kristnadevipeta. The whole of this tour was done on foot as there are no roads in the Gudem hills, and there are very few marches which can be done on horse-back.

20. While in the Madgole agency I disposed of the petty disputes among the ryots and muttadars referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 *supra*.

21. The bungalows in the Gudem hills do not by any means fulfil the reasonable requirements of European officers touring in this notoriously unhealthy country. Mr. Bryant and I have discussed this matter and have decided to construct gradually a few good bungalows to replace the worst of the existing ones.

22. Mr. Carmichael accompanied me on my second tour as far as Chintapilli, and at that place I was met by the District Forest officer who was with me during the rest of the tour. Speaking generally we noticed very little denudation in the forests on the plateau. On the eastern slopes, however, below the plateau, the jungle has been much injured by fire, and I think it is desirable to prevent further denudation on these lower slopes, which adjoin the plains. This question will be separately dealt with and reported on in due course.

23. At Kristnadevipeta the people complained to me of the hardships they were suffering from the strict enforcement of the Forest rules. I pointed out to them that their village, though it is included in the agency tracts, is for all practical purposes a village in the plains being inhabited by low country people including a large number of sowcars and that no special privileges could therefore be granted to them.

24. In March last I paid a flying visit to Sitampeta in the Palconda agency in connection with the jamabandi of the taluk. The total period spent by me in the agency was 60 days.

25. The reports of the Divisional officers, which are appended, describe the tours made by them. Mr. Huggins went over the whole of his division visiting some taluks more than once.

The touring period of the Divisional officer, Párvatípur, for 1903–1904 was reduced by Government from three to two months. The period spent by the different officers in charge of this division in the agency was, however, 76 days.

The officers in charge of Narsapatam division have put in the full period of 42 days' agency touring.

Owing to frequent change of officers in the Vizianagram division, none of them were able to visit the agency portion of that division. Mr. Turing would have gone to Sitampeta with me but for a severe attack of quinsy.

The officers in charge of the Huzur division spent 12 days in the Srungavarapukota agency. A map with the tours of the different officers marked thereon is enclosed for the information of the Government.

26. *Season.*—The season was very favourable and there was a bumper crop throughout the agency. The rainfall was timely. There was a slight out-break of small-pox in the Jeypore and Padwa taluks, but in other portions of the agency no epidemic diseases appeared during the year under report.

27. *Criminal Justice.*—Statement No. V gives particulars of original and appeal cases filed during the year. There was a noticeable decrease of crime throughout the agency especially in the Koraput and the Vizianagram divisions, the fall in the former being due to favourable season and to the deterrent effect of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. The decrease of crime in the Palconda agency in the Vizianagram division was due to a very large number of cases under the Forest Act having been compounded on payment of compensation fixed by the District Forest officer. The disposal of cases in all the courts showed an improvement as compared with the previous year. There was no friction between the police and the magistracy. A great number of criminal charges were filed against the police in the Koraput and Párvatipur divisions, the details of which are given in the Divisional-officers, reports. From the small percentage of convictions it is clear that there is an increasing tendency to prefer false charges of extortion against the police.

28. *Civil Justice.*—There was a slight increase in the number of original and appeal suits instituted over those of last year. The increase chiefly occurred in the Párvatipur division owing to the favourable season which encouraged litigation.

29. *Hospitals.*—During the year under report there was a marked decrease in the number of in-patients treated in the agency hospitals, but the number of out-patients was very nearly the same as in the previous year. There was a general decrease of both in and out-patients in all the agency hospitals except Gunupur, Bissemkatak and Nowrangapur. The reasons for the increase in the excepted hospitals of the Párvatipur division are given in paragraph 11 of Mr. Dutt's report, while the decrease in the other institutions is attributed to their closure for some portions of the year and want of sufficient supply of medicines. The latter fact has been brought to the notice of the District Medical and Sanitary officer.

(ii) Reference was made in paragraph 20 of last year's administration report to the proposal to construct a police ward in the compound of the civil hospital at Gunupur. This ward is now under construction.

(iii) The Government, in its order No. 308, Public, dated 5th April last, approved of my proposal to construct quarters for the hospital assistant attached to the civil hospital at Gunupur at a cost of Rs. 1,300. Orders regarding the estimate and execution of the work have not as yet been received.

(iv) The dispensary at Padwa, sanctioned in G.O., No. 960, Public, dated 24th September 1902, has been constructed in the year under report.

(v) The proposal to open a civil hospital at Koraput, alluded to in last year's report, is now under the consideration of Government.

30. *Vaccination.*—The strength of the vaccination staff was increased during the year under report, the three second-class vaccinators, sanctioned in G.O., No. 1852, Judicial, dated 5th December 1902, having been entertained in the year. Twenty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-five cases were vaccinated including 316 cases operated by the agency hospital assistants against 21,595 in the previous year. The increase was due partly to the entertainment of additional vaccinators and partly to the efforts of the Divisional-officers. Twenty-two thousand four hundred and thirty-six of the vaccinated cases or 81·22 per cent. were successful against 17,041 in the previous year. The average cost of each successful case was As. 4 against As. 6–1 in the previous year. The hospital assistant attached to the Special Assistant Agent's office, Koraput, vaccinated only 88 cases against 255 last year.

(ii) The central vaccine institute established at Madras under G.O., No. 39 L., dated 11th January 1901, has now undertaken the supply of preserved animal vaccine to the agency vaccinators.

31. *Education.*—Statement No. IX shows the progress of education during the year. The number of schools was 130, the same as in the previous year; but the number of pupils rose by 172 in the year under report. The number of aboriginal pupils rose from 775 to 809. In this connection I beg to invite the attention of the Government to the remarks made by the Special Assistant Agent, Párvatipur, in paragraph 13 of his report, and to state that I am in favour of giving the Jatapus and Porajas equal privileges with the Savaras in the matter of grants. The number of

salary-results schools was 49, the maximum number sanctioned. The school at Kontagam, which was closed in January 1903, was transferred to Paliba in the Koraput taluk.

(ii) A proposal to increase the salaries of certain primary schoolmasters is still under correspondence. The Director of Public Instruction informs me that he has applied for the sanction of Government to increase the pay of 17 teachers to Rs. 10.

(iii) The abolition of the schools in the Palconda agency, though approved by the Director, as reported in last year's administration report, has not as yet been given effect to as the Director has informed me that it should be held in abeyance.

(iv) Having regard to the remarks of the Special Assistant Agent, Párvatipur division, in paragraph 13 of his report, the working of the lower secondary school at Gunupur cannot be said to be satisfactory. The headmaster has been warned to show better results in future. If no improvement is shown in the current year, the question of replacing him will be considered.

(v) The Lower Secondary school at Jeypore having been raised to the status of a high school, a third form was opened during the year under report. The results of the examination of this school by the Inspector of Schools were not satisfactory. In January last a graduate was appointed as headmaster of the school and it is hoped that under his charge the school will show better results.

(vi) There are now three Superintendents of Hill Schools, the one sanctioned in G.O., No. 1075, Financial, dated 9th December 1902, having been newly entertained during the year. The Superintendent of the new range has been undergoing training at Rajahmundry since January last. The Special Assistant Agent, Párvatipur, has not commented on the work of the Superintendent of Hill Schools, Gunupur range. The Special Assistant Agent, Koraput division, does not speak favorably of the work of the Superintendent, Jeypore range. Early in 1903 the Inspector of Schools having reported that this Superintendent appeared to be physically unfit for work, he was ordered to undergo medical examination. He lately appeared before the District Medical and Sanitary officer, but the result of the examination is not yet known. In the event of his being declared fit for further service, steps will be taken for his transfer.

32. *Public Works.*—The total grant for the year was Rs. 66,680 which was made up of the following items :—

			Rs.
(i)	Provincial grant as raised by G.O., No. 999, Financial, dated 26th November 1902		49,000
(ii)	Additional allotment sanctioned in G.O., No. 407, Financial, dated 25th June 1903		500
(iii)	Additional grant sanctioned in G.O., No. 802, Financial, dated 2nd December 1903		3,730
(iv)	Contribution for agency roads—		
	Maharaja of Jeypore	10,000	
	Zamindar of Kurapam	250	
			10,250
(v)	Cost of Contribution work entrusted for execution by agency officers		2,100
(vi)	Contribution for Sanitary purposes—		
	Maharaja Sri Vikrama Deo of Jeypore	750 / 100	
	Others	250	
			1,100
		Total ..	66,680

33. While Peda Merangi Estate was under the management of the Court of Wards, it was proposed to construct a road from Elwinpeta to Lankajodu at a cost of Rs. 2,100 to be contributed by the Vizianagram, the Kurapam and the Peda Merangi Estates. Just before the rendition of the Peda Merangi Estate it was decided by the Court of Wards to entrust the execution of the work to agency officers. The money contributed for the work was accordingly placed at my disposal and forms item (v) mentioned in the above paragraph. Including this amount as well as Rs. 3,730 and

Rs. 500, the additional allotments sanctioned by Government in G.Os. No. 802, Financial, dated 2nd December 1903, and No. 407, Financial, dated 25th June 1903, for the construction of stone drains in the Koraput Nulla and for the repairs of the Chollapadam-Rayaghada road, respectively, the total allotment for works costing over Rs. 1,000 (the expenditure on which is now audited by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts) amounted to Rs. 31,880. Of this amount Rs. 29,955-14-4 were spent within the year and the balance of Rs. 1,924-1-8 was allowed to lapse. The amount which lapsed is made up as follows :—

Amount not spent by the Deputy Tahsildar of Jeypore out of the grants for—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Jeypore-Borigumma road	1,109	2	8			
(2) Borigumma-Kotpad road	476	11	6			
(3) Kotpad-Bastar road	128	3	6			
(4) Borigumma-Nowrangpur road	36	12	6			
(5) Jeypore-Motu road (repairs)	80	2	5			
				1,831	0	7
Allowed to lapse by the Deputy Tahsildar of Koraput out of the grant for stone drains in the Koraput Nulla				93	1	1
Total ..				1,924	1	8

The amount which lapsed under the first three works were reallotted—*vide* G.O., No. 361, Financial, dated 28th May 1904.

34. The amount allotted for works subject to civil audit was Rs. 33,700, of which Rs. 33,534-1-7 were spent during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 165-14-5. This balance comprises the following items :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount remaining unspent by the Deputy Tahsildar, Koraput, out of the grant for the repairs of the Koraput buildings (Rs. 48) and for repairs of buildings costing less than Rs. 250 (Rs. 8-4-2) ..	56	4	2
Amount not spent in the Huzur division out of the grant for repairs of the Chilkalgedda-Kasipatnam road	98	13	10
Left unallotted in the Koraput division	10	12	5
Total ..	165	14	5

The total amount that lapsed under both the heads was Rs. 2,090-0-1.

35. *Works carried out under the Public Works Department system—New Works.*—The works falling under this head and the amounts spent thereon are noted below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Jeypore-Borigumma	2,890	13	4
(2) Borigumma-Kotpad	2,529	4	6
(3) Kotpad-Bastar	865	12	6
(4) Borigumma-Nowrangapur	1,563	3	6
(5) Potta ghât road	2,420	3	2
(6) Stone drains in Koraput Nulla	3,636	14	11
(7) Elwinpeta-Lankajodu road	2,100	0	0
Total ..	16,006	3	11

The first three sections form what is called the Jeypore-Bastar road. This road is very nearly fit for cart traffic throughout all seasons. Works Nos. 4 and 5 are the programme works sanctioned in G.O., No. 1720, dated 6th December 1897. These roads are also reported to be fit for cart traffic throughout all seasons. I have myself passed over roads Nos. 1, 2 and 4 during the year under report and am satisfied with the result of the work done on them though they still require attention here and there where the soil is water-logged. They certainly do not suffer by comparison with the Itikavelsa-Jeypore road in charge of the Public Works Department. A new programme of works for the five years commencing from April 1904 was

approved by Government in its Order, No. 9, Financial, dated 4th January 1904. The Government in its Order, No. 293, Judicial, dated 16th February 1904, declined to approve of my proposal to put roads Nos. 1 to 4 in charge of the Public Works department. Work No. 6 was sanctioned by Government as an experimental work for the destruction of the malarial mosquito in Koraput by revetting with stones the nulla near the town, which is believed to be the principal breeding place of this insect.

Repairs.—The allotments made for the several works under this class were fully utilised except in the case of the Jeypore-Motu road on which a sum of Rs. 80-2-5 was allowed to lapse by the Deputy Tahsildar of Jeypore. All the roads under this head are reported to be in good order.

36. *Civil Works—New Works—Communications.*—The following are the works which fall under this head :—

	Amount spent. Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Koraput-Lakshmipur road	750	0	0
(2) Road from Kotta to Boipariguda connecting the new bridge over the Kolab with the old Jeypore-Motu road ..	732	0	0
(3) Gunupur-Gudari road	1,000	0	0

Six miles of work No. 1 were made during the year and works Nos. 2 and 3 were completed.

Buildings.—Two new resthouses were constructed at a cost of Rs. 764-6-9—one at Mathalput and the other at Jannuvai in the Koraput division. The dispensary, and the hospital assistant's quarters at Padwa were likewise completed.

Repairs—Communications and Buildings.—Rs. 19,103-6-10 and Rs. 8,436-14-1 were spent on the maintenance of the existing communications and buildings respectively. These are all reported to be in good condition.

37. I trust that early steps may be taken to build the new taluk cutcherries at Nowrangapur and Rayaghada. The construction of the cutcherry at the former place was sanctioned by Government so far back as 1901, but there has been some difficulty over a standard type design and the work has not yet been commenced. Both buildings are very badly wanted.

38. Besides the sum of Rs. 750 originally contributed by Maharaja Sri Vikrama Deo of Jeypore, an additional amount of Rs. 100 was subsequently granted by him at my request for the sanitation of the town of Nowrangapur. Thus the total amount spent for sanitation purposes was Rs. 1,100. Rs. 345 and Rs. 396 were spent on scavenging establishment in Jeypore and Gunupur respectively. The balances of Rs. 155 and Rs. 104 were utilized for making a sluice in Jeypore and for repairing town roads and culverts in Gunupur. In Nowrangapur Rs. 17 were spent in cutting a small street and the balance on scavenging establishment.

39. *Wild Beasts.*—Fourteen tigers, 136 panthers and 17 bears were killed during the year against 20 tigers, 115 panthers and 29 bears last year. The rewards granted during the year in all the divisions amount to Rs. 2,599 against Rs. 2,465 in the previous year. The number of persons and cattle killed by wild beasts in the Koraput division was 53 and 56, respectively, against 84 and 42 in previous year.

40. *State Prisoners.*—The three State prisoners (1) Mattadam Sobilandora, (2) Narayana Sing Lal and (3) Viswanadha Patro continue under police surveillance, the first two at Vizagapatam and the last at Gunupur. Viswanadha Patro's temporary escape and subsequent surrender were reported in my letter R.C. No. 244, dated 15th April 1904, disposed of in G.O., No. 787, dated 13th May 1904.

41. *Elephants.*—Of the eight elephants belonging to this agency, one attached to the Koraput division and another to the Parvatipur division died during the year. The question of purchasing two new animals in place of them is under correspondence.

42. *Forests.*—The forests of the Jeypore estate are being worked carefully under the supervision of Mr. Eber-Hardie and the work of reservation is being steadily pushed on.

43. All my Divisional officers have done good and useful work in their agency divisions.

APPENDIX V.

Statistics of Criminal Justice for the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1903–1904.

Name of court.	Trials or enquiries. Cases. Persons. Pending on 31st March 1903.	Received during the year.	Received by commitment.	Total.	Convicted.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1904.	Appeals. Cases. Persons. Pending on 31st March 1903.	Received during the year.	Received by commitment.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1904.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total .. 1903–1904 ..	76	1,382	40	1,498	87	1,397	1,431	64	104	2,764	146	3,014	11,26	158	1,645
Total .. 1902–1903 ..	83	1,526	54	1,663	58	1,529	1,587	76	118	3,090	177	3,385	1,632	181	1,468

Name of court.	Persons. Pending on 31st March 1903.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1904.	Appeals. Cases. Persons. Pending on 31st March 1903.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1904.
1	17	18	29	2	3	28	27	29
Total .. 1903–1904 ..	2,929	3,281	104	2	1	104	104	2
Total .. 1902–1903 ..	1,645	3,468	104	2	1	104	104	2

APPENDIX VI.

Statistics of Civil Justice for the Vizagapatam Agency for the year 1903–1904.

Name of court.	Original Suits. Pending on 31st March 1903.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other Courts.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1904.	Remarks.	Appeal Suits. Pending on 31st March 1903.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other Courts.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1904.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	18	10	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total .. 1903–1904 ..	85	552	19	666	588	23	611	55		1	..	43	40	..	40	3
Total .. 1902–1903 ..	103	506	22	631	532	14	546	85		6	..	31	30	..	30	1

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APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the work of Agency hospitals and dispensaries during the year 1903–1904.

Name of institution.	Number of patients treated. 1903–1904. In.	Out.
Government Hospital at Gunupur	105	13,366
,, at Rayaghada	73	4,857
,, at Bissemkatak	66	5,919
,, at Nowrangapur	74	5,334
,, at Jeypore	69	8,179
,, at Malkanagiri	..	1,087
Total ..	387	38,742
Total, 1902–1903 ..	462	38,798

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing statistics of Agency schools during the year 1903–1904.

Name of taluk or division.	Number and class of school.	Teachers employed and their salaries.			Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1904.			Average daily attendance.			Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal races on 31st March 1904.		Number of schools inspected.		Number of pupils examined for grants.	Number of pupils found qualified for grants.	Receipts.	
		Number.		Amount of salary per annum.									By officers of the Educational Department.	By Agency officers.			Result grants.	Fees.
		Trained.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
				Rs. A. P.													Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Vizagapatam Agency	130	21	148	9,283 0 6	2,938	91	3,029	2,306	65	2,371	782	27	109	52	1,461	849	4,014 6 7	1,595 1 6
Compare preceding year ..	130	18	147	9,165 8 6	2,743	114	2,857	1,944	75	2,019	730	45	113	42	1,439	973	4,316 1 0	2,031 10 6

		Muli.	Dhovala.	Holuva.	Paiko.	Gowda.	Omanti.	Bhumia.	Dhakkada.	Kumbhara.	Domb.	Jatapa.	Bhattada.	Rona.	Sowrah.	Paidi Malas.	Nakol.	Kondadora.	Makadora.	Poroja.	Kotya.	Koya.	Ojhu.	Bagata.	Balama.	Gondo.	Jangadu.	Baiko.	Khudamia.	Malas.	Oloos.	Jatas.	Total.
Koraput ..	Boys.	5	4	3	72	15	21	9	10	7	51	79	44	16	59	84	2	15	10	3	4	1	1	157	14	5	8	8	1	67	6	3	782
Párvatipur ..																																	
Vizianagram „																																	
Narasapatam „	Girls.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	..	27

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam during the year 1903–1904.

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure.		Remarks on progress.		
				From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new works).	In the year under report.	Length of the road.	Extent laid out or repaired.	Cost per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	I. Works in charge of Civil Officers acting as Public Works Disbursers.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Mls. Fur. Yds.	Mls. Fur.	Rs. A. P.
	A. New Works.							
	(i) *Communications.*							
Koraput	1. Jeypore-Borigumma road	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	18,028 15 1	2,890 13 4	13 7 133	3 1	925 1 0
	2. Borigumma-Kotpad road	2,800 0 0	3,006 0 0	10,500 7 9	2,529 4 6	17 3 0	1 6	1,445 4 10
	3. Kotpad-Bastar road	1,200 0 0	994 0 0	10,836 2 0	865 12 6	8 0 0	2 3	364 8 7
	4. Borigumma-Nowrangapur road	2,000 0 0	1,600 0 6	8,134 9 0	1,563 3 6	10 6 27	2 0	781 9 9
	5. Petta ghât road*	2,000 0 0	2,420 3 2	10,874 15 9	2,420 3 2	34 0 0	7 0 24 0	78 1 2
	6. Stone drain, Koraput nullah	..	† 3,730 0 0	..	3,636 14 11	..	..	..
	Total ..	12,000 0 0	15,750 3 2	58,375 1 7	13,906 3 11	..	40 2	255 2 2
Párvatípur	Elewinpeta-Lankajodu road ‡	..	‡ 2,100 0 0	..	2,100 0 0	8 0 0	8 0	262 8 0
	Total, Communications ..	12,000 0 0	17,850 3 2	58,375 1 7	16,006 3 11	..	48 2	256 13 2
	(ii) *Buildings—Nil.*							
	B. Repairs.							
	(i) *Communications.*							
Koraput	1. Nowrangapur-Central Provinces road	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	..	2,000 0 0	74 0 0	74 0	27 0 5
	2. Koraput-Borigumma road	1,250 0 0	1,376 14 7	..	1,376 14 7	22 0 0	22 0	62 8 11
	3. Jeypore-Motu road §	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	..	2,419 13 7	121 0 0	1 7 82 0	28 13 7
	Total ..	5,750 0 0	5,876 14 7	..	5,796 12 2	..	179 7	32 3 4

* Jeypore and Padwa.
‡ This is a contribution works for particulars of which *vide* paragraph 23 of the report.
† Sanctioned in G.O., No. 802, Financial, dated 2nd December 1903.
§ Jeypore and Malkanagiri.

Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam, etc.—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure.		Remarks on progress.		
				From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new works).	In the year under report.	Length of the road.	Extent laid out or repaired.	Cost per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	I. Works in charge of Civil Officers acting as Public Works Disbursers—*cont.*	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Mls. Fur.	Mls. Fur.	Rs. A. P.
	B. Repairs—*cont.*							
	(i) *Communications*—cont.							
Pârvatîpur	1. Chollapadam-Rayaghada road	3,000 0 0	* 3,652 14 3	..	3,652 14 3	15 4	15 4	235 10 8
	2. Komatlapeta-Central Provinces road	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	..	3,000 0 0	41 0	15 7	188 15 7
	3. Gunupur-Bissemkatak road	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	..	1,500 0 0	41 0	29 0	51 11 7
	Total ..	7,500 0 0	8,152 14 3	..	8,152 14 3	..	60 3	135 0 7
	Total, Communications—Repairs ..	13,250 0 0	14,029 12 10	..	13,949 10 5	..	240 2	58 1 0
	(ii) *Buildings—Nil.*							
	Total of Public Works Department—Works	25,250 0 0	31,880 0 0	58,375 1 7	29,955 14 4	..	288 4	91 3 7
	II. Works in charge of Civil Officers otherwise than as Public Works Disbursers.							
	(*a*) WORKS COSTING Rs. 1,000 AND NOT LESS THAN Rs. 250.							
	A. New Works.							
	(i) *Communications.*							
Koraput	1. Koraput-Lakshmipur road	750 0 0	750 0 0	750 0 0	750 0 0	34 0	6 6	125 0 0
	2. Kotta-Boipariguda road	..	732 0 0	..	732 0 0	6 0	6 0	122 0 0
	Total ..	750 0 0	1,482 0 0	750 0 0	1,482 0 0	..	12 0	123 8 0
Pârvatîpur	Gunupur-Gudari road	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	11 0	11 0	90 14 6
	Total, Communications—New works ..	1,750 0 0	2,482 0 0	750 0 0	2,482 0 0	..	23 0	107 14 7

* Of this Rs. 500 were sanctioned in G.O., No. 407, Financial, dated 25th June 1903.

Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam, etc.—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure.		Remarks on progress.		
				From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new works).	In the year under report.	Length of the road.	Extent laid out or repaired.	Cost per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	II. Works in charge of Civil Officers otherwise than as Public Works Disbursers—*cont.*	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Mls. Fur. Yds.	Mls. Fur.	Rs. A. P.
	(*a*) WORKS COSTING Rs. 1,000 AND NOT LESS THAN Rs. 250—*cont.*							
	A. New Works—*cont.*							
	(ii) *Buildings.*							
Koraput	1. Bungalow at Koraput-Lakshmipur road	350 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Mathulput bungalow	350 0 0	414 6 9	..	414 6 9	..	..	..
	3. Maidalpur bungalow	350 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4. Bungalow at Januvai	..	350 0 0	..	350 0 0	..	..	..
	5. Dispensary and hospital assistant's quarters at Padwa	500 0 0	500 0 0	..	500 0 0	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,550 0 0	1,264 6 9	..	1,264 6 9	..	..	..
	B. Repairs.							
	(i) *Communications.*							
Koraput	1. Koraput-Lakshmipur road	1,000 0 0	998 8 0	..	998 8 0	35 0 0	16 0	62 6 6
	2. Sembliguda-Lakshmipur road	1,000 0 0	1,074 0 0	..	1,074 0 0	19 3 0	19 3	55 6 11
	3. Turner's ghât road	750 0 0	650 0 0	..	650 0 0	13 4 0	13 4	48 3 5
	4. Jeypore-Borigumma road	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	..	800 0 0	13 7 133	1 7	426 10 8
	5. Borigumma-Kotpad road	1,000 0 0	668 0 0	..	668 0 0	17 3 0	3 3	197 14 9
	6. Kotpad-Bastar road	750 0 0	380 0 0	..	380 0 0	8 0 0	3 1	121 9 7
	7. Metalling Ranigadda ghât road	1,000 0 0	984 4 6	..	984 4 6	1 4 0	1 4	656 3 0
	8. Borigumma-Nowrangapur road	800 0 0	870 0 0	..	870 0 0	10 6 27	3 5	240 0 0
	9. Pappadahandi-Maidalpur road	500 0 0	500 0 0	..	500 0 0	15 0 0	15 0	33 5 6
	10. Malkanagiri-Kondakamberu road	200 0 0	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	24 7 0	16 0	12 8 0
	11. Boipariguda-Ramagiri road	400 0 0	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	13 1 0	1 5	246 2 5
	12. Bridlepath to Nandapur	500 0 0	429 9 3	..	429 9 3	22 0 0	22 0	19 1 1
	13. Potta ghât road *	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	30 0 0	3 2 30 0	30 1 2
	14. Jeypore-Motu road section II	..	161 14 11	..	161 14 11	..	..	..
	Total ..	9,900 0 0	9,116 4 8	..	9,116 4 8	..	150 2	59 9 6

* Jeypore and Padwa.

Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam, etc.—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new works).	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress. Length of the road.	Remarks on progress. Extent laid out or repaired.	Remarks on progress. Cost per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	II. Works in charge of Civil Officers otherwise than as Public Works Disbursers—*cont.*	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Mls. Fur.	Mls. Fur.	Rs. A. P.
	(*a*) WORKS COSTING Rs. 1,000 AND NOT LESS THAN Rs. 250—*cont.*							
	B. Repairs—*cont.*							
	(i) *Communications*—cont.							
Párvatípur ..	1. Párvatípur-Narayanapatnam road	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	23 0	23 0	43 7 8
	2. Rayaghada-Komatlapeta road	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	5 0	5 0	200 0 0
	3. Komatlapeta-Singapur road	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	25 0	25 0	40 0 0
	4. Kurapam-Gunupur road	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	24 0	24 0	41 10 8
	5. Gunupur-Savara hills road	250 0 0	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	12 0	12 0	20 13 4
	6. Kutragada-Jagadalpur road	750 0 0	750 0 0	..	750 0 0	11 4	2 7	260 13 10
	7. Khond hills road	300 0 0	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	6 0	1 0	300 0 0
	Total ..	5,300 0 0	5,300 0 0	..	5,300 0 0	..	92 7	57 1 0
Narsapatam ..	1. Lammasingi ghât road	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	9 0	9 0	111 1 9
	2. Koyyur ghât road	300 0 0	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	2 0	2 0	150 0 0
	3. Minamalur ghât road	300 0 0	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	12 0	6 0	50 0 0
	Total ..	1,600 0 0	1,600 0 0	..	1,600 0 0	..	17 0	93 12 2
Vizianagram ..	Sitampeta road	400 0 0	426 0 0	..	426 0 0	5 0	5 0	85 3 2
Huzur	1. Kasipatnam-Anantagiri road	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	15 0	15 0	66 10 8
	2. Chilakalagedda-Kasipatnam road	300 0 0	300 0 0	..	201 2 2	3 0	3 0	67 0 9
	Total ..	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	..	1,201 2 2	..	18 0	66 11 8
	Total, Communications—Repairs ..	18,500 0 0	17,742 4 8	..	17,643 6 10	..	283 1	61 11 5
	(ii) *Buildings.*							
Koraput	Government buildings at Koraput	2,150 0 0	2,236 8 2	..	2,188 8 2	..	..	..
Párvatípur ..	Hospital buildings at Rayaghada	250 0 0	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	..	..	..
	Total ..	2,400 0 0	2,486 8 2	..	2,438 8 2	..	..	..
	Total of works costing Rs. 250 and upwards and less than Rs. 1,000	24,200 0 0	23,975 3 7	..	23,828 5 9	..	306 1	77 5 9

Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam, etc.—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new works).	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress. Length of the road.	Remarks on progress. Extent laid out or repaired.	Remarks on progress. Cost per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	II. Works in charge of Civil Officers otherwise than as Public Works Disbursers—*cont.*	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			
	(*b*) WORKS COSTING LESS THAN Rs. 250.							
	A. New Works.							
	(i) *Communications*—Nil.							
	(ii) *Buildings.*							
Koraput	Koraput	..	299 4 0	..	299 4 0	..	..	..
Párvatípur	Párvatípur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narsapatam	Narsapatam	..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	399 4 0	..	399 4 0	..	..	..
	B. Repairs.							
	(i) *Communications.*							
Koraput	Koraput	545 0 0	545 0 0	..	545 0 0	..	..	..
Párvatípur	Párvatípur	200 0 0	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	..	..	..
Narsapatam	Narsapatam	695 0 0	695 0 0	..	695 0 0	..	..	..
Vizianagram	Vizianagram	50 0 0	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	..	..	..
Huzur	Huzur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,490 0 0	1,460 0 0	..	1,460 0 0	..	..	..
	(ii) *Buildings.*							
Koraput	Koraput	3,246 0 0	2,703 8 1	..	2,695 3 11	..	..	..
Párvatípur	Párvatípur	2,055 0 0	2,065 0 0	..	2,065 0 0	..	..	..
Narsapatam	Narsapatam	592 0 0	592 0 0	..	592 0 0	..	..	..
Vizianagram	Vizianagram	150 0 0	154 0 0	..	154 0 0	..	..	..
Huzur	Huzur	..	92 14 0	..	92 14 0	..	..	..
	Total ..	6,043 0 0	5,607 6 1	..	5,599 1 11	..	..	..
	Total of Works costing less than Rs. 250 ..	7,533 0 0	7,466 10 1	..	7,458 5 11	..	..	..

Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam, etc.—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Expenditure.		Final allotment for the year.	Remarks on progress.		Cost per mile.
			From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new works).	In the year under report.		Length of the road.	Extent laid out or repaired.	
1	2	3	5	6	4	7	8	9
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Mls. Fur.	Rs. A. P.
	Sanitation.							
Koraput	Jeypore	500 0 0	..	500 0 0	500 0 0	..	..	..
	Nowrangapur	..	..	100 0 0	100 0 0	..	..	..
	Total ..	500 0 0	..	600 0 0	600 0 0	..	..	..
Párvatípur	Gunupur	500 0 0	..	500 0 0	500 0 0	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	1,000 0 0	..	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	..	..	..
	Supervision.							
Koraput	Koraput	360 0 0	..	411 11 0	411 11 0	..	..	..
	Tools and Plant.							
Koraput	Koraput	1,000 0 0	..	1,811 10 11	1,811 10 11	..	..	..
	Miscellaneous.							
Párvatípur	Ferry charges	24 0 0	..	24 0 0	24 0 0	..	..	..
Koraput	Amount of the original allotment left unallotted in the Koraput Division.	..	..	..	10 12 5	..	..	..
	General Abstract.							
0	1. Public Works Department works	25,250 0 0	58,375 1 7	29,955 14 4	31,880 0 0	..	288 4	91 3 7
0	2. Civil works—							
0	(i) Costing Rs. 250 and upwards	24,200 0 0	750 0 0	23,828 5 9	23,975 3 7	..	306 1	77 5 9
0	(ii) Costing less than Rs. 250	7,533 0 0	..	7,458 5 11	7,466 10 1	..	..	..
0	3. Sanitation	1,000 0 0	..	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0	..	..	..
0	4. Supervision	360 0 0	..	411 11 0	411 11 0	..	..	..
0	5. Tools and plant	1,000 0 0	..	1,811 10 11	1,811 10 11	..	..	..
0	6. Miscellaneous	24 0 0	..	24 0 0	24 0 0	..	..	..
0	7. Reserve—							
0	(i) Public Works Department	300 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Civil works	583 0 0	..	..	10 12 5	..	..	..
0	8. Amount left unallotted in the Koraput division	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	60,250 0 0	59,125 1 7	64,589 15 11	66,680 0 0	..	..	..

From P. C. DUTT, Esq., I.C.S., Special Assistant Agent, Párvatípuram Division, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated 28th May 1904, R. Dis. No. 66.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Agency tracts of my division for 1903–1904.

Statement No. V, Criminal Justice.
" " VI, Civil Justice.
" " VII, Hospitals.
" " VIII, Vaccination.
" " IX, Education.
" " X, Public Works.

2. The marginally-noted returns are herein enclosed.

3. *Changes in the administrative staff.*—Mr. Turing was in charge of the division from the beginning of the year up to 27th May 1903 when he went on special duty handing over charge to M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur B. Narayanamurti Pantulu Garu who continued in charge till 25th June 1903. On return from special duty Mr. Turing was again in charge of the division from the 26th June 1903 to the 2nd July 1903, when he left the division for Vizianagram handing over charge to his head clerk. Mr. R. W. Davies held charge of the division from the 9th September 1903 to the 8th February 1904. I relieved Mr. Davies on the 9th February 1904 and continued to be in charge till the end of the year.

4. *Tours.*—The period to be spent by the Special Assistant Agent on tours in the Agency was reduced this year from three to two months. The number of days actually spent on tour in the Agency was 76. Mr. Turing toured for six days, Mr. Davies for 42 days and myself for 28 days.

5. The tours made by Mr. Davies were to Gunupur *viâ* Elwinpeta to Rayaghada, to Bissemkatak, and to Narayanapatnam. His tours were almost all rapid and he was subject to frequent attacks of fever. He inspected the forest reserves at Yasada and Chikati Lova in Párvatípur taluk and partly inspected the reserve at Bangi in Gunupur taluk; he also inspected the Taluk offices at Gunupur, Rayaghada and Bissemkatak. Mr. Davies also inspected the new road from Elwinpeta to Mondemkollu in February last and found that the progress of the work was satisfactory.

6. I made one long tour from the 26th February to the 25th March to Gunupur *viâ* Elwinpeta, thence to Bissemkatak *viâ* Ramannaguda and Durgi and returned to Párvatípur *viâ* Balaga, Tampara, Rayaghada and Jeedipeta cutting short my programme as I was called back to head-quarters to resell the arrack shops of the Párvatípur Agency. My tour was arranged in such a way as to enable me to see all the taluk head-quarters and the principal roads in the division and to get myself acquainted with all the local Agency officers in the short time I had at my disposal before the official year came to an end. To do this I had to travel through a part of the country already traversed by Mr. Davies a few months ago. Besides the ordinary inspection of Taluk offices, hospitals and schools I inspected the boundaries of the two proposed reserved forests at Bangi and Rayaghada. From Elwinpeta I went out to inspect the new road under construction from Elwinpeta to Mondemkallu and from Gunupur I went out to inspect the road from Gunupur to Limmabhadra also under construction. The work in both these roads was well in advance when I inspected them.

7. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall during the year under report in the three Agency taluks was as detailed in the margin. The rainfall was heavier than in 1902–1903 and was timely in all the Agency taluks. The season was favourable and crops were good.

	1903–1904. Inches.	1902–1903. Inches.
Gunupur	48·21	41·27
Rayaghada	51·16	41·92
Bissemkatak	65·36	47·55

8. Registration of vital statistics is not carried out in the hill tracts, there being no agency for the purpose.

9. *Statement No. V, Criminal Justice.*—There was some increase in the number of cases filed, 547 being instituted against 500 in the previous year. Two years ago the number of cases filed was 646 and, as last year's decrease to 500 cases was

exceptional, this year's increase by 47 cases over last year's does not call for any explanation. Compared with the last year there was a slight decrease on the file of the Rayaghada and the Bissemkatak courts and a slight increase in the Párvatípuram court. The increase was mainly noticeable in the Salur, the Gunupur and my courts. The increase in my court was mainly as regards good behaviour and house-breaking cases.

10. *Statement No. VI, Civil Justice.*—The number of civil suits instituted during the year under report was 309 against 290 of the previous year. The increase is very marked in Rayaghada taluk where the number of cases filed rose from 43 to 70. The Agency Munsif attributes it to the favourable season which made it easy to recover debts.

11. *Statement No. VII, Hospitals.*—The increase in the numbers of in-patients and out-patients in Gunupur is due to heavy rains during the year and consequent increase of unhealthiness. The decrease in Rayaghada is due to the hospital having been closed during the year for 60 days. The increase in the numbers of in-patients and out-patients in Bissemkatak is reported to be due in the case of in-patients to the increase in the number of police patients admitted and in the case of out-patients to the increase in the number treated for malarial fevers. The police hospital at Gunupur was under construction during the year. A copy of statement No. VII has been submitted through the District Medical and Sanitary officer as directed.

12. *Statement No. VIII, Vaccination.*—The total number of cases vaccinated during the year was 7,008 against 6,372 of the previous year. The increase of 636 cases during the year was due to the entertainment of an additional Government second-class vaccinator. The number of successful cases was 6,369 against 6,056 of last year, the percentage of successful cases being 90 against 95·77 of the preceding year. The average cost of each successful case was As. 6–10 against As. 7–6 of the previous year. The slight decrease is due to the increase in the total number of cases vaccinated and to the reduction in the cost of the staff as there was no Deputy Inspector of Vaccination for more than two months during the year.

13. *Statement No. IX, Education.*—The number of schools in the division during the year was 67 with 1,461 pupils against 74 with 1,418 pupils in the previous year. The decrease occurs in the case of indigenous schools, though there is an increase in the number of pupils. During the year under report, the number of aboriginal pupils fell from 126 to 97. Though there is an increase in the number of Savaras, there is a decrease in the number of other classes. This is reported to be due to the fact that higher rates of grants are allowed to Savaras while only ordinary rates are passed to pupils of other sects of the aboriginal tribes. The Jatapus and the Porajas who are almost as backward as the Savaras and whose mother tongue is neither Telugu nor Oriya may also be given the concession enjoyed by the Savaras. The Headmaster, Government Lower Secondary school, Gunupur, sent up only nine boys out of a class of 17 for the Primary school examination and seven of them passed. The Lower Secondary class or Third form contained only three boys on the rolls and the headmaster instead of sending up the three boys for the Lower Secondary Examination sent up only two, of whom one passed and that too incompletely. The above results are very unsatisfactory. I have warned the headmaster to show better results in future and to increase the strength of the school which has always been kept below 80.

14. *Statement No. X, Public Works.*—The final allotment for works in the division was Rs. 19,091–14–3 against Rs. 15,570 of the preceding year. All the works were completed before the close of the year, including the new road from Gunupur to Limmabhadra. The audit of works costing more than Rs. 1,000 was transferred to the Public Works Department during the year 1902–1903—*vide* G.O., No. 1698, dated 29th October 1901. Three big culverts were badly damaged on the road between Rayaghada and Komatlapeta owing to the unusually wet weather and heavy floods in the month of November. Otherwise the condition of all the roads in the division was on the whole fair. The road from Elwinpeta to Lankajodu for which a sum of Rs. 2,100 was contributed by the Vizianagram, the Kurupam and the Pedamerangi estates has been completed during the year.

15. There are no sanitary establishments maintained at the cost of Government. The conservancy establishment at Gunupur was maintained partly by contribution from the people and partly by the Maharaja Sri Vikrama Deo of Jeypore. Out of the allotment of Rs. 500, Rs. 396 were spent for the maintenance of the conservancy establishment consisting of fourteen sweepers and one maistry costing Rs. 33 a month. The remaining Rs. 104 were spent on the town roads and culverts.

16. *Wild beasts.*—During the year under report 72 panthers and 9 bears were killed and Rs. 1,256 were spent on rewards.

17. *Elephants.*—The one elephant attached to this office died on the 2nd April 1904 after an illness of six days. The Veterinary Doctor of the Maharaja Venkatasveta-chalapati Ranga Rao of Bobbili attended on her and no efforts were spared to save her life, but all in vain. The post-mortem certificate has already been submitted to you.

18. *Boundary disputes.*—A sum of Rs. 200 was placed at the disposal of the Deputy Tahsildar of Gunupur for the substitution of permanent pillars of brick in chunam for the temporary boundary marks fixed between the Parlákimedi and Gunupur Savara hills. The money was paid by the Maharaja Sri Vikrama Deo of Jeypore, and the Agent to the Governor, Ganjám, was addressed to recover half of the amount from the Parlákimedi estate; he replied that, as the Parlákimedi forests belonged to Government, Government would have to pay half the cost. The matter is pending with the Deputy Tahsildar, Gunupur, who has not yet been able to secure the co-operation of the Deputy Tahsildar, Parlákimedi. The Special Assistant Agent, Balliguda division, gave his decision in the boundary dispute between the Jagdalpur Patro of this district and the Belghur Patro of Ganjám district in March last. The ryots of Jagdalpur are dissatisfied with the decision of the Special Assistant Agent, Ganjám. The Patro of Jagdalpur seems to think that his claims were not properly considered as there were no officers of this district to represent and decide his claims. In this he is doubtless mistaken, but there is no doubt he would have accepted defeat with a better grace if some officer of this district had been present at the delimitation of the boundary.

19. The State prisoner Viswanadha Patro of Jagdalpur broke his parole and left Gunupur for Jagdalpur without the knowledge of the Deputy Tahsildar. The latter took more than a month to report the matter to me. The State prisoner, however, surrendered himself to the Deputy Tahsildar, Bissemkatak, on learning that his escape had been detected and that he was wanted. The Patro was brought before me and was severely reprimanded. He was then sent to Gunupur where he had been ordered by the Agent to report himself to the Station-house officer every alternate day.

20. *Police.*—The Station-house officer of Singapur in Rayaghada taluk and six constables of the same station were charged for offences under sections 304, 330, 201, 511 and 109, Indian Penal Code. The facts of the case were that they had beaten to death a village bariki in order to extort a confession from him, and that they had attempted after the bariki's death to screen themselves from legal punishment by burning the corpse. The case was committed to the Court of the Additional Sessions Judge, Vizianagram, by Rai Bahadur M.R.Ry. B. Narayanamurti Pantulu Garu, Huzur Deputy Magistrate in charge of this division. The first, second and third accused were found guilty under sections 330 and 109, Indian Penal Code, by the Agency Sessions Judge, Vizagapatam; accused Nos. 1 and 2 were sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment each and the third accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The rest were acquitted. A case of extortion was filed before Mr. Davies against the Station-house officer, Elwinpeta. Mr. Davies held a preliminary enquiry into the complaint. Mr. Robertson, Assistant Magistrate, who tried the case acquitted the accused. There were also three complaints preferred before Mr. Davies against the Station-house officer, Puttasinghi, for extortion, but they were ultimately dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. There were two more cases of extortion filed before Mr. Davies against the Station-house officer, Komarada. These also were transferred for disposal to Mr. Robertson, the Assistant Magistrate. I understood the

Station-house officer was convicted in one of these cases. A constable of the Kumbhikota Police station was convicted by me for extortion and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine with two months' rigorous imprisonment in default.

21. *Forests.*—The Jeypore forest rules continued to work satisfactorily.

22. The map forwarded with your proceedings, C. No. 385, dated the 16th instant, is herewith resubmitted marking thereon the tours made during the year 1903–1904.

From J. R. HUGGINS, Esq., I.C.S., Special Assistant Agent, Koraput, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated 24th May 1904, R. No. 41.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Jeypore Agency for the year 1903–1904. The statements prescribed in G.O., No. 648, Judicial, dated 1st April 1892, as modified by G.O., No. 123, Judicial, dated 23rd January 1902, are enclosed.

2. Mr. Vernon was in charge of this division till 2nd August 1903, Mr. F. W. Robertson from 10th August to 30th August 1903 and myself from 31st August 1903 to the end of the year.

3. *Tours.*—The tours made by Mr. Vernon and myself are the following :—

The first tour during the year was a short one to Pottanghi and lasted from 11th to 24th of April.

On the 4th of May Mr. Vernon started on a long tour in the Jeypore and Nowrangapur taluks returning to Koraput on the 29th of June. The chief places visited were Jeypore, Nowrangapur, Omerkôt and Kotpad. The Central Provinces road was inspected.

In July a tour was made in the Malkangiri taluk which lasted till the end of the month.

I arrived in Koraput on the 11th of September and remained there till the 28th. After proceeding to Jeypore for the Dusserah, I left Koraput again on the 5th of October and proceeded to Araku through Sembliguda, Nandapur and Padwa. The object of the tour was to dispose of the summary suits between the Pachipenta zamindar and his ryots, which I was unable to do as the zamindar's agent did not appear. The suits were finally compromised in December.

On the 25th of October, I left with the Agent for a tour in the Jeypore and Nowrangapur taluks extending as far as Pappadahandi in the latter taluk. This tour lasted till the 9th of November.

In December a short tour was made to Singapore to enquire into a number of complaints about the police which proved to be false. I then went to Pottanghi to inspect the offices and from thence proceeded to Waltair for the Christmas holidays.

I arrived at Koraput on the 10th of January, halting at Pottanghi on the way and on the 13th proceeded on tour to the Nowrangapur taluk. I visited Nowrangapur and inspected the offices there and then went as far as Omerkôt on the Central Provinces road. Thence I returned to Jeypore to enquire into certain petitions purporting to come from mokhasadars which proved to be groundless. I returned to Koraput on the 12th of February.

My next tour was in the Koraput, Pottanghi, Jeypore and Padwa taluks. In this tour the Pettaghat road was inspected. The chief places visited were Paliba, Jeypore, Petta, Handiput, Padwa and Paderu. At Paliba the ryots asked for a school which has since been opened. At Padwa I made enquiries of the Pachipenta ryots and found that in most cases substantial reductions of rents had been made and that they were contented. In a very few cases alone the rents were still excessive. In Hill Madgole there were no complaints as all disputes had been settled shortly before by the Agent. I returned to Koraput on the 16th and except for a visit to Tharaput in connection with a boundary dispute, I remained there till the close of the year.

4. *Rainfall and season.*—The rainfall was abundant and, for the most part, timely and far above the average in the six registering stations of this division as noted in the margin. The harvest was, on the whole, very good and th prices of food-grains were very low, so low indeed, that in some parts the ryots had considerable difficulty in paying their kists, owing to their inability to find a market for their produce. The condition of people and cattle was good.

	Rainfall in 1903–1904.	Average rainfall.
Koraput	67·84	60·91
Malkangiri	73·24	68·45
Jeypore	90·92	70·52
Pottanghi	69·65	61·96
Nowrangapur	72·40	52·00
Padwa	65·24	57·76

5. *Criminal justice.*—Mr. McCarrison was the Superintendent of Police throughout the year and Messrs. H. R. G. Hasted and H. C. Daniel were the Assistant Superintendents of Police. The relation of the police with the magistracy continued to be good. There were 38 cases against the police and a list of them is appended. In 31 of these cases, the accused were acquitted or discharged and in seven the accused concerned were convicted and sentenced to varying terms. One case is still pending.

The total number of cases filed in this court and in those of the Taluk Magistrates was 703 against 813 in the previous year. The fall was chiefly in the courts of Nowrangapur and Jeypore (Nos. 1 and 2), and was due to the favourable character of the season and to the effective steps taken under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code against the bad characters. During the year 15 persons were sent to jail for failure to furnish security under the Criminal Procedure Code as against 156 in the last year. Next year the majority of those sent to the prison will have been released and then it will be possible to judge how far the preventive sections have a permanent effect in reducing crime in these tracts.

	1902–1903.	1903–1904.
1. Nowrangapore	176	140
2. Jeypore	290	136
3. Padwa	76	47
4. Pottanghi	39	53
5. Koraput	79	147
6. Malkangiri	31	41

6. *Branding of skins.*—This system was newly introduced this year into the villages surrounding Govindapalli station and the working of the system in other parts was also satisfactory.

7. *Civil Justice.*—The total number of suits filed in the several courts of this division is 219 against 196 of the previous year. The difference is small and does not call for any remarks.

8. *Hospitals.*—I inspected the Agency hospitals at Jeypore and Nowrangapur. The hospital at Malkangiri was closed several times for want of hospital assistants and it remained closed for nearly six months in the year. The number of patients treated there therefore fell considerably. There was a decrease in the number treated in Jeypore hospital also. In my opinion the decrease was largely due to the insufficient supply of medicines more particularly of quinine. There is no real reason to suppose that the season was healthier than usual. The matter has received the attention of the District Medical Officer and it is hoped that in future the supply will be more adequate. The hospital buildings at Padwa were completed by the end of the year, but no hospital assistant has yet been appointed.

9. *Vaccination.*—The vaccination staff was increased by two hands during the year. The total number of cases vaccinated show an increase of 5,145 cases over last year's figures and the percentage of successful cases of primary and secondary vaccination is also higher, viz., 85·1 per cent. against 78·00 per cent. of last year. The cost of establishment was Rs. 4,553–0–11 against Rs. 3,267–2–10 and the average cost of each successful case was As. 4–8. The Deputy Inspector of Vaccination verified 33·7 per cent. of cases against 56 per cent. last year. The vaccinators were allowed the usual recess from 15th April to 31st May.

10. *Education.*—The Jeypore school is doing well. The headmaster appointed to the school took charge of it on 21st January 1904. The school at Puppagam, Jeypore taluk, was transferred to Bagdari, as the strength of the school at Puppugam was going down, and the closed school at Kontagam was transferred to Paliba of Koraput

taluk where the villagers were very anxious to have one. There were 44 primary schools at the end of the year against 41 at the last year. No school-fees were collected anywhere. The proposal to enhance the pay of certain teachers of primary schools from Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 has not yet been sanctioned. It is most important to obtain good masters for the schools and to pay a schoolmaster less than a peon is, I submit, an absurdity.

The Maharaja's son is being taught by Dr. J. Marsh who was formerly his father's tutor.

11. *Agency public works.*—The original grant made for public works was Rupees 37,751. This was augmented subsequently by the Agent's further sanction of Rs. 4,257–3–9 and the revised grant was therefore Rs. 42,008–3–9 against Rs. 40,107 of the last year. Out of the total revised grant, a sum of Rs. 40,017–1–6 was spent and a sum of Rs. 1,991–2–3 allowed to be lapsed. This lapsed amount is made up as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Allowed to lapse by the Deputy Tahsildar of Koraput out of the grant for stone drains in Koraput mulla	93	1	1
Allowed to lapse by the Deputy Tahsildar of Jeypore out of the grants for various works	1,887	4	9
Amount left unallotted for want of application	10	12	5
	1,991	2	3

Works carried out under the Public Works Department system.—A sum of Rupees 15,750–3–2 was sanctioned for new works under this head and Rs. 5,876–14–6 for repairs. Out of the former a sum of Rs. 13,906–3–11 and out of the latter Rupees 5,796–12–2 were spent leaving a balance of Rs. 1,843–15–3 and Rs. 80–2–5, respectively, which lapsed. The three roads mentioned in the margin for the construction of which a sum of Rs. 8,000 was allotted successively under G.O., No. 2096, dated 22nd December 1899, for the last five years were left incomplete at the end of the year, work to the value of Rs. 1,714–1–8 not having been done. Application was therefore made to sanction additional grants under head "Incomplete works".

1. Jeypore-Borigumma road.
2. Borigumma-Kotpad road.
3. Kotpad-Bastar road.

A sum of Rs. 3,636–14–11 was spent in paving and revetting the gedda at Koraput as a sanitation work out of Rs. 3,730 sanctioned for the work, the balance being surrendered as savings.

Among the road works costing Rs. 1,000 and less, there were only two new works and fourteen repair works. The two new works were—

(1) continuation of last years' work of making diversions on the Koraput-Lakshmipur road; and

(2) the making of a new road from Kotta to Boipariguda connecting the new bridge over the Kolab with the old Jeypore-Motu road.

In each work six miles of road were made.

In the fourteen repair works the usual work of clearing side drains, widening the road and the repairing of road-dams and catch-drains were attended to.

The grant for buildings was Rupees 3,800–2–11. Out of this sum * three rest-houses and one dispensary were newly constructed and seven existing buildings repaired.

* Rest-house at Mathalput.
" " Janavai.
" " Malkangiri.

Works costing Rs. 250 and below.—The annual repairing of the petty ghâts and the rest-houses in the division except a few in Malkangiri taluk were made at a cost of Rs. 545 and Rs. 2,703–8–1, respectively. Among the Deputy Tahsildars who executed the works, the Deputy Tahsildars of Nowrangpur, Malkangiri and Pattanghi utilized the full grant allotted to them and the Deputy Tahsildar of Padwa reported

that he turned out about Rs. 200 work in excess for which he wanted payment. The Deputy Tahsildar of Koraput surrendered Rs. 943–8–9, of which amount Rs. 850–7–8 was otherwise utilized, however, while the Deputy Tahsildar of Jeypore surrendered the largest sum, viz., Rs. 2,230–3–5, of which Rs. 330 were utilized otherwise and the balance lapsed.

Tools and plant.—A large store of tools and plant were purchased during the year.

Supervision charges.—Call for no remarks.

12. *Sanitation.*—A sum of Rs. 500 was contributed by Maharaja Sri Vikrama Deo for the sanitation of Jeypore. Rupees 345 of this were spent under scavenging establishment and the balance of Rs. 155 in making a sluice in a street. Maharaja Sri Vikrama Deo also gave a sum of Rs. 100 for the sanitation of Nowrangpur which was spent on keeping the town clean and in cutting a small street.

13. *Abkâri Revenue.*—Annual reports about this subject have already been submitted.

	Tigers.	Panthers.	Bears.	Total.	Amount of reward granted	Number. Persons.	Killed. Cattle.
					Rs. A.		
For 1903–1904 ..	12	51	8	71	972 8	53	56
,, 1902–1903 ..	17	48	6	71	1,098 8	83	42

14. *Wild animals.*—The number of wild animals killed and rewards paid is compared in the margin with the last year's figures.

15. *Elephant.*—One of the office elephants "Kalamoti" died at Paderu on 9th March 1904. The other two are in good condition.

16. *Jeypore Forest Rules.*—There were practically no complaints in regard to the working of these rules. The work of reservation is progressing somewhat slowly as the present subordinate staff is hardly competent to carry on the work as speedily as is desirable in the interests of the forests.

Enclosure.

Particulars of cases filed against the Police during 1903–1904.

Number of case.	Section under which complained.	Property concerned, if any.	Name of the officer against whom the case was lodged.	Result of the trial.
C.C. No. 449 of 1902.	344, Indian Penal Code.	....	(1) Rama Patnaik, head constable. (2) Deenabondhu Patro, constable.	Acquitted under section 258, Criminal Procedure Code.
C.C. No. 82 of 1902.	384, Indian Penal Code.	....	(1) R. Jagannaikulu, constable, No. 386. (2) Raghava Patro, constable No. 384.	Each to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine with six months' further rigorous imprisonment in default.
C.C. No. 3 of 1903.	221, 176, 201, 202, 213 and 217, Indian Penal Code.	....	Gourachandra Sabotho, head constable.	Acquitted under section 258, Criminal Procedure Code.
C.C. No. 11 of 1903.	409, Indian Penal Code.	....	(1) Magatha, constable No. 209. (2) Ramachandro, constable No. 249.	Discharged under section 253, Criminal Procedure Code.
C.C. No. 12 of 1903.	Do.	....	(1) Magatha, constable No. 209.	Seven days' rigorous imprisonment.
C.C. No. 21 of 1903.	352, Indian Penal Code.	....	(1) Lakshminarayana ..	Discharged under section 253, Criminal Procedure Code.
C.C. No. 28 of 1903.	2 of Police Act ..	....	D. Rama Row	One year's rigorous imprisonment; but this decision was reversed by the Appellate Court.
C.C. No. 31 of 1903.	323 and 385, Indian Penal Code.	....	G. Appalaswamy, head constable No. 352.	Discharged under section 253, Criminal Procedure Code.

Particulars of cases filed against the Police during 1903-1004—*cont.*

Number of case.	Section under which complained.	Property concerned, if any.	Name of the officer against whom the case was lodged.	Result of the trial.
C.C. No. 34 of 1903.	323, Indian Penal Code.	....	(1) Station-house officer, Jeypore. (2) Jagannaikulu. (3) Borojo Behara.	Dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.
C.C. Nos. 40 to 42 of 1903.	384, Indian Penal Code.	....	Gopinadha Banuva, constable No 313.	One year's rigorous imprisonment.
C.C. No. 52 of 1903.	211, Indian Penal Code.	....	Konja Gangadhoro, constable No. 265.	Acquitted under section 258, Criminal Procedure Code.
C.C. No. 53 of 1903.	384, Indian Penal Code.	....	Narasingo Patnaiko, constable No. 271.	Discharged under section 253, Criminal Procedure Code.
C.C. No. 54 of 1903.	Do.	....	Trilochana Behara, constable No. 131.	Do. do.
C.C. No. 61 of 1903.	193, Indian Penal Code.	....	Narasingo Patnaiko, constable No. 271.	Discharged under section 253, Criminal Procedure Code.
C.C. No. 62 of 1903.	384, Indian Penal Code.	....	Prahalada Naiko	Three months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5 fine.
C.C. No. 77 of 1903.	Police Act. ..	....	P. Appalanarasayya, head constable No. 46.	Fined Rs. 20.
C.C. No. 81 of 1903.	342 and 384, Indian Penal Code.	....	Bhagiradhi Dolai	Discharged under section 253, Criminal Procedure Code.
C.C. No. 79 of 1903.	352, Indian Penal Code.	....	Domburu Dondasena ..	Case dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.
C.C. No. 80 of 1903.	341 and 385, Indian Penal Code.	....	(1) Bayya Naiko. (2) Singi Naiko.	Discharged under section 253, Criminal Procedure Code.
C.C. Nos. 82 to 94 of 1903.	384, Indian Penal Code.	....	The Police of the Singapur station.	All these cases were dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.
C.C. No. 95 of 1903.	Do.	....	(1) Head constable of Ranigedda. (2) Jagannadha Naik.	Do. do.
C.C. No. 96 of 1903.	347 and 384, Indian Penal Code.	....	(1) Donardono. (2) Head constable, Nandapur.	Still pending.
C.C. No. 6 of 1904.	384, Indian Penal Code.	....	(1) Sonadhora. (2) Gongadhoro. (3) Raju.	Discharged under section 253, Criminal Procedure Code.
C.C. No. 9 of 1904.	223, Indian Penal Code.	....	(1) B. Ramannad, constable No. 54. (2) Chendro Sekhoro, No. 109.	Do. do.
C.C. No. 24 of 1904.	162, Indian Penal Code.	....	(1) Narasingo Ravato, constatable No. 237.	Case is withdrawn.

From J. F. BRYANT, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Special Assistant Agent, Narsapatam division, to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, dated 29th May 1904, Perl. R.C. No. 51.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the agency tracts of my division for the year 1903-1904 together with the prescribed statements as noted in the margin.

Statement No.	V	Statement No.	IX
,, ,,	VI	,, ,,	X
,, ,,	VII		

2. The agency portion of this division consists of the Gudem hills, those parts of Golgonda taluk which border on the Gódávari district and Madgole hills in Veeravilli. I was on leave from the 28th May 1903 till 28th January 1904 and Mr. Dutt was in charge of the division during my absence.

3. The first tour made by Mr. Dutt was for twelve days, *i.e.*, from 7th to 18th November, in the tracts below the ghâts. The second tour made by him was for seventeen days, *i.e.*, from 1st to 17th December 1903. I was on circuit for thirteen days in February last. Thus the total touring during the year was 42 days against 47 in the previous year. The Taluk officers of Golgonda and Veeravilli spent 32 days and 9 days, respectively, in the agency.

4. *Season and Rainfall.*—The season was favourable and the rainfall was good. The crops yielded a fair outturn throughout the agency. No remission was granted during the year. Public health was generally good and there were no epidemics.

5. *Criminal and Civil Justice—Statements V and VI.*—The usual statistics in the prescribed forms are enclosed and nothing need be added.

6. *Hospitals—Statement VII.*—There are no hospitals in the agency tracts of this division and no hospital assistant was attached to this office during the year.

7. *Vaccination.*—(*a*) The usual statements on the working of the vaccine establishment of the Gudem agency are herewith sent as detailed in the margin.

1. Statement No. I showing the particulars of vaccination.
2. Statement No. II showing cost of vaccine department.
3. Statement No. III showing dispensary vaccination.
4. Statement No. IV showing the number of persons primarily and successfully vaccinated.
5. Statement showing the actual expenditure incurred in each of the months during the year.
6. Statement showing the results of operation with glycerine paste.
7. Statement showing the number of vaccines for which no pay was drawn.
8. Statement showing the strength and cost of vaccine establishment.
9. Statement showing the results of calf-to-arm vaccination.
10. Statement showing the employment of Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, etc.
11. Statement of transfers, etc.
12. Statement showing the vaccine lymph supplied to Medical and other officers.
13. Statement B showing the results of operations with preserved animal lymph.
14. Table D. showing the results of operations.

—

14 Nos. 3, 11, 12, 13 and 14 being *nil.*

—

(*b*) K. Kondalarao, 2nd-class vaccinator on Rs. 10, has been working in the agency tracts of Golgonda and Veeravilli taluks from 2nd June under the supervision of the Taluk officers and the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.

(*c*) There was no vaccinator from 1st April 1903 to 1st June 1903, the former incumbent having died from malaria. The delay in filling up the vacancy was due to correspondence between the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and myself regarding the merits of rival candidates. The number of cases vaccinated during the year was 401 against 268 in the previous year. The new vaccinator is suffering from malaria like his predecessor and it is difficult to keep up the figures.

(*d*) There is improvement in the percentage of cases verified by the Deputy Inspector over that of last year. The number of cases tested by him was 207 out of 401 vaccinated cases.

(*e*) The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 157-7-0 against Rupees 170-12-0 in the previous year. The monthly details are shown in appendix No. 15. The decrease in expenditure is due to the fact that no vaccinator was appointed for the first three months of the year. The average cost of each successful case was As. 10-11 against As. 12-1 of the previous year. The decrease is due to the fact that more cases were vaccinated.

(*f*) The lymph used was the usual glycerine paste manufactured in the calf vaccine depot at Vizagapatam. The number of plates supplied during the year was 26.

(*g*) The number of children vaccinated was 38 against 47 of the previous year. All the cases proved successful.

(*h*) There are no instances of re-vaccination.

(*i*) Copies of the statistical returns have been submitted through the District Medical and Sanitary officer.

(*j*) There was no outbreak of cholera. The Tahsildar and the Agency Revenue Inspector are doing their best to induce the people to get their children vaccinated. The work of the vaccinator during the year under report was fair considering the difficulties he has to contend with.

Golgonda taluk.

Name of school.	Pupils.
1. Kondasanta	42
2. Jerrala	23
3. Gudem	28
4. Koyyur	26
5. Lammasinghi	42
6. Sarugudu	19
Total ..	180

Viravilli taluk.

7. Gemili	32
8. Pinakota	11
Total ..	43
Grand total ..	223

8. *Education—Schools and scholars.*—The number of schools maintained by Government in the agency tracts of this division continued to be the same as that reported last year, *i.e.*, 6 in Golgonda and 2 in Viravilli. All the schools in Golgonda and Viravilli agency portions with the exception of the one at Sarugudu in the former and Pinacota in the latter are of the upper primary grade. The number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1904 was 223 against 225 in last year. In point of strength, all the schools except Lammasinghi and Gemili showed a slight decrease. This is due to changes in the teaching staff and the apathy of the hill-men.

The number of girls who received education was 19 against 24 of the previous year in Golgonda taluk. No girls were taught in Viravilli—*vide* column 7 of the statement No. IX* enclosed.

* Statistical statements No. IX have been forwarded to the Assistant Inspector of Schools with this office Perl. R.C. No. 51, dated 27th May 1904, with a request to submit them direct to the Agent, Vizagapatam, so as to reach his office not later than 1st June 1904.

II. Salary-result schools.—The pupils examined for grants were fewer than last year and the grant awarded was proportionately less—*vide* columns 16, 17 and 18 of statement No. IX.*

IV. Primary schools—Aided and unaided.—There were nine schools at the time of inspection for grant. Particulars showing the strength, results, etc., of these schools have been shown in the annexed statement.

VI. Buildings.—A sum of Rs. 68 was sanctioned for the repairs of the school-buildings as detailed below. The work was entrusted to the schoolmasters and muttadars and it has been properly executed—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Kondasanta	9	11	0
Lammasinghi	9	13	0
Jerrala	9	15	0
Gudem	10	1	0
Koyyur	9	13	0
Sarugudu	9	11	0
Gemili	9	0	0
Total ..	68	0	0

VII. Other grants.—The following table shows the talukwar allotment under the several sub-heads during the year under report:—

——	Furniture.	Library and prizes.	Books and slates.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Golugonda	24	24	24	72
Viravilli	8	8	6	22
Total ..	32	32	30	94

Eight benches were purchased with the amount of Rs. 32 sanctioned for furniture and the remaining grants were expended under the respective heads.

VIII and IX.—A Superintendent was appointed during the year and a copy of his report giving details of the examination of schools, etc., is herein enclosed.

X.—Most of the school-going population belong to hill tribes and details of their caste are noted at the foot of the statement No. IX. There are no sessional schools in the agency tracts of this division.

9. *Public Works.*—Statement No. X gives the necessary particulars. The original allotment sanctioned for this division was Rs. 2,887 and a sum of Rs. 100 was transferred from the Agency Civil Works reserve, towards the reconstruction of the bungalow at Minamalur—*vide* Agent's Dis. No. 496, dated 28th April 1903. Thus the total amount of Rs. 2,987 has been fully utilized for repairing the roads and buildings during the year.

VII.—Works costing Rs. 250 and more—

(*a*) New works—

(1) Communications.

(2) Buildings.

No allotment was sanctioned under these heads during the year.

(*b*) Repairs.

(1) Communications.

The final allotment of Rs. 1,600 under this head was distributed to the three works noted in the margin. With the Rs. 1,000 sanctioned for the Lammasingi ghât road 9 miles of the road were repaired. The first five furlongs of the 9th mile near Kondasanta were metalled and gravelled. The amount sanctioned for the remaining two roads was fully spent. The repairs consisted mostly of earthwork and cutting side-drains. They were carried out by daily labour on nominal muster rolls under the supervision of temporary maistries in the case of works Nos. 1 and 2, and under a head-coolie in the case of No. 3. I may say as the result of my inspection that good value has been received for the money expended.

	Rs.
(1) Lammasingi ghât road	1,000
(2) Minamalur ghât road	300
(3) Koyyuru ghât road	300
Total ..	1,600

Buildings.—There was no allotment under this head.

IV. *Works costing less than Rs.* 250. *New Works—Buildings.*—A sum of Rs. 100 was transferred from the Agency Civil Works reserve for the reconstruction of the bungalow at Minamalur which had been burnt down (*vide* Agent's Proceedings, Dis. No. 496, dated 28th April 1903).

Repairs—Communications.—The allotment sanctioned under this head, viz., Rs. 695 was spent for repairing tracks above the ghâts. These were tolerably well done by the muttadars and pettandars of the villages. The amount was disbursed by the taluk officers concerned.

Buildings.—The allotment under this head was Rs. 592. It was spent for the upkeep of bungalows and native officers' sheds in the Agency tracts.

V. *Sanitation.*
VI. *Tools and plants.*
VII. *Miscellaneous.*
} No allotments have been provided under these heads.

10. The information regarding the Agency abkári and opium revenue was given in the respective administration reports submitted in April last.

11. *Statement No. XIV.*—The particulars regarding the demand, collection and balance of all sources of revenue in the Agency tracts have been omitted as ordered in G.O., No. 123, dated 23rd January 1902.

12. *Sanitation.*—The sanitation is on the whole good. Houses are scattered about on slopes of hills and good natural drainage is available. As there is no crowding, light and air have free access to all parts of the villages. There is no need for expenditure under this head.

13. *Muttas.*—There are ten muttas in the Golgonda Agency as noted in the margin. The first four are under the direct management of Government. The fifth is managed by Government on behalf of the minor muttadar Mottadam Veerayya Dhora. The remaining muttas except Makavaram were managed by the muttadars themselves on payment of the usual kattubadi. Makavaram was in charge of a guardian appointed by the Agent on behalf of the minor muttadar. The Government collections are supervised by the Agency Revenue Inspector and the Tahsildar.

1. Chittempadu Bandivalsa.
2. Koyyuru.
3. Lotugedda.
4. Lammasingi Patavidhi.
5. Gudem Kottavidhi.
6. Antada.
7. Makavaram.
8. Gudum Patavidhi.
9. Dharakonda.
10. Lammasingi Kottavidhi.

14. *Wild animals.*—No tigers were killed during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 73–8–0 was paid in the Narsapatam sub-treasury as a reward for killing several panthers.

15. *General remarks.*—The notes left by my predecessor are quoted below:—

"I went on two Agency tours during the eight months I was in charge of Narsapatam division. The first tour was one of 12 days from the 7th to 18th November in tracts below the ghâts and the second tour was for 17 days from the 1st to the 17th December in tracks above the ghât. During my first tour, I camped at two places, viz., Lakshmipuram and Ghantavari Kottagudem. From Lakshmipuram I went and inspected some tanks in Krishnadevipeta, Konkasingi and other villages and included them in the programme for repairs to minor irrigation works to be carried out in the course of the current year. At Lakshmipuram I also met the muttadar of Antada and his son and informed them that the Agent had been pleased to grant the request of the muttadar to allow his son to succeed him in his mutta. I also availed myself of the opportunity to impress on the muttadar the great risk he was running in contracting loans from sowcars on the mortgage of his mutta lands. He promised me not to contract any more loans and also to pay off the existing ones at an early date. The muttadar also promised me not to enhance the rents payable by his ryots to him without the sanction of the Agent. I do not think these promises will be worth anything unless the man is carefully watched. While riding out one morning I met a crowd of men from Lakshmipuram and Krishnadevipeta who presented me with petitions complaining against the hardships they were undergoing owing to strict enforcement of forest rules. I informed these men that the District Forest-officer was camping with me at Lakshmipuram and asked them to come later on in the day so that I might enquire into their grievances in the presence of the officer against whose subordinates they were complaining. The petitioners scrupulously kept clear of my bungalow for the next two days and turned up again in a body only when the District Forest-officer had left the place. Among other things the petitioners wanted to have free supply of firewood and timber. As the petitioners were not hill-men but mostly people from the plains who have settled down in the Agency villages bordering on the plains, they were not entitled to any privileges under the Vizagapatam forest rules. Before my enquiry into these petitions was over, the Collector called for them and they were sent to him for disposal during his ensuing Agency tour. During my second Agency tour, I camped at Konasanta, Lammasingi, Lotugedda and Chintapalli. No petitions of any sort were presented to me and no grievances complained of. I had frequent interviews with the headmen and the villagers; and inspected the arrack and opium shops. I found the roads and paths in fairly good condition and the villages clean. The people appeared to be quite contented and happy and the country was vey quiet". "I also inspected the schools at Kondasanta and Lammasingi during my Agency tour in December last. The relations of the police with the Magistracy continued to be satisfactory."

I have little to add to the notes made by Mr. Dutt. The condition of the Agency continues to be the same as that described by me in the Agency administration report last year. I have checked the money-lenders by pointing out to them that suits for mutta lands cannot be brought except in my court, and that I am not prepared to recognise any right on the part of the hill-men to alienate their holdings. Madgole

continues to stew in its own juice. In addition to the remarks made by me last year, I would like to point out that the reckless system of disafforestation which is going on there threatens to affect the water-supply in the Sarada river on which two taluks are mainly dependent. The estate is administered to a very great degree by comparatively irresponsible subordinates and the proprietors themselves are apathetic or are misled by lying reports. *Quen. deus perdere vult prius dementat.*

The places inspected and the route taken are noted in the map which is herewith returned.

Order—No. 1375, Judicial, dated 12th September 1904.

Recorded.

2. The Government are glad to note that the year was on the whole quiet and prosperous and the public health generally good.

3. The amount of touring done by the Divisional officers was not as satisfactory as in the previous year. The Government consider it of importance that Divisional officers should make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the Agency tracts in their charge.

4. The administration of Civil and Criminal justice continued satisfactory. A fall in the number of criminal cases for disposal was accompanied by a decrease in the numbers of pending cases; and the numbers of pending original suits were reduced during the year although there were more suits for disposal than in the year 1902–1903. The Agent draws attention to the large number of criminal charges filed against the police in the Koraput and Párvatipuram divisions, but observes that from the small percentage of convictions it is clear that there is an increasing tendency to prefer false charges of extortion against the police. In any case the state of things is not satisfactory, and the Inspector-General of Police should investigate the matter and consider whether any changes in the personnel are necessary or advisable.

5. The attention of the Surgeon-General will be drawn to the Agent's remarks in paragraph 29 of his report. It is unsatisfactory that hospitals should remain closed for long periods and be unprovided with sufficient supplies of medicine, especially quinine.

6. The number of vaccine operations showed a marked increase over the previous year, which is attributed partly to the employment of additional vaccinators and partly to the efforts of the Divisional officers. There was a satisfactory decline in the average cost of each successful case. In view of the fact that there were outbreaks of small-pox in the Jeypore and Padwa taluks, attention to vaccination should not be relaxed.

7. The progress of education was not altogether satisfactory. There was a fall in the number of girls attending school, and although the total number of pupils was higher than in the year 1902–1903, the number of pupils qualified for grants and the results grants and fees decreased. Orders will be issued in the Educational department regarding the proposal in paragraph 31 of the Agent's report that Jatapus and Porajas should be given the same educational advantages as Savaras.

8. The total grant for public works including contributions was Rs. 5,680 more than the grant for 1902–1903. It is unsatisfactory that the Deputy Tahsildar of Jeypore allowed Rs. 1,831 to lapse. The Government consider that, as the main object of the drains in the Koraput nulla was the extermination of the mosquitoe, their construction should have been included under the head "sanitation" in appendix X and not under the head "communications". In his next report the Agent will be requested to report whether any result of the construction of these drains can be traced either in the reduction of the number of mosquitoes or in the improvement in the health of the inhabitants of Koraput.

9. Orders will be issued in the Public Works department on paragraphs 29 (iii) and 37.

(True Extract.)

M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam.
" " " in Ganjám.
" Government Agent, Gódávari.
" Public department.
" Revenue department.
" Educational department.
" Financial department.
" Public Works department.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Surgeon-General.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Accountant-General.
Copy to the Honourable the Chief Justice with C.L.

Copy forwarded to the Educational department

(By Order.)

C. Rathnavelu Chetti
~~First Assistant~~, Registrar
~~Local and Muni. Dept.~~ Revenue Board.

Exd. A. Rungasawmy Aiyangar.

Government {1904} of Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Recd. 10-10 } 1904. *Enclosures* Nil
Regd. 10-10 } *Spare copies* 4

G.O., No. 1456, 26th September 1904.

SEPTEMBER.

Administration Report.

Reviewing the report on the administration of the Ganjam Agency during 1903–1904.

Encl. No. 5788/24-10-04 Communicated to the D.P.I.

2. The suggestions for the improvement of Education in the agency tracts should be considered in connection with the proposals called for in G.O. No. 1456 Jud. dt. 19th July 1904. Meanwhile attention is drawn to paras: 77 & 79 of Mr. Mathew's report.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers:—

From J. G. D. PARTRIDGE, Esq., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor in Ganjám, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chatrapur, 20th June 1904, R. Dis. No. 29-A.G.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Agency hill tracts of Ganjám during 1903-1904, with the statements prescribed in G.O., No. 123, Judicial, dated 23rd January 1902, and copies of reports of the Special Assistant Agents of the Balligudá, Berhampur and Chicacole divisions, and the Deputy Collector, Goomsur.

2. *Administrative Changes.*—There are no such changes during the year under report.

3. *Changes in the Administrative Staff.*—I held the office of the Agent throughout the year.

The changes during the year among the Assistant Agents were in the Berhampur division.—Mr. M. Ghose was in charge till 12th August 1903, with the exception of sixteen days, 21st June 1903 to 7th July 1903, during which M.R.Ry. S. L. Narasimha Rao Pantulu Garu, Head-quarters Deputy Collector, was in charge. Mr. Burkitt, who relieved Mr. Ghose on 13th August 1903, remained in office until 7th November 1903 when he was relieved by Mr. Grimley who continued until the end of the year.

Mr. R. B. Wood was in charge of the Chicacole division throughout the year except for one month from 19th September to 19th October, when M.R.Ry. S. L. Narsimha Rao Pantulu Garu, Head-quarters Deputy Collector, had the charge.

In the Balligudá division, Mr. C. B. Cotterell was in charge till 5th May. Mr. J. C. Molony took charge on 9th May and continued till the end of the year.

In the Goomsur division, M.R.Ry. R. Govinda Rao Naidu Garu was the General Deputy Collector throughout the year except for one month, October 1903, when Mr. J. C. Molony, the Special Assistant Agent, Balligudá division, was in charge in addition to his duties.

4. *Tour.*—I made two tours during the year. The first which was in the Thumba and Ramagiri maliahs occupied 23 days from 25th to 29th November 1903 and from 5th December 1903 to 22nd December 1903, both days inclusive.

Mr. J. C. Molony joined me on the 7th December 1903 at Chelligodo. We went to Ramagiri and back to Chelligodo. We left Chelligodo for Ramagiri-Udayagiri, where I stopped three days. A bhet was held at this place. The Sub-Magistrate's office, sub-treasury, sub-jail and hospital were inspected. From Udayagiri we went to Khojiripodda and came back to Udayagiri. Leaving Udayagiri we went to Chendragiri *viâ* Chelligodo. At Chendragiri, a bhet was held. I inspected the forests and framed rules regarding their conservancy. The rules are at present under the consideration of the Board. Luhagudi was my last Agency camp. I inspected Taptapani ghat road and found it in good order.

My second tour began on 28th January 1904 and ended on 10th February 1904. It was curtailed, because I had to investigate and report on the proposal to transfer the Ganjám district to Bengal. Mr. J. C. Molony joined me at Neddiguda on the 28th January 1904. From Neddiguda we went to Chokkapad, where Assistant Superintendent of Police joined the camp. We halted three days at Chokkapad, during which an enquiry was held into the conduct of the Bissoyis of this khandam as they obstinately withheld labour for the repairs of roads in spite of the many warnings from the Deputy Tahsildar and the Special Assistant Agent under my orders. The Bissoyis of Chokkapad, Brahmanapad and Possara are chiefly to blame. One of the reasons given by the Bissoyis for this refusal is that since the khandam has to pay revenue assessment after 1875 the people should not be compelled to do Government work as in other taluks. I will not repeat the other reasons given by them for their refusal as the Special Assistant Agent has dealt with them fully. I believe the main reason is that the richer classes consider themselves ordinary ryots, though they pay a nominal assessment, and they do not see why they should help in the construction of a road as the ryots on the plains are not compelled to, except in the shape of land-cess, and a road which must be merely of earth, owing to the nature of the country, is of very little use to them. The poorer people will obey the orders of the patros and work for daily wages, but under the present system the patros must advance them the wages as no bills can be drawn until the work is nearly completed.

A road must be maintained in Chokkapad for the benefit of the inhabitants and also as a means of through communication between Gullery and Udayagiri taluk. In many places the road crosses a river, and constant repair is necessary, as it is often washed away by floods.

When the khandam is surveyed, I shall recommend an increase of assessment, and the road can then be repaired by gangs of labourers under the direct orders of the Deputy Tahsildar. It will then have to be determined whether the khandam should be transferred from the Agency to the plains, as it was formerly. I should think it advisable to do so, as the Forest Act must be introduced, and it is under contemplation to divide the Goomsur taluk into two taluks, Aska being one. The people are quite civilised enough to be treated in the ordinary way, and it would be an excellent opportunity to resume the inam lands granted to Bissoyis who have rendered no services for years.

From Chokkapad we proceeded to Tikkaballi, where we stayed three days. A small bhet was held here. From Tikkaballi we went to Koinjore for the "Holi" festival. From Koinjore we went to Kusadandi, where Mr. Molony and the Assistant Superintendent of Police left me. From Kusadandi I proceeded to Goomsur-Udayagiri, where I stopped four days. Here I inspected the sub-jail, hospital, sub-treasury and Sub-Magistrate's office. From Udayagiri I proceeded to Mojjaigada (in the plains) *viâ* Kalingiá. The Kalingiá which is in charge of the Public Works Department is or was by no means in good order. As it is the principal highway for carts, I think it should be improved.

Tours of the Assistant Agents.

5. The General Deputy Collector made a tour of eleven days and visited almost all the villages in his Agency. The Special Assistant Agent, Berhampur division, made a tour of eight days and visited the whole of his Agency. Two tours lasting twenty-seven days were made by the Special Assistant Agent, Chicacole division, and all the Bissoyis' forts in the division were visited.

6. Four tours in the Agency were made by the Special Assistant Agent, Balligudá division. He was on tour throughout the year except from 27th June to 10th August during the rains, a few days in January 1904 owing to illness and the periods during which he was on other duty in the plains. In June he was deputed to settle the boundary dispute between Bodagodo and Chinnakimedi estates; from the latter part of August till the end of September he was in charge of Chatrapur division and in October of Goomsur division.

Reports of the Assistant Agents.

7. *Report of the Special Assistant Agent, Balliguda division—Paragraph* 10 *of the Report.*—Nomination has already been submitted to Government and the orders of Government are awaited—*vide* this office letter, R.C. No. 79/Ag., dated 24th May 1904, and correspondence connected with it.

Paragraph 30 *of the Report.*—The subject is under correspondence with the Special Assistant Agent. The decision of the Special Assistant Agent will be submitted to Government for confirmation in due course.

Paragraph 36 *of the Report.*—This being a sub-patro, the appointment has been made by me.

Paragraph 43 *of the Report.*—The rest-shed at Hoddagam has been already sanctioned.

Paragraph 50 *of the Report.*—An hospital at Baminigam was for the first time proposed in 1895 in accordance with the orders of Government in G.O., No. 503, Judicial, dated 27th February 1894—*vide* paragraph 13 of Agent's Administration report for 1894–95. The Government having directed in G.O., No. 2107, Judicial, dated 11th October 1895, that the proposal should form the subject of a separate report, one was accordingly sent. The Government resolved that the question as to the establishment of a hospital at Baminigam should await the disposal of certain questions affecting the reorganization of the Medical department—*vide* G.O., No. 1606, Judicial, dated 7th October 1896. Ever since 1896 nothing seems to have transpired on the subject. Personally I think it would be rather a mistake to open a dispensary at Baminigam, a small village in the centre of the Agency where there are no Government offices. The hospital assistant would have little to do at certain times of the year, and would not be likely to remain long enough to learn Uriya or Khond and thus to be of real service to the people. He would be useful for the treatment of wounded persons, or in making *post-mortem* examinations, but I do not think the people would resort to the dispensary in cases of fever or ordinary diseases. There is no other village any where in the neighbourhood that I can suggest as a more suitable place. At present it is found difficult to keep a hospital assistant for one year, without interruptions, at any hospital, and the three hospitals are now at head-quarter stations, where the hospital assistant does not suffer from complete isolation.

Paragraph 79 *of the Report.*—The matter referred to in this paragraph has been brought to the notice of the Inspector of Training schools in this office Ref. No. 5/Ag., dated 3rd April 1904.

8. *The General Deputy Collector, Goomsur—Paragraph* 8 *of the Report.*—I do not agree with the remarks as to the establishment of a new police station at Gazilbadi. It would be difficult of access from Daringbadi and Udayagiri and the police are not wanted for any special purpose.

Paragraph 21 *of the Report.*—A third-class vaccinator may be entertained for the Suradá Agency. There would not be sufficient work for a first-class vaccinator in my opinion.

9. *Season and Rainfall.*—The season was on the whole fair. There were no epidemics. The rainfall was 62·16 inches against 51·75 of the previous year.

10. *Criminal and Civil Justice.*—There is decrease both in criminal and civil cases. The decrease in criminal cases is small and calls for no remark. The decrease in the latter is principally in the court of the Special Assistant Agent, Chicacole division. Last year a large batch of similar cases were filed and tried together though separately numbered.

There were 30 (including the two pending at the end of the year 1902–1903) criminal and 17 civil appeals. All the civil appeals were disposed of within the year. The criminal appeal pending in the court of the Special Assistant Agent, Balligudá, was disposed of on 2nd April 1904. The figures in statement V include thirteen cases which came before me as Agency Sessions Judge. Out of them three were transferred to the Agency Additional Sessions Judge. All the 13 cases were

disposed of during the year. Out of the 21 persons committed, 7 were acquitted and the rest were convicted. Out of them two cases with seven persons were transferred to the Additional Sessions Judge, Berhampur, and one case with one person was transferred to the Additional Sessions Judge, Chicacole. Out of the seven persons, two were acquitted and the rest were convicted by the former and the person concerned in the case before the Additional Sessions Judge, Chicacole, was acquitted.

One capital sentence was passed by me during the year and it was confirmed by the High Court and Government.

11. *Medical Aid.*—Statement No. VII shows the number of patients attending the three hospitals. The work of the hospitals is generally satifsactory.

In G.O., No. 116, Revenue, dated 31st January 1878, a waterman on Rs. 3–8–0 per mensem was sanctioned for the Balligudá division, Special Assistant Agent's office. The present incumbent in the post has been there for the last 14 years. He has been receiving all along only Rs. 3–8–0 though his duty is to travel with the Special Assistant Agent's office whenever that officer goes on tour. The man complains that the pay is inadequate. The Special Assistant Agent recommends an increase of Rs. 1–8–0 per mensem. This has my support. If the Government is pleased to sanction the increment, the usual proposition statement will be submitted through the Accountant-General.

12. *Vaccination.*—The total number vaccinated in the district was 16,841 against 17,322 of the preceding year, and the number of successful cases was 16,014. The percentage of successful cases is 95·26 against 93·1 of the previous year. The average cost of each successful case is As. 3–2 against As. 3–3 of last year, and the total cost of the contingencies and establishment was Rs. 3,244.

The Deputy Inspector of Vaccination S. Sunniah Naidu has retired during the year under report. A substitute has been recently sent from Nellore.

The establishment consists of one Deputy Inspector, four first-class vaccinators, five second-class vaccinators and four third-class vaccinators. The Deputy Inspector, who worked well for some years, has not quite maintained his good reputation for the period just before his retirement.

13. *Education.*—The number of Government salary-result schools is 78. Five new schools were opened at Belghar, Lankaghar, Mundighar, Srirampur and Ruttingia.

The number of aided and other schools was 79 against 66 of the previous year. The grants earned by Government schools were Rs. 1,301 and by aided schools Rs. 1,912. The amount of fees paid to masters in unaided primary schools is given as Rs. 47. I inspected schools at Ramagiri, Udayagiri, Chendragiri and five other places during my tour. The additional Hill School Superintendent sanctioned last year is reported to be working satisfactorily.

Mr. Molony has, with much discrimination, given his views on the important question of the education of the aboriginal tribes in his division, and I think his remarks deserve careful consideration. The schools were opened for the benefit of all classes of the population, but for many years it has been evident that the Uriyas have taken advantage of the means of acquiring knowledge, while the Khonds, Savaras and Panos have not developed any taste for learning. If a Khond's ambition is to remain in the hills and not to enter Government service, education cannot be artificially forced by giving him small scholarships or prizes; but if he can be induced to aspire to enter service, whether as a peon, constable, schoolmaster or clerk, the grant of scholarships of Rs. 6 or upwards is absolutely necessary.

Probably the essential part of any scheme for the improvement of education among these people is that the Special Assistant Agent and his subordinates should be thoroughly in sympathy with the people and should see that the Khonds or others who are first selected for training are suitable, and when they have passed the examination are provided at once with Government appointments.

The Uriya Patnaik has, I understand, the monopoly of all the appointments in schools in the Balligudá division and would be extremely jealous of any interference with his monopoly.

The Uriya Brahmin on the plains would discourage the Khond or Pano boy in the training or lower secondary school, and he appears to have already begun to do so in the Russellkonda sessional school, as he thinks these hill men pollute his school. So, if any higher education is provided for the hill tribes, it may be necessary to provide a lower secondary school in the Agency either at Balligudá or Goomsur-Udayagiri, instead of following the course advocated by Mr. Molony.

There is already a lower secondary school in the Parlákimedi Agency, at Gumma, where 67 boys are under instruction and Savara boys could be educated there or at Parlákimedi.

I do not suggest that Panos should be treated in the same manner as Khonds or Savaras, as from their natural intelligence and enterprise they are likely to reap the benefits intended for the others, and as they would use their advantages to exploit the Khonds, who are now too much under their influence.

A comparison of previous years' reports with the present will show that the number of Khonds, etc., in the small primary schools has increased, but they do not stay in the schools long enough to pass the primary standard. In 1894–95 there were 526 boys out of 2,356, and in the year under report there were 1,698 out of 3,858 in Government and aided schools, a satisfactory advance on paper.

As the organization of a lower secondary school in the Agency may take some time, I recommend the foundation of six scholarships of Rs. 6 per mensem tenable for two years at any lower secondary school, if any Khond boys who have passed the Primary examination are available, and if the headmaster certifies that they will be properly treated at his school.

14. *Agency Civil Works—Statement No. X.*—The total allotment sanctioned in G.O., No. 1366 W., dated 8th May 1903, communicated with G.O., No. 781, Judicial, dated 2nd June 1903, was Rs. 33,382. This amount was finally distributed among the various Divisional officers as follows:—

			Rs.
(1)	Special Assistant Agent,	Balligudá	26,319
(2)	Do.	Chicacole	5,783
(3)	Do.	Berhampur	1,280

From the grant of No. (1) a sum of Rs. 63 was surrendered—*vide* this office letter, Dis. No. 62-D./Ag., dated 8th February 1904. With the exception of Rs. 252, the whole was spent. In the Udayagiri division, the roads which I inspected were in excellent order reflecting much credit on the Deputy Tahsildar Venkatanarayana Naidu, and in the Ramagiri division the roads were being repaired at my inspection and were in fairly good order.

In the Berhampur Agency the track between Thumba and Jarada should be repaired gradually as funds permit.

15. *Sanitation.*—No expenditure under this head was incurred.

16. *Wild Animals.*—The number of animals killed and the amounts of reward paid were Rs. 55 and Rs. 569 against Rs. 46 and Rs. 543 of the previous year. The number of deaths attributed to wild animals was 114, of which 100 are attributed to tigers.

17. *Snake-bites.*—Two deaths by snake-bite were reported during the year.

18. *Elephants.*—A new elephant Chilka has been purchased during the year in place of Champakhalli for Rs. 2,400 from the Raja of Kallikóta and Atagada estates.

A sum of Rs. 6,581 was spent on account of maintenance charges of the elephants, whilst the receipts were Rs. 180.

19. *Boundary Disputes.*—There were no important boundary disputes during the year. The dispute between Jagadalpur and Belghar to settle, which Mr. Molony was appointed as Survey officer under Act IV of 1897, has been dealt with elsewhere.

20. *Public Peace.*—There have been no disturbances during the year.

21. *Hill Chiefs.*—(*a*) During the year under report the chief patro of Chokkapad was dismissed and his minor son Duryodhana Bissoyi was appointed in his place, Khestra Bissoyi having been put to act for him during his minority—*vide* G.O., No. 1314, Judicial, dated 10th September 1903.

The bad conduct of the Bissoyis of Chokkapad khandam in having refused to contribute labour to the repairs of the roads have been fully dealt with elsewhere.

(*b*) The acting Bissoyi of Lavanyakota having died, the nomination of Krishna Bissoyi as his substitute was approved by Government in its order No. 921, Judicial, dated 30th June 1903.

(*c*) The Special Assistant Agent, Chicacole division, brings to notice that at the settlement of the Koipuram muttah by Mr. MacCartie the village of Ballibodoro was omitted and requests that the settlement made by him which is given in the subjoined form may be confirmed. The village of Ballibodoro lies close to Nuvagam Jagamadhapuram.

The village consists of twenty houses and has to pay Rs. 1-8-0 per house to the Bissoyi (half of which goes to peshinias) and three dallies of pumpkins and redgram. The Special Assistant Agent settles the mamul and recommends a patta to Rungu Rungu-Karji. I recommend that the settlement made by him may be approved :—

Name of the village.	Money.	Paddy.	Rice.	Redgram.	Chillies.	Salt.	Onions.	Peshinias. Rice.	Peshinias. Honey.	Peshinias. Junnugulu.	Barikis, etc.	Dhallies.	Unpaid labour.	Miscellaneous.	Remarks.
Ballibodoro ..	Rs. A. P. 1 8 0 per house (half to peshinias.)	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Three pumpkins and redgram (half to peshinias).	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Rungu Rungu-Karji—No complaints.

(*d*) The Jalantra maliahs continued under attachment—*vide* statement A.

22. *State Prisoners.*—State prisoner Raghunatha Patro has been under surveillance at Russellkonda throughout the year. His conduct has been satisfactory.

23. *Forests.*—The draft rules for the preservation of forests in Chendragiri muttah are at present under the consideration of the Board. The draft rules with regard to Komankhole forests also have been framed and submitted to the Board. They are under its consideration.

24. *Toll-gates.*—The gates at Kalingiyá and Sankarakhole in Balligudá division were sold for Rs. 2,405 and Rs. 420, respectively, for 1904–1905 against Rs. 2,200 and Rs. 330, respectively, for 1903–1904. There is an increase and this is due to keen competition among the bidders who were numerous.

25. *Markets.*—Tikkaballi market was rented for Rs. 98. No fees are levied on other markets.

26. *Conduct of the Police.*—The conduct of the police was on the whole satisfactory. Harihar Singh, Inspector of Mohana division, was accused of extortion and placed under suspension ; a departmental enquiry into his conduct being held. He has been restored to his former position.

Three constables were accused before the Special Assistant Agent, Balligudá division, of extortion, but the charges were found to be untrue.

The police at Ramagiri had a dispute with the Sub-Magistrate, but there was no evidence that they instigated a complaint against him.

27. *Examination of Sub-treasuries.*—The maliah sub-treasuries at Goomsur-Udayagiri and Ramagiri-Udayagiri were inspected by me and the accounts were found correct.

28. *General Remarks.*—The Inspector-General of Police has agreed to the transfer of the police rest-sheds to this department, and they will be henceforward maintained from the Agency allotment.

The Abkári revenue diminished during the year, and many shops had to be resold. It was 24,852 against 26,832 in the previous year. The sondis or liquor-sellers who invade the country having once established a footing at a shop, think they prevent competition by agreeing not to bid against other shopkeepers. They are successful to a certain extent as competitors from the plains cannot be obtained.

29. *Taluk Officers.*—The conduct of the three Deputy Tahsildars continued to be satisfactory, and I again have to commend the specially good services of the Deputy Tahsildar of Goomsur-Udayagiri.

No. V.—Statement of Criminal Justice for the Ganjám Agency for the year 1903–1904.

Name of Court.	Trials or inquiries.	Persons.									Appeals.								
		Cases.									Persons.								
		Pending on 31st March 1903.	Received during the year.	Received by commitment.	Total.	Convicted.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1904.	Pending on 31st March 1903.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1904.	Pending on 31st March 1903.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1904.
1		2	3	4	5	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Total (for the district) of the year 1903–1904.		5	212	13	230	12	216	228		2	* 5	47	49	48	+ 1	2	47	49	48	+ 1
Total of 1902–1903		36	191	10	237	11	221	232		5	69	33	34	32	2	1	33	34	32	2

* The difference of two is due to the fact that number of persons was raised according to the orders of the High Court on the quarterly returns. One case with five persons committed by Surada Sub-Magistrate at the close of 1902–1903 was tried in April sessions. Hence difference between the figures in columns 4 and 6 and 12 and 15.

† Since Disposed of on 2nd April 1904.

No. VI.—Statement of Civil Justice of the Ganjám Agency for the year 1903–1904.

Name of Court.	Original suits.							
	Pending on 31st March 1903.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other Courts.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1904.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total (for the district) 1903–1904	23	91	1	115	101	1	102	13
Total for 1902–1903	16	140	2	158	132	3	135	23

Name of Court.	Appeal suits.							
	Pending on 31st March 1903.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other Courts.	Total disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1904.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total (for the district) 1903–1904	..	17	..	17	17	..	17	..
Total for 1902–1903	..	10	..	10	10	..	10	..

No. VII.—Statement showing the Work of the Agency Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year 1903–1904.

Number.	Name of institution.	Number of patients treated in 1903–1904.		Remarks.
		In.	Out.	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Special Assistant Agent, Berhampur division	..	..	
2	Do. Chicacole division	..	..	In-door patients. Out-door patients.
3	Do. Balliguda division	..	..	
	Government Civil Hospital, Goomsur-Udayagiri ..	56	3,312	Last year 54 .. 3,661
	Agency Hospital, Ramagiri-Udayagiri	114	6,590	Do. 122 .. 7,000
	Do. Balliguda	154	3,242	Do. 158 .. 3,048

No. IX.—Statement showing the Statistics of the Agency Schools during the year 1903-1904.

Name of taluk or division.	Number and class of schools.	Teachers employed and their salaries.			Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1904.			Average daily attendance.			Number of pupils belonging aboriginal races on 31st March 1904.		Number of schools inspected.		Number of pupils examined for grant.	Number of pupils qualified for grants.	Receipts.		Remarks.
		Number.		Amount of salary per annum.									By officers of the Educational Department.	By Agency officers.			Results grants.	Fees.	
		Trained.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Government and Salary-result Schools.				Rs. A. P.													Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Balliguda, Chicacole and Goomsur divisions—																			
Lower Secondary schools.	1	4	4	1,286 13 10	67	13	80	61	10	71	5	..	1	1	54	34	..	..	
Upper and Lower Primary schools	77	108	111	12,334 3 8	2,728	80	2,808	2,198	51	2,249	1,036	3	77	60	1,926	1,247	1,301 2 0	5 0 0	
Total, Government schools.	78	112	115	13,621 1 6	2,795	93	2,888	2,259	61	2,320	1,041	3	78	61	1,980	1,281	1,301 2 0	5 0 0	
Result Schools, Aided.																			
Balliguda and Chicacole divisions—	51	28	55	..	928	42	970	731	32	763	657	6	51	..	607	369	1,912 1 0	31 8 0	
Result Schools Unaided.																			
Balliguda, Chicacole and Goomsur divisions— ..	28	9	35	..	632	7	639	508	6	514	468	3	25	..	57	33	..	10 4 0	
Grand Total of Government Aided and Unaided schools	157	149	205	13,621 1 6	4,355	142	4,497	3,498	99	3,597	2,166	12	154	61	2,644	1,683	3,213 3 0	46 12 0	

No. X.—Statement showing the Progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency Tracts of Ganjám during the year 1903–1904.

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure		Remarks on progress.
				From commencement of the work to the close of the preceding year for new works.	In the year under report.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	I.—New Works.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	(*a*) *Buildings.*					
Special Assistant Agent's division, Balliguda.	1. Construction of a clerk's shed at Sankarankhole	250 0 0	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	
	Total Buildings ..	250 0 0	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	
	(*b*) *Communications.*					
Special Assistant Agent's division, Chicacole.	1. Road from Mahendratanaya river at Burajangi, to Rayagada road, metalling, gravelling and earthwork.	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	
	2. Construction of a masonry work on road from Vadasingi to Narayanapuram.	600 0 0	917 0 0	..	917 0 0	Rs. 317 transferred from construction of masonry works on road from Narayanapuram to meet the Jirangi ghât road.
	3. Construction of masonry works on road from Narayanapuram to meet the Jirangi ghât road.	500 0 0	311 0 0	..	311 0 0	Rs. 317 transferred to No. 2 + Rs. 128 transferred from putting mile stones and furlong stones on metalled roads.
Special Assistant Agent's division, Balliguda.	Metelling 6 miles of Kalipana road	3,000 0 0	2,937 0 0	11,757 0 0	2,937 0 0	Rs. 63 surrendered.
	Total, Communications ..	5,100 0 0	5,165 0 0	11,757 0 0	5,165 0 0	
	Total, New Works ..	5,350 0 0	5,415 0 0	11,757 0 0	5,415 0 0	
	II.—Repairs.					
	(*a*) *Buildings.*					
Special Assistant Agent's division, Berhampur.	1. Repairs to rest-shed at Sabakota	300 0 0	350 0 0	..	350 0 0	Rs. 50 transferred from repairs to bridle-path.
Special Assistant Agent's division, Balliguda.	1. Rest-houses in Chinnakimedi, Peddakimedi, and Badagada Maliahs.	1,000 0 0	1,040 0 0	..	1,040 0 0	Rs. 40 transferred from clerk's shed at Korada.
	2. Repairs to market-sheds in (G) and (R) Udayagiri taluks.	286 0 0	286 0 0	..	286 0 0	
	3. Repairs to Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry and Sub-jail at (R) Udayagiri.	250 0 0	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	Rs. 50 transferred for sinking wells at Kerdango and Pinpani.

No. X.—Statement showing the Progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency Tracts of Ganjám during the year 1903–1904—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure: From commencement of the work to the close of the preceding year for new works.	Expenditure: In the year under report.	Remarks on progress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	II.—Repairs—*cont.*					
	(*a*) *Buildings*—cont.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Special Assistant Agent's division, Balliguda—*cont.*	4. Repairs to Special Assistant Agent's bungalow at Balliguda.	350 0 0	320 0 0	..	320 0 0	Rs. 30 transferred to rest-house at Ruttingia.
	5. Repairs to Special Assistant Agent's bungalow at Russellkonda.	400 0 0	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	
	Total, Buildings ..	2,586 0 0	2,596 0 0	..	2,596 0 0	
	(*b*) *Communications.*					
Special Assistant Agent's division, Berhampur.	Repairs to bridle-path on Jalantra and Mandasa Maliahs from Saba to Tumba Rajabasa, Mahendram and Ondonda.	600 0 0	* 536 10 8	..	† 536 10 8	* Rs. 50 transferred to repairs to rest-shed at Sabakota and Rs. 13-5-4 lapsed to Government. † Out of this amount Rs. 150 was not spent and the Deputy Tahsildar was ordered to credit the same into the Treasury.
Special Assistant Agent's division, Chicacole.	1 Repairing road from Kimedi to Kinchilingi, 9 miles at Rs. 30 per mile.	270 0 0	270 0 0	..	270 0 0	
	2. Repairing road from Mahendratanaya river at Burajangi to Rayagada, 6 miles at Rs. 100 per mile.	600 0 0	600 0 0	..	600 0 0	
	3. Repairing road from Gyba to Addubungi 2¾ miles at Rs. 32-11-8 per mile.	290 0 0	290 0 0	..	290 0 0	Includes Rs. 200 for repairs to a tunnel.
Special Assistant Agent's division, Balliguda.	1. Repairs to main military road in Peddakimedi Maliahs.	704 0 0	704 0 0	..	704 0 0	
	2. Repairs to Chelligodo-Jagadapalli road by Puipani ghât.	400 0 0	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	
	3. Repairs to Udayagiri-Porimolo road	252 0 0	252 0 0	..	252 0 0	
	4. Repairs to Taptapani ghât road	325 0 0	325 0 0	..	325 0 0	
	5. Special repairs to ghâts on the main military road.	600 0 0	408 0 0	..	408 0 0	Rs. 35 transferred to tools and plant. Rs. 157 transferred to repairs to Chelligodo bridge.
	6. Repairs to Kotghur road	740 0 0	740 0 0	..	740 0 0	
	7. Do. Mohangiri road	522 0 0	522 0 0	..	522 0 0	
	8. Do. Linipada road	300 0 0	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	

No. X.—Statement showing the Progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency Tracts of Ganjám during the year 1903–1904—*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure: From commencement of the work to the close of the preceding year for new works.	Expenditure: In the year under report.	Remarks on progress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	II.—Repairs—*cont.*					
	(*b*) *Communications*—cont.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Special Assistant Agent's division, Balliguda—*cont.*	9. Repairs to Chokkapad road	432 0 0	432 0 0	..	332 0 0	Rs. 100 lapsed to Government.
	10. Repairs to Kalipano road from Udayagiri to Kalingia.	500 0 0	350 0 0	..	350 0 0	Rs. 150 transferred to the sinking of wells at Kerdongo and Porimolo.
	11. Repairs to Agency portion of Kalingai ghât ..	400 0 0	320 0 0	..	320 0 0	Rs. 80 transferred to Koinjore-Tikkaball bridle-path.
	12. Repairs to main military road in Balliguda and Ramagiri taluks.	2,231 0 0	2,231 0 0	..	2,231 0 0	
	13. Repairs to Kalipano road	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	..	2,000 0 0	
	14. Sarangodo road	1,260 0 0	2,160 0 0	..	2,160 0 0	Rs. 900 transferred from Boad road.
	15. Repairs to Boad road	1,800 0 0	900 0 0	..	900 0 0	Rs. 900 transferred to Sarangodo road.
	Total, Communications ..	14,226 0 0	13,740 10 8	..	13,640 10 8	
	Total, Repairs ..	16,812 0 0	16,336 10 8	..	16,236 10 8	
	Total of works costing of Rs. 250 and upwards ..	22,162 0 0	21,751 10 8	..	21,651 10 8	

Works costing less than Rs. 250 each.

	I.—New Works.					
	(*a*) *Buildings.*					
Special Assistant Agent's division, Balliguda.	....	320 0 0	480 0 0	..	480 0 0	
	Total, Buildings ..	320 0 0	480 0 0	..	430 0 0	

No. X.—Statement showing the Progress of New Works and Repairs costing less than Rs. 250 each in the Agency Tracts of Ganjám during the year 1903–1904–*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From commencement of the work to the close of the preceding year for new works.	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	I.—New Works—*cont.*					
	(*b*) *Communications.*	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Special Assistant Agent's division, Balliguda.	....	..	80 0 0	..	80 0 0	
	Total, Communications ..	..	80 0 0	..	80 0 0	
	II.—Repairs.					
	(*a*) *Buildings.*					
Special Assistant Agent's division, Berhampur.	....	150 0 0	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	
Special Assistant Agent's division, Chicacole.	....	608 0 0	608 0 0	..	558 0 0	Rs. 50 lapsed to Government.
Special Assistant Agent's division, Balliguda.	....	1,708 0 0	1,658 0 0	..	1,658 0 0	Rs 50 transferred to rest-shed at Ruttingia.
	Total, Buildings ..	2,466 0 0	2,416 0 0	..	2,366 0 0	
	(*b*) *Communications.*					
Special Assistant Agent's division, Chicacole.	....	965 0 0	837 0 0	..	837 0 0	Rs. 128 transferred to masonry works on the road from Narayanapuram to meet Jirangi ghat road.
Special Assistant Agent's division, Balliguda.	....	3,026 0 0	3,118 0 0	..	3,118 0 0	Rs. 100 transferred to Ruttingia rest-shed. Rs. 35 transferred from petty establishment and Rs. 157 from special repairs to ghâts on the main military road.
	Total, Communications ..	3,991 0 0	3,955 0 0	..	3,955 0 0	
	Total of Works costing less than Rs. 250 each ..	6,777 0 0	6,931 0 0	..	6,881 0 0	

No. X.—Statement showing the Progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Agency Tracts of Ganjám during the year 1903–1904–*cont.*

Name of taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From commencement of the work to the close of the preceding year for new works.	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	III.—Tools and Plant.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Special Assistant Agent's division, Chicacole.	....	50 0 0	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	
Special Assistant Agent's division, Balliguda.	....	400 0 0	435 0 0	..	435 0 0	Rs. 35 transferred from special repairs to ghâts on main military road.
	Total, Tools and Plant ..	450 0 0	485 0 0	..	485 0 0	
	IV.—Petty Establishment.					
Special Assistant Agent's division, Berhampur.	....	230 0 0	* 138 0 0	..	† 124 2 9	† Rs. 13-13-3 lapsed to Government. * Rs. 70 lapsed. Rs. 22 transferred to water-supply. Rs. 4-7-4 lapsed to Government.
Special Assistant Agent's division, Chicacole.	....	900 0 0	900 0 0	..	895 8 8	
Special Assistant Agent's division, Balliguda.	....	2,863 0 0	2,808 0 0	..	2,808 0 0	Rs. 35 transferred to Chelligoda bridge. Rs. 20 to Ruttingin rest-shed.
	Total, Petty establishment ..	3,993 0 0	3,846 0 0	..	3,827 11 5	
	V.—Water-supply.					
Special Assistant Agent's division, Berhampur.	....	..	22 0 0	..	22 0 0	Transferred from petty establishment.
Special Assistant Agent's division, Balliguda.	....	..	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	Rs. 50 transferred from sub-magistrate's office and sub-jail at (R) Udayagiri and Rs. 150 transferred from Kalipano road from Udayagiri to Kalingia.
	Total, Water-supply ..	..	222 0 0	..	222 0 0	
	Grand Total ..	33,382 0 0	33,249 0 0	..	33,067 6 1	

				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Original allotment as per G.O., No. 986, Financial, dated 24th November 1902							33,382	0	0
Deduct amount surrendered							63	0	0
							33,319	0	0
Expenditure.									
(1) Special Assistant Agent's division, Berhampur—									
II. Repairs—									
(*a*) Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	0	0
(*b*) Communications	..	..	..	..	..	..	536	10	8
IV. Petty establishment	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	2	9
V. Water-supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	0	0
							1,182	13	5
Special Assistant Agent's division, Chicacole—									
I. New works—									
(*b*) Communications	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,228	0	0
II. Repairs—									
(*a*) Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	558	0	0
(*b*) Communications	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,997	0	0
III. Tools and plant	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	0	0
IV. Petty establishment	..	..	..	..	..	..	895	8	8
							5,728	8	8
(3) Special Assistant Agent's division, Balliguda—									
I. New works—									
(*a*) Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	730	0	0
(*b*) Communications	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,017	0	0
							3,747	0	0
II. Repairs—									
(*a*) Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,904	0	0
(*b*) Communications	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,062	0	0
							18,966	0	0
III. Tools and plant	..	..	..	..	..	..	435	0	0
IV. Petty establishment	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,808	0	0
V. Water-supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	0	0
							3,443	0	0
Total expenditure				..			33,067	6	1
Amount that lapsed to Government				..			251	9	11
Total				..			33,319	0	0

ABSTRACT.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I. New works—						
(*a*) Buildings—						
Works costing Rs. 250 and upwards ..	250	0	0			
Do. less than Rs. 250 each ..	480	0	0			
(*b*) Communications—				730	0	0
Works costing Rs. 250 and upwards ..	5,165	0	0			
Do. less than Rs. 250 each ..	80	0	0			
II. Repairs—				5,245	0	0
(*a*) Buildings—						
Works costing Rs. 250 and upwards ..	2,596	0	0			
Do. less than Rs. 250 each ..	2,366	0	0			
(*b*) Communications—				4,962	0	0
Works costing Rs. 250 and upwards ..	13,640	10	8			
Do. less than Rs. 250 each ..	3,955	0	0			
				17,595	10	8
III. Tools and plant				485	0	0
IV. Petty establishment				3,827	11	5
V. Water-supply				222	0	0
Total expenditure ..				33,067	6	1

* *Vide* this office letter Dis. No. 628-D.A., dated 8th February 1904, to the Chief Secretary, Financial Department.

Appendix A.

Statement showing Receipts and Charges under Personal Deposits of Jalantra Maliahs during 1903–1904.

Particulars.	Receipts.			Particulars.	Charges.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Balance at the end of 1902–1903 ..	4,304	12	9	Salaries of Forest establishment ..	363	4	0
				Cost of stationery and printing ..	24	4	6
Forest collections	1,296	1	5	Contingencies	8	14	0
Sale-proceeds of Forest wood	1	1	3	Miscellaneous	6	8	0
Kattubadi shown under the Land Revenue in the Treasury account.	70	0	0	Total ..	402	14	6
Miscellaneous	318	4	0				
Deposit amount of Permit-issuing gumastah confiscated .. 50 0 0							
Lease amount of myrabolams 267 8 0							
Fines imposed on Forest guards for neglect of duty 0 12 0							
Total ..	1,685	6	8	*Add* closing balance ..	5,587	4	11
Grand Total ..	5,990	3	5	Grand Total ..	5,990	3	5

From J. C. MOLONY, Esq., I.C.S., Special Assistant Agent, Balliguda division, to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjám, dated Russellkonda, 28th April 1904, D. Dis. No. 264-Ag.

I have the honour to submit herewith my report on the administration of the Balliguda division for the year 1903–1904.

From April 1st, 1903, till May 5th the division was in charge of Mr. C. B. Cotterell, and from the latter date until May 9th, Mr. H. H. Burkitt held charge. I took over charge at Berhampur from the last-mentioned officer on May 9th and remained in charge for the remainder of the official year.

2. *Touring.*—I arrived in Russellkonda on May 14th and on May 19th started my first Maliah tour. Proceeding *vid* Galleri I reached Chokkapad village and there and at other camps held the jamabandi of the Chokkapad khandam.

3. I have on subsequent tours visited the Chokkapad country. As the people of this small khandam give more trouble than the remaining population of the Agency, I may here offer some remarks on Chokkapad in the light of the knowledge gained in my various visits to that part of the country.

4. It is unnecessary to enter into details as to how some 40 years ago a light assessment was imposed on the people of Chokkapad. It is sufficient to say that the nominal rate of assessment paid is As. 6 for dry and As. 12 per acre for wet land. So roughly however was the taxable area estimated that nothing like these rates are paid in reality. A man for example complained to me gravely of the difficulty he found in paying the Government assessment. He was paying Rs. 2 per annum and he himself estimated his holding at 100 acres, *i.e.*, he paid a little over three pice per acre.

5. I may further observe that Chokkapad has no liability to any zamindar. Although the inhabitants of other parts of the Maliahs pay, in the shape of a lump sum paid by the several Patros, sist to the zamindars of Bodogodo, Pedda Kimedi, Chinnakimedi, etc., they never raise the smallest objection to carrying out Government works, for which they are paid at the same rate as the Chokkapad people, and which works are really for their own benefit. However purely nominal as the assessment is it serves as a grievance, and for years the people of Chokkapad have steadily refused to execute the mamul repairs to the roads or to perform any other species of Government work save under compulsion. They further state that many years ago Mr. Pinhey, the then Special Assistant Agent, gave them a verbal order to the effect that they need not do such work. The truth of the statement may very well be

This is a mistake. The Zamindar of Chinnakimedi has no claims to any part of the Agency.

(Intld.) J.G.D.P.
Agent.

doubted, but even if such an order was given it was altogether without authority and *ultra vires*. For a long while the road work of the khandam was carried out with difficulty: partly by the Chokkapad people working under protest: partly by the help of people from other muthas (on whom thus a double share of vetti work was imposed). This year fuel was added to fire. With a view to checking in some small degree the insensate destruction of the agency forests, Government finally approved a scheme for reserving two blocks of forest at Kuppati and Norigocha in the neighbourhood of Neddiguda and Galleri. True this is no immediate concern of the people of Chokkapad: still as a grievance it served its turn and the Bissoyis of Brahmanapad, Chokkapad and Possora flatly refused to execute any Government work whatsoever and warned their people against obeying the orders of the Deputy Tahsildar, Special Assistant Agent or Agent.

6. When the Agent came to Chokkapad on 29th January 1904, these Bissoyis met him and reiterated their refusal to obey his orders. The Bissoyi of Brahmanapad was suspended for two years and the Bissoyi of Chokkapad for one year. The Bissoyi of Possora went further and issued orders that none of his people were to work as saman coolies for the Agent: this Bissoyi was summoned to Tikkaballi and suspended for two years.

7. If the affair was not so ludicrous it would be somewhat seriously important. The ringleader is Trilochana Bissoyi of Brahmanapad. He is quite convinced that he can render Government impossible in Chokkapad absurd as it may seem. The Bissoyi of Chokkapad now suspended is but a boy who was appointed this year in place of Bhagavan Bissoyi who was dismissed on being convicted of receiving stolen property —a humble business for a would be revolutionist. It is a further humourous circumstance that Bhagavan owed his conviction chiefly to the untiring though secret work of Trilochana Bissoyi in supplying information to the Police. Trilochana hoped to obtain the Bissoyiship and lands of Chokkapad himself and his loyalty to his fellow "revolutionary" was not able to withstand the temptation to make a profit out of his downfall. But the appointment remained in the family of Bhagavan Bissoyi, and under these circumstances the nominal loss of the post did not much matter.

8. The Bissoyi of Possora is perhaps the best of the suspended three: one cannot but admire the half-naked head of a few Khond villages who gravely takes steps to drive the Agent to the Governor out of the district.

9. The Bissoyi of Chahali at first threw in his lot with the other three. But recognising the fatuous absurdity of the situation, he ceased from troubling and got his road work done.

10. Successors to the Bissoyis of Brahmanapad and Possora have been appointed and a man for the Chokkapad post will shortly be nominated. These men have undertaken to get the road works done.

11. It is however quite possible that the ex-Bissoyis may induce the people to refuse obedience to these new men. It is absolutely certain that they will make the attempt. The people, the most perverse in the maliahs, will quite possibly side with their old leaders imagining that by so doing they will ultimately succeed in avoiding work on the roads—and work of any sort is a thing the Chokkapad people hate—and gain unrestricted freedom for the distruction of the forests. The question as to whether the ruling power on Chokkapad is to be the Government of Madras or a few ignorant village heads, these Chokkapad people have now argued for some 20 years. I submit that it is quite time that they were helped to a decision and the incident closed. The following means of bringing them to their senses may be suggested:—

(1) If the refusal to carry out the Government works is continued in 1904–1905 retransfer Chokkapad to the ordinary jurisdiction of the Collector, *i.e.*, annex it to Goomsur, *measure the assessable acreage and assess it at normal rates*. The roads can then be attended to in the same way as the roads on the plains, *i.e.*, by the Local Fund department. The objection to this is that the measuring of the lands, entertainment of a proper village revenue staff, etc., would involve an expenditure of time and money disproportionate to the result aimed at or attained.

The survey of the cultivable portion of Chokkapad will be undertaken next year by the Survey Department.

(Intld.) J.G D.P.
Agent.

(2) Remove Trilochana Bissoyi, Bhagavan Bessoyi and the ex-Bissoyi of Possora from the Agency, and let them console Raghunath Patro in his political retirement at Russellkonda. If this is not instantly effective, a few men from among the *people* might be deported.

12. Deportation is not a new feature in the history of the Agency; it has always been successful, and in this case the Chokkapad khandum could well afford to buy peace at the cost of losing at most a dozen of its most undesirable inhabitants.

13. I have dealt thus at length with Chokkapad, because in my humble opinion it is quite time that the inhabitants learned that the orders of Government are not merely waste paper.

14. On this tour I visited Tikkaballi, Udayagiri, where I inspected the Taluk office, and Kalingia, returning to Russellkonda on 31st May.

15. On 4th June I started from Russellkonda in order to settle a boundary dispute between the Bodogodo and Chinnakimedi estates. Although the disputed boundary lay for the most part along the mountains, yet owing to the nature of ground I was forced to pitch my tents on the plains at the foot of the hills, going to and returning from my work each morning and evening. The time therefore spent on this business does not count, strictly speaking, towards the duration of the Agency tours. I decided the boundary dispute, but the parties appealed against my decision and the result of the appeal has not been communicated to me.

16. I returned to Russellkonda on 27th June and as is customary remained in head-quarters during the rainy season.

17. On 11th August I again started for the Agency and reached Kalingia. There I remained till 18th August when I received a telegram ordering me to go to Chatrapur to take charge of the head-quarters division. I held charge of the division until the end of September and reaching Russellkonda in the beginning of October I was in charge of the Goomsur division until the commencement of November.

18. Immediately on handing over charge of the Goomsur division, I started for the Agency, reaching Kalingia on 4th November. From here I marched *vid* Goomsur-Udayagiri, Raikya, Simonbadi, etc., to Balliguda, inspecting the road works and examining schools along the way. At Ruttingia where I camped in the Deputy Tahsildar's tent a substantial bungalow with whitewashed walls and chunamed floor has now been built.

19. From Balliguda I returned to Simonbadi and thence marched along the main military road to Cheligodo in Ramagiri taluk where I met the Agent. With the Agent I marched to Ramagiri, Ramagiri-Udayagiri where the Tahsildar's office was inspected, Khojiripada, etc., returning to Mohona, and from thence going to Govindapur and Luhagudi. From the last-named place the Agent and I quitted the Agency, descending to Pudamari by the Taptapani ghât (an excellently kept road) and reaching the plains on 23rd December. Bhêts had been held by the Agent at Ramagiri-Udayagiri and Chandragiri.

20. Nothing arose to call for special remarks in this tour, road works were being pursued all along the line in the usual fashion. I may remark here that several complaints were made to the Agent on tour by the Khonds regarding the method of payment for their work. These people have been accustomed to receive advances before commencing work and the discontinuance of this practice under the lately-introduced system of Public Works Accounts means a considerable hardship to these hill people. Further more the movements of the Tahsildars are restricted owing to the necessity for remaining at head-quarters in order to cash cheques according as they come in, and Patros who have to attend—at a distance from their muthas to grant receipts, complain of the inconvenience to which they are put. The matter was alluded to in last year's report, the Agent observing that he was unable to see any advantages in the new system to counterbalance its many manifest disadvantages in these hill tracts.

21. On this, as on all other tours, I examined all the schools that I passed en route, except in a few cases wherein I was prevented from doing so by fever.

22. I accompanied the Agent to Chatrapur for an examination and from thence returned to Russellkonda.

23. Owing to an attack of fever I was unable to start my next tour until 12th January on which date I marched to Kalingia. From there, I made a complete circuit of the Goomsur-Udayagiri taluk visiting Udayagiri, Kusadandi, Koinjore, Limpada and Tikkaballi. From Tikkaballi I marched to Neddiguda *viâ* Chokapad intending to join the Agent in his inspection of the Kuppati and Narigocha reserves. Fever, however, prevented me even from doing any out-door work, and after the Agent had finished his inspection I returned with him to Chokkapad. Of the occurrences there I have already given an account.

24. At Chokkapad we were joined by the Assistant Superintendent of Police and proceeded to Tikkaballi where a bhêt was held. From there we went to Koinjore for the "Holi" festival which drew together an enormous crowd of people. The only incident that occurred was an accidental fire in some of the out-houses of the Koinjore bungalow which was quickly extinguished. From Koinjore we came to Kusadandi and here separated; the Agent returning to the plains, while the Assistant Superintendent of Police and I marched to Balliguda *viâ* Sorangodo and Kurtili.

25. At Balliguda I remained until 22nd February, selling there on that date the arrack shops of the Balliguda and Goomsur-Udayagiri taluks which realized good prices. The regulation of the drink traffic by the opening of these licensed shops is doubtless for the best, but unfortunately drink is the great curse of the aboriginal people of the Agency.

26. I may mention that at Balliguda, the Reserve Police have this year taken up with great enthusiasm the game of cricket.

27. At Balliguda the Assistant Superintendent of Police and I parted: I proceeded *viâ* Barakhoma, Pokhiribund and Mohangiri Ghât to inspect the forests at Khomonkhole (or Mutaballi), in which it was reported, the Patro had last year carried on an illicit timber trade. The Patro was ill at the time and has since died, but I interviewed his son and with him inspected the forests. As I made a long report on the matter separately, it is needless to go into the matter at length. I may merely say that, in my opinion, it would be impossible to export timber at a profit from the forest in question.

28. From Mutaballi I returned to Balliguda which I reached on 1st March and on 3rd March I started for a tour in the Kutiya country Following the road to Kurtumghur, I here struck off through the jungle to the heart of the Kutiya plateau and reached Mundighur, Jhiripani, Lankaghur and such rarely visited places. From Belghur, I pushed on to the frontier of the Ganjám Maliahs in order to settle a boundary dispute between the Patros of Belghur in Ganjám and Jagadalpur in Vizagapatam. Returning to Belghur, I visited Tumribund, Kotghur and Durgapanga (the last a tiny jungle village with no bungalow) and the last day of the official year found me at Subarnagiri.

29. *Boundaries*.—This last tour was largely occupied with the hearing of and deciding boundary disputes. The Patros of Mandighur and Kurtinughur were at logger-heads over the right to the possession of a piece of jungle on their respective frontiers. The matter was enquired into by the Tahsildar, but being on the spot, I heard all that both parties had to say. Reliable evidence there, of course, was none, but the Tahsildar decided the question on the basis of present enjoyment and on the natural lie of the country. The parties expressed themselves satisfied, and I confirmed the Tahsildar's decision. As a matter of course an attempt was made to reopen the questions, but I declined to countenance it, referring the parties to the Agent if they wished to go further with the matter.

30. The dispute between the Patro of Belghur and Jagadalpur was more important and was decided by me under the Boundaries Act in favour of Belghur. Should my decision be confirmed, I should strongly advise the demarcation with masonry cairns of the boundary at the points I have specified in my report in order to prevent further disturbance.

31. *Hill Chiefs*.—Many of the Patros of these Kutiya Maliahs are thoroughly unsatisfactory. At Sarangodo, I tried a case of robbery in which the Patro of Lunkaghur appeared as a witness. He professed merely to have made a report of the crime to the police when it was reported to him, but from the evidence at the trial and from subsequent enquiries which I made, I have not the faintest doubt that the whole case was concocted by him with the object of extorting money from the accused, a man of some property. I warned him but fear that mere warnings will be of little use.

32. I tried and convicted two of the assistants and familiar friends of the Patro of Jhiripani on a charge of extortion. This Patro was himself tried for extortion last year. As the case is, I understand, under appeal at the present moment, I forbear to comment on it.

33. In flat disobedience to the Agent's orders, the Patro of Tumribund has again been interfering with the mamuls of the Beharadolayi of Subarnagiri, in the hope of extorting a sum of money from the last-named man. I warned him to desist, informing him that I was making a recommendation to the Agent to remove him from his post on the next complaint.

34. With the Chokapad headmen, I have already dealt. In what was known as the Dharma Muni poisoning case, the Patro of Mahendragodo was suspected of hushing up evidence. He is a young man and a fool at that, and was refused a sadi at the Agent's bhet in December.

35. A three-cornered fight took place in August between the Deputy Tahsildar of R. Udayagiri, the Patro of R. Udayagiri and the police of that station. The matter was primarily a police one and was enquired into by Mr. J. Moore, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who informed me that all the parties accused each other of bribery and extortion, and all lied to such a degree that it was impossible to decide who was to blame. Apart from this, there is little doubt that the Patro of R. Udayagiri is inclined to be extortionate in his dealings with his people.

36. The Patro of Mutaballi died. I have recommended his son as his successor.

37. *Forests*.—Blocks at Kuppali and Norigocha were reserved, for the working of which an establishment consisting of an Inspector and three peons has been sanctioned.

38. During his tour in December the Agent went into the question of reserving some forest near Chandragiri.

39. To the forests at Mutaballi and Khomonkhole I have already alluded; and have separately reported thereon in detail.

40. *Public Works*.—Rs. 26,319 was the amount sanctioned for the Agency, out of which Rs. 26,156 were spent.

41. Clerks' sheds were constructed at Ramagiri and R. Udayagiri, while new bungalows were erected at Sankarakhole, Kurtumghur and Ruttingia.

42. Six miles of metalling were done in the Kalipaud road.

43. A road has been constructed from Subarnagiri to Budaguda which opens up a considerable tract of the Agency. This road, however, will come under next year's budget. I would suggest the building of a bungalow at Hoddogam, between Subarnagiri and Budaguda.

44. All roads were placed in thorough repair. The work of the Deputy Tahsildars of G. Udayagiri and Balliguda was particularly excellent in this respect. Ramagiri I visited while the works were in progress and consequently am unable to judge properly of the roads in their finished state. The Deputy Tahsildar, however, was carrying on the works with commendable zeal.

45. I have already alluded to the disadvantages which unfortunately seem inevitable under the new system of payment.

46. I would suggest the investigation of a road connecting Daringbadi with the plains. The old bungalow at Mahagudi — a most unhealthy spot — may advantageously be replaced by one on the new pattern.

47. The question of water-supply is one that demands greater attention than has hitherto been devoted to it. Kattingia especially struck me as needing some provision in this direction.

48. *Civil and Criminal Justice.*—These statements present no special feature calling for remark.

49. *Hospitals.*—I have visited all the hospitals this year. The number of inpatients treated remains about the same; the number of out-door patients shows a a falling off at Goomsur-Udayagiri and Ramagiri-Udayagiri, and an increase at Balliguda. A special word of praise is due to the Civil Apothecary appointed to Balliguda this year; he at once set himself to master the Khond language and has thus made a considerable step towards gaining the confidence of the people.

This is unique. As a rule they will not learn Uriya.

(Intld.) J.G.D.P.
Agent.

50. The three hospitals in the agency may be considered as the three apices of a triangle. The side from Balliguda to Goomsur-Udayagiri is short and patients in the immediately adjoining stretches of country can readily procure medical assistance. But the sides of the triangle from Balliguda to Ramagiri-Udayagiri are very long indeed, persons living in the middle of these lines cannot possibly avail themselves of any of the three hospitals. I would suggest the consideration of erecting a fourth hospital on the line from Goomsur-Udayagiri to Ramagiri-Udayagiri; say at Baminigam, the central point of a large tract of country at present without medical assistance.

51. *Police.*—The conduct of the police was, on the whole, satisfactory. Harihar Sing, Inspector of Mohona division, was accused of extortion and placed under suspension; a departmental enquiry into his conduct being held. He has been restored to his former position.

52. A constable of Daringabadi was charged with extortion before me. The complaint was obviously baseless, complainant being apparently of doubtful sanity.

53. Two constables of Belghur were implicated in the Jhiripani extortion case before referred to. The direct evidence against them did not amount to much and they were acquitted.

54. *Vaccination.*—The total number of cases vaccinated in the year was 12,968 against 13,475 last year. The percentage of successful cases showed a slight improvement, viz., 95·43 as against 92·88. I have, however, had frequent occasion to doubt the correctness of the figures returned by the vaccinators with regard to successful and unsuccessful cases.

55. The percentage of cases reported by the Deputy Inspector shows a falling off from last year, viz., 51·8 as against 58·9. The Deputy Inspector who has since retired on pension grew somewhat slack, I fear, towards the end of his service.

56. *Education.*—The creation of the Surada hill school range proved a considerable success especially as the Superintendent to whom I refer later on proved himself to be an excellent official.

57. Five new Government schools were created during the year: one of these Ruttingia, is a purely Khond school conducted by Guni Patro, son of Raghunath Patro.

58. Result schools numbered 63 against 50 last year. The Assistant Inspector of schools remarks that the competition of these schools damages the neighbouring Government schools. I am inclind to think that any way in which education can be imparted to these Hill people is a good way.

59. The number of aboriginal pupils was 1,956 as against 1,297 last year — an encouraging increase.

60. An unfortunate *contretemps* occurred this year with regard to the payment result grants. The bills passed for payment only reached me on March 31st when I was some days journey from the nearest treasury. They could not, therefore, be cashed during the current year. The matter is under correspondence, and I trust that this purely technical mishap will not result in the non-payment to the schoolmasters of the grants that they have earned.

61. I note that the Assistant Inspector of schools, Ganjám-Vizagapatam division, in his report on the administration of the agency schools, pleads with much fervour that the head-quarters of the Superintendent of schools, Goomsur-Udayagiri range should be retransferred from Goomsur-Udayagiri to the plains. I am unable to agree with him. The present holder of the office has only himself to thank if his persistent attempts to shirk going to the Maliahs resulted in the transfer of his head-quarters to the hills. I would wish to offer a few general remarks on the subject of the education of the aboriginal tribes, of whom the Khonds are, of course, the most important.

62. The invariable question of the Khond is "What is the good of education: does it bring us food?" It is useless to talk to a Khond of the benefits that accrue indirectly from the improvement of the mind. I have striven constantly to explain to these people that education is in a way an insurance against the frauds practised on the Khonds of Sondi money-lenders, who will lend a Khond Rs. 5 and get him to affix his mark to a document acknowledging the receipt of Rs. 20. A further illustration has been supplied to me by the way that the Khonds are fleeced by petition writers when they wish to communicate with me. But these illustrations of "negative" gain to be acquired by education are of little use. I do not suppose that I have been the first to put them forward and as yet education has secured no real hold among the Khonds. What the Khond requires is some palpable gain. Prize clothes are distributed, it is true, but clothes are not much appreciated by children or their parents who habitually go about practically naked.

63. I would suggest that a number of Khond scholarships of say Re. 1 per mensem be founded on the analogy of those already granted to the Sourahs. The Khond stands quite as much in need of material encouragement as the Sourah.

64. Further more the education given in the hill schools by schoolmasters, themselves ignorant men, is not really likely to lead to much of itself. A Khond boy goes to school—his parents probably are worried into sending him by the Patro who is anxious to please the Government officials—he learns to read, write and cipher a little. When at length he is released from school, he gladly shoots this load of learning off his mind and returns to his original condition. Even if he be willing to build on the foundation thus laid, the want of means is, as a rule, an insuperable obstacle. I would therefore suggest the foundation of a limited number of scholarships for boys of the aboriginal tribes who would be willing to proceed to the plains to prosecute their studies up to the lower secondary standard, or even further. The Assistant Inspector of schools suggests the foundation of twelve scholarships of Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 for Khond pupils willing to study English at Russellkonda. I would suggest an average of Rs. 6 per scholarship. By this means teachers competent to carry on lower secondary schools in the agency might be secured. The securing of a clerk's post, for which in the agency no great qualifications are needful, would give an immense impetus to the cause of aboriginal education.

65. Efforts should be made to fill up vacancies as peons in the divisional and taluk offices with Khonds and Sourahs when qualified.

66. I may add a word as to the instruments, *i.e.*, books, through which teaching is carried on. These books are no doubt good in their way, but they certainly cannot be called inspiring. The high water mark of education in the hills is reached when the boys can repeat "poetry". The particular book out of which this poetry is at present learnt consists chiefly of moral precepts written in a language absolutely unintelligible to these hill people. It is written in a learned style of Oriya perfectly distinct from the vulgar tongue of every day life. When they are able to do so (which is not always), the teachers explain the meaning of these strange long words to their pupils. But this is profitless: what is good of cramming a child with "dead vocables" which he will never use as part of his own speech even though he be told that such and such a long word is the learned equivalent for some common object of every day life.

67. It ought not to be impossible to secure for the agency schools some standard readers preferably in poetic form but written in the every day language of the people, and written about subjects that will interest a child. It is not difficult to get a child

to learn Scott's poetry, but I question whether Browning's "Sordello" or Tennyson's "Two Voices" would interest or benefit much a child that had some way managed to commit all or portions of either to memory.

68. To sum up, I believe that it is worth trying whether a certain amount of solid pecuniary gain will not attract Khond children towards education, which education they can more readily absorb if the books by which it is imparted be made interesting to them.

69. Furthermore, I have tried to impress on the Khonds that if they really need their children to mind cattle, etc., they can send them for half a day to school. A few hours in the morning cannot possibly interfere with a child's work; he can then be free for the remainder of the day. I have read in a recent report that this half-day system has been remarkably successful in other presidencies. It might attract some of the Kutiya Khonds, who at present absolutely refuse education. These people live in the jungle away from the central village where the school is carried on. They state that their children cannot go two or three miles to school in the morning, remain there all day and return in the evening through jungles infested with wild beasts. Under this half-day system perhaps a beginning may be made.

70. *Wild Animals.*—Deaths from wild animals amounted to 114, of which 77 occurred in the Balliguda taluk. One hundred of these deaths are attributed to tigers, two to boars, four to bears, six to panthers, and two to snakes.

71. Fifty skins were produced for reward, for these a sum of Rs. 507 was disbursed.

72. *Elephants.*—There have been six elephants at Russellkonda throughout the year. Mahovatpiari was suffering from sore back on my arrival. She was treated by Major Gunn, A.V.D. She has done practically no work for a year; in last year's report Mr. Cotterell refers to her as useless. I understand that she is now working for Mr. Cotterell, but I doubt if she is of much use.

73. Chanchalpiari suffers from some disease in her feet, which apparently is incurable. She too was treated by Major Gunn. She can work for short periods and over good ground. I would suggest that she be exchanged with one of the Agent's elephants which work in the hills for only about one month in the year. For the seven months' tour of the Special Assistant she is quite unfit.

74. The other elephants call for no remark.

75. *Subordinates.*—M.R.Ry. S. Venkatanarayana Nayudu at Goomsur-Udayagiri, M.R.Ry. M. Balakrishna Rao Pantulu at Balliguda and M.R.Ry. T. Arumugam Pillai at Ramagiri-Udayagiri remained in charge of their respective taluks. All worked well.

76. At the end of the year S. Sunniah Nayudu, Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, retired from service. The post is at present held by L. Luke Singh, who has done long and good service in the cause of vaccination in the Agency.

77. Peetambara Patnaik, Superintendent of Schools, Udayagiri range, was last year ordered to make his head-quarters at Goomsur-Udayagiri instead of Russellkonda. He evaded complying with this order until January 1904, when his pay was stopped until he took up his residence at Goomsur-Udayagiri. He has lately improved somewhat, but for the greater part of the year he seemed unable to work up the attendance in the schools in his range.

78. Gopinadha Panigrahi, Superintendent, Suradá range, worked most admirably through the year. He took a real interest in his work and was especially indefatigable in pushing forward education among the Khonds. *O si sic omnia!!*

79. Certain Khond and Pano schoolmasters who wished to qualify themselves as teachers complained that they were refused admittance to the training school at Russellkonda. I enquired into the matter. The explanation of the master of the training school did not appear to me to be satisfactory.

I have reported this to the Inspector of European and Training schools, and it is to be hoped that Khonds and Panos will not be kept out of the school in future.

(Intld.) J.G.D.P.,
Agent.

80. *Season.*—Abundant rain fell during the year and the season was favourable.

81. *Conclusion.*—I should like to suggest the consideration of the size of Balligudá taluk. It is, in my opinion, too big for one Deputy Tahsildar to tour effectually.

82. I fear that this report is somewhat unduly long. I have devoted considerable space to the vagaries of Cnokkapad people as I believe that it is quite time that the matter was finally settled. Khond education I have dealt with at length, as the improvement of these people, is the great problem of the Agency.

From R. B. WOOD, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Special Assistant Agent, to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjám, dated Chicacole, 22nd May 1904, R. Dis. No. 11/Ag.

I have the honour to submit my administration report of the Parlákimedi Maliahs for 1903-1904.

The prescribed statements as revised in G.O., No. 123, dated 23rd January 1902, are enclosed.

2. *Changes in the Administrative Staff.*—I was in charge of the division throughout the year, except from 19th September to 19th October when M.R.Ry. S. L. Narasimha Row Pantulu Garu was in charge.

3. *Touring.*—I went through the east half of the Maliahs from the 5th to 17th December when I visited the hill forts of Lavanyakota, Gandahatti, Koipuram, Jiranghi and Rayagada.

At Lavanyakota the acting Bissoyi is Kristna Bissoyi, who was appointed in place of his deceased brother Jagannadha Bissoyi. He is getting on all right. The minor, a boy of four or five years old, looks intelligent and strong. The old complaint was here brought to me that the Tarla zamindari ryots obstructed the Lavanyakota ryots from using the water of the Radhasagaram tank of the Parlákimedi estate, as it passses in flood down the Gedda to the Tarla villages. I subsequently got a file of papers referring to this case from the zamindar of Tarla with the final High Court judgment and the Lavanyakota people appear to have no case.

There was another dispute between the Bissoyi and the Hodadar Suryanarayana regarding the possession of part of the village of Kansuvada, which had been reclaimed from the jungle by a Komati to whom the then Bissoyi and Hodadar had jointly mortgaged the village thirty years ago, the mortgage being liquidated about eight years ago. Suryanarayana's claim was not made good and was due to his father Chandrasekhara having acted as Bissoyi for some time and usurped some of the Bissoyi's rights.

The only point to notice at Gandahatti was that the Bissoyi had failed to fill up three vacancies on the staff of Paiks and was enjoying the old inam lands attached to them. This practice might grow into a serious abuse and necessary orders were issued.

This practice exists elsewhere and will be stopped.

(Intld.) J.G.D.P.,
Agent.

From Gandahatti, I marched to Koipuram, where the Bissoyi complained that the ryots of Devala village in Saba muttah of Mandasa had encroached on 3 or 4 acres of Titirango village of Koipuram. I find that there was a similar dispute ten years ago, which was settled by the Deputy Tahsildar and he was therefore addressed to forward the old file of papers from his office. After settling two more disputes—one between two rival claimants to the office of Gomongo of Nuvagam, Jagannadhapur and the other regarding the boundaries of Kairsingi village of Koipuram and Attangi village of Jeranghi—I left Koipuram for Jeranghi. At Jeranghi, I found as usual complaints by certain Savaras against the acting Bissoyi or rather against his Hodadar and Paiks. These were mostly of a trivial nature. The acting Bissoyi asked to be allowed to resign his post in favour of Dangada Bissoyi, the natural grandfather of the minor Bissoyi, and Hodadar of the muttah. I did not allow this, as Dangada Bissoyi, though a capable man, is high-handed and overbearing.

Leaving Jeranghi, I proceeded to Rayagada by a little-used ghât path shorter than the ordinary route, but ending in the two-mile Talamanda ghât, probably the stiffest in the Agency and impossible for a loaded elephant. At Rayagada things were generally quiet, though the Dumalo Savaras had again refused, as they did last year to do their customary labour for the Bissoyi, in erecting pandals to the bungalow. I learnt that last year you had to call them and warn them on this point. As this warning had no effect, I directed them to pay Rs. 5 to the Savaras who under protest did the work for them; and they paid it in my presence. This dispute between the Rayagada Bissoyi and his adopted son continues, and the Bissoyi has now filed a civil suit in my court for a declaratory decree to the effect that the alleged adoption did not take place. This suit is pending.

From Rayagada I went to Narayanapuram, where things were quiet. The Bissoyi was ill and I did not see him. He has since died leaving two minor sons and Gopabandu Majji has been recommended to act as Bissoyi for the present.

Of the schools in the above six forts Lavanyakota, Gandahatti and Narayanapuram were moderate. Koipuram is better and has a fair attendance of Savaras. Jiranghi as usual is good and had an attendance of 47, the day I visited it, which was however above the average.

The Savara children still attend this school well and another teacher is required there. Last year I proposed to transfer here the assistant master from Rayagada but I found that this school had much improved and the attendance was higher than at Jiranghi. The results at Rayagada also showed improvement. With your approval, therefore, I counterordered the transfer of the assistant master.

The metal and gravel of the last 10 furlongs of the bandy road to Rayagada have been collected and now only await spreading. The question of linking this road up with the plain system of roads, across the two miles of cultivated country at present intervening should be faced soon. Bandies come from as far as Palakonda, Sompeta, Parlákimidi, Chicacole and Mandasa to the weekly market at Rayagada, which is the chief distributing centre of all these maliahs.

All the tracts above ghâts were good.

My second tour lasted from 10th to 23rd January when I visited all the western forts. On my way to Gyba, Gumma and Serongo. I was accompanied by the District Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police, but at Serongo they left me to go on to Ramagiri and Udayagiri.

At Gumma there were two or three trifling complaints, notably an attempt of the Panos of Kollakota to buy paddy at the rate of two putties a rupee instead of one putty a rupee. The latter rate was settled by *Mr. Taylor* when he was Agent and the price of paddy was Rs. 45 a garce or more.

I presume the Savaras are indebted to the Panos and that in paying their debts in grain a price had to be fixed.

(Intld.) J.G.D.P.,
Agent.

The present price of paddy in plains is however only Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 a garce at present and I therefore allowed the rate to be altered to $1\frac{1}{4}$ putties per rupee for this year.

I inspected the Anglo-Vernacular school at Gumma carefully and was disappointed with it. The attendance was very fair, 56 out of 65 on the rolls; but the fact that the late headmaster had been transferred to act as Hill Superintendent leaving no competent man to act as headmaster, has seriously interfered with the progress of the school. The late headmaster died some months ago and improvement is already visible under the new man. I hope there will be much more by next year. The drill of the children under the drill instructor was distinctly good.

From Gumma I proceeded to Serongo which is situated on the water-shed from which streams run to Gumma, Rayagada, Udayagiri and Gunupur.

The Bissoyi is the natural son of the Koipuram Bissoyi and is very like his father. The muttah is being well managed except with respect to an inam village Khetada, situated below ghâts close to Uppalada, but included in the Agency. Here

the Bissoyi is trying to convert the old fixed money payment by the tenants into the payment of half the produce as Rajahbhagam. This measure is being strongly resisted, and I warned the Bissoyi that he was paving the way for serious trouble. The village is really a plain's village and the people are well able to stand up for their rights.

Some of them filed suits for the recovery of land, but I found they had no legal claim to it.

(Intld.) J.G.D.P.,
Agent.

The new buildings for the school and the bungalow are very good. At the school itself I found 46 children and the results of my examination were very fair. They were not as good as they might be though, considering there are two masters and the headmaster gets Rs. 20.

Proceeding to Ojayagada, I held an informal meeting of all the Bissoyis to inform them of the proposal to transfer the maliahs to the Bengal Government—a proposal which I had found they had not even heard of. They evinced little interest in the proposal, their chief desire being not to be separated from Parlákimedi.

This was done to elicit public opinion. They cannot be detached from Parlákimedi.

(Intld.) J.G.D.P.,
Agent.

Both at Ojayagada and Namanagaram, next fort, I had a few complaints against some of the Paiks and settled the cases. A complaint was also brought by some of the Ojzaigada Savaras that the Namanagaram Bissoyi had encroached on their village. I found, however, that this dispute had been settled seven years ago amicably between the two Bissoyis concerned, and I therefore warned the Savaras that they were not at liberty to reopen the question.

The schools at these two places, were very fair: and I found the Bissoyi's small sons in the school at Namanagaram and doing very well.

My total stay in the agency amounted to 27 days or 3 days short of the prescribed 30.

4. *The elephant.*—The old elephant Kalyani was shot during the year and the new one Chilka was not sent to Parlákimedi till 24th February 1904. Only Rupees 115–4–1 was spent during the year against Rs. 530–4–8 last year.

5. *State of season.*—The season was good and the crops excellant everywhere.

According to the rain gauge at Gumma, the total rainfall during the year amounted to 64·91 inches against 50·5 in the previous year. There were no epidemics.

6. *Vital statistics*—Are not kept in the hills.

7. *Criminal justice.*—Particulars are given in statement No. V. The only noticeable feature is the fall in the number of cases before the Sub-Magistrate, Parlákimedi, from 60 last year to 15 in the current year. He has not explained the decrease.

8. *Civil justice.*—Particulars are given in statement No. VI. In the Agency District Munsif's Court, eight cases were filed against 5 last year and in my Court 10 cases were filed against 68 last year. The decrease in my Court is due to the fact that last year a large batch of similar cases were filed and tried together though separately numbered.

9. *Police.*—The work of the Police has been good and I have had no complaints of any nature against them from any of the hill villages.

10. *Public peace.*—There were no disturbances during the year.

11. *Medical aid.*—I did not take a hospital assistant with me during my tours, as the man available did not appear to be fit for the marching. The Local Fund dispensary at Garabanda and the Municipal hospital at Parlákimedi continue to serve as the medical centres for the east and west halves of the agency. I see no need to institute any hospital at Serongo, as has been sometimes recommended. Quinine is now being supplied free to the Bissoyis for distribution as sanctioned by Government last year.

12. *Education.*—The particulars are furnished in statement No. IX. I have commented on the schools in detail already. I need only remark here that the work of the Hill Superintendent has been most unsatisfactory. It is true that he has been

constantly ill and has finally had to take leave. It is improbable that he will ever be fit to take up this work again. So far as I can judge, his inspection work has had no effect at all upon the schools, nor is it likely that it would have, considering that he has only visited each school on an average twice, for one or two days at a time. His chief use is in fact to prepare returns which could be equally well done in the Taluk office.

13. *Public works.*—Particulars are given in statement No. X. The allotment sanctioned was Rs. 5,783 against Rs. 3,881 last year, as under :—

	Rs.
1. Communications—New Works	2,100
2. Repairs to Buildings	608
3. Repairs to Communications	2,125
4. Tools and Plant	50
5. Petty Establishment	900
Total ..	5,783

Rupees 128 was transferred from item (3) to item (1): the only amounts that were not spent and that lapsed to Government were Rs. 50 for repairs to the elephant shed, which was not required and Rs. 4–7–4 under petty establishment.

14. *Abkári.*—There were fourteen stills as last year, nine above ghâts under Act III of 1864 and five below ghâts under Act I of 1886. The total rental for the year was Rs. 3,586 against Rs. 3,846 of last year and the whole was collected. The fall is due partly to smaller profits having been taken last year than expected, partly to want of competition and partly to the illicit manufacture of arrack.

The attempt to introduce toddy renting in the 122 villages lying below ghâts resulted in the sale of a shop at Rayagada for Rs. 15. No trees have been tapped by the renter who is buying his toddy from the Savaras irrespective of where they get it, which is of course illegal under the provisions of Act I of 1886. It is, however, too early to try to work the rule strictly. A further difficulty is also lying in the background, as to who is the owner of the date trees which the Savaras are tapping. The Bissoyis will probably claim all lying within the cultivated limits of villages and possibly even beyond. They can, however, scarcely claim the latter but the right of the Rajah of Parlákimedi or of Government to them cannot be settled till the decision of the Privy Council is known.

The Savaras have always enjoyed the privilege of tapping toddy free. In many villages in Tekkali and Parlákimedi they still have the privilege, and I presume they cannot be deprived of the trees in the Agency.

(Intld.) J.G.D.P.,
Agent.

There are no opium shops, opium being practically unknown in this agency.

15. *Forest.*—There are no changes in the forest preventive establishment. I took the forest inspector with me on my marches and found that he knew nothing absolutely, nothing of the forests within the hills, nor could he distinguish one tree from another; still he probably does some good in the way of preventive work. I would strongly urge the necessity of issuing orders at the earliest possible date regarding the means to be taken for the preservation of the existing forests and reafforesting the denuded hills, if possible. Kondapodu, the most wasteful of all modes of cultivation, is increasing with the progressive increase of the Savara population, who are no longer kept within limits by fighting and by regular visitations of small-pox, as they used to be. The hills in the east side of the Agency, round Koipuram and Jeranghi, are beginning to resemble those on the Gumma side, where the forests have long been destroyed. The importance of the subject lies in the fact that these hills are the chief water sources of the Ganjám minor River irrigation Scheme: for the latter, it is important that the water-supply shall be continuous and steady rather than alternated by high floods and no water at all; and the longer the supply is continued into the cold weather the better. But with the denudation of the forests on the hills, comes the dying up of the springs and the washing away of silt and

The Parlákimedi agency is only a small portion of the catchment area of the Vamsadhara river.

I think it would be found that more than half the agency above the ghâts is now covered by forest of a poor description.

(Intld.) J.G.D.P.,
Agent.

peat that holds up the water, and finally the continuity of the supply to the rivers will be ruined. This process is now proceeding apace and the interests of the population of the plains are being sacrificed to the interests of a few hundred Savaras. It would be preferable for the whole population of the hills to disappear than for this so happen. I may add that the Savaras are extending paddy cultivation against which there is no objection; and the strict limiting of Kondapodu would probably give a needed impulse to the extension of wet cultivation.

I do not know how they could extend this cultivation as every valley is cultivated.

(Intld.) J.G.D.P.
Agent.

16. *Vaccination.*—The establishment under me consists of a first-class vaccinator on Rs. 20 a month and a second-class vaccinator on a pay of Rs. 10 a month rising to Rs. 15 a month. During the past year he has been drawing Rs. 12 a month against Rs. 11 last year. The work of both the vaccinators has been good. Details are shown in statement No. VIII.

17. *Hill Chiefs.*—I have nothing to add to the details given by me in my account of my touring.

18. *Subordinates.*—M.R.Ry. K. Rajagopal Row Pantulu Garu was in charge of the Deputy Tahsildar's office during the year, and spent 36 days in the Agency, going to the hills on six occasions. His work as usual has been good.

19. *Wild Animals.*—Four cheetahs and one bear were killed in the Agency during the year against six cheetahs last year and Rs. 62 were paid in rewards.

From C. B. COTTERELL, Esq., I.C.S., Special Assistant Agent, Berhampur division, to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjám, dated Camp Gopalpore, 13th May 1904, D. Dis. No. 10/Ag.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Agency tracts in the Berhampur division for the year 1903–1904.

2. *Administrative Staff.*—Mr. Ghose was in charge of the division from 1st April 1903 to 12th August 1903 with the exception of sixteen days—21st June 1903 to 7th July 1903, during which M.R.Ry. S. L. Narasimharao Pantulu Garu, Headquarters Deputy Collector was in charge. From 13th August 1903 till 6th November 1903 Mr. Burkitt held office and on 7th November 1903, Mr. Grimley took charge of division and continued in charge throughout the rest of the year.

3. *Tour.*—One tour, lasting eight days, was made by Mr. Grimley. On 5th February, he arrived at Tumba from Jarada, on the 7th at Ondonda, and on the 8th at Mahendrum. He stopped at Mahendrum on the 9th and left for Saba, *viâ* Rajabasa, on the 10th. At Saba he stopped on the 10th and 11th and left for Mandasa on the evening of the 12th.

4. *Statement X—Repairs (Buildings).*—The original allotment for Civil Agency works was Rs. 1,280. Out of this, Rs. 1,126–3–5 were spent; Rs. 70 were surrendered, Rs. 70–7–3 forfeited, and Rs. 13–5–4 deducted for bad work. At the time of Mr. Grimley's tour the repairs to the rest-houses at Tumba, Ondonda, Rajabasa, and Saba were in progress. In the case of the last three the work was behind hand and not satisfactory.

5. *Repairs (Roads).*—Rupees 386–10–8 were spent on the bridle-path. Repairs were in progress during Mr. Grimley's tour, and those completed seem to have been satisfactory.

6. *Water-supply.*—Rupees 22 were transferred from petty establishment towards the repairs of the Tumba well. A well at Saba was sanctioned as a new work for 1902–1903 but was not finished in that year. Mr. Grimley found the well in a state of collapse and totally useless.

7. *Criminal justice.*—In this Court there were no criminal cases, while in the court of the Sub-Magistrate there were twelve, all of which were disposed of in the year.

8. *Civil Justice.*—One Civil suit was instituted in this Court during the year under report, and it was pending at the end of the year, while in the Agency District Munsif's Court there were no suits.

9. *Vaccination.*—The vaccination work was, as usual, conducted by a third-class vaccinator on Rs. 7-8-0. According to the statement of the Deputy Inspector, he vaccinated 754 cases during the year, of which 93·1 per cent. were successful, at an average cost of As. 2 per case—an increase by one pie over the cost of the previous year. The figures of the current year fall short of those of last year by 58 and 67 in vaccinated and successful cases respectively.

10. There are no hospitals nor schools in this Agency.

11. No works of improvement of sanitation were undertaken during the year.

12. There were no rewards paid for destruction of wild animals.

13. *General emarks.*—In April 1903, Mr. Ghose permitted a Sondi to open an arrack shop at Ondonda, but the permission was withdrawn on receipt of your order D. Dis. No. 534/Ag., dated 29th November 1903, that this was contrary to Agency rules. On Mr. Grimley's tour the Tumba Bissoyi petitioned that the shop might be reopened. This was refused. I do not think a shop is required in the Agency, but there is no objection to Savaras distilling for private consumption on occasion of festivals, etc.

There was a complaint of excess collection of rent by the Bissoyi, but the matter was compromised.

A dispute is said to exist between the Bissoyi and the Khodipalli Savaras with regard to certain forests. The matter appears to be one for a civil court. There was also a complaint by certain people of Sasananowgam that a Savara of the low maliahs was encroaching upon their lands and enjoying them by force. This was settled through the intervention of the Bissoyi.

There were no other complaints.

From M.R.Ry. R. GOVINDA ROW NAYUDU Garu, General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, to the Agent to the Governor in Ganjám, dated 15th May 1904, D. Dis. No. 668/Rev.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Surada Agency of my division for 1903-1904.

2. The only statements that should accompany the report, viz., those in forms 7 and 10 are blank for the year.

3. *Changes in the Administrative Staff.*—I have been the Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the division throughout the year except in the month of October 1903, when Mr. J. C. Molony, the Special Assistant Agent was in charge.

Among the Sub-Magistrates there are too many changes in the year which are detailed below :—

M.R.Ry. N. Raghava Row Pantulu from 1st April 1903 to 16th April 1903.
" N. Jaggarow Naidu from 17th April 1903 to 23rd September 1903.
" G. Appalanarashima Row Naidu from 24th September 1903 to 12th October 1903.
" M. Sundarsanam from 25th October 1903 to 26th November 1903.
" M. Atchutaramaya Naidu from 27th November 1903 to 11th January 1904.
" G. Applanarashima Row Naidu from 12th January 1904 to 31st March 1904.

4. *Touring.*—I made a tour of 11 days in the Agencies from 27th January 1904 to 6th February 1904, and the Deputy Tahsildar accompanied me then for a part of the journey. He made another trip in September for the collection of Dasara mamools due from the Podras. He spent six and four days, respectively, then in the hills. Owing

to an abscess on the heel he had to return from the hills the second time with my permission. A list of villages toured through or visited by me from the main stations is enclosed.

5. *State of Season.*—There has been plenty of rain and good crops in consequence in the division.

6. *Vital Statistics.*—There are no registers of births and deaths in the Agencies and no information regarding vital statistics can be had exactly.

7. *Criminal Justice.*—Fifteen original cases were instituted during the year involving 43 persons. Two of these cases were committed to the Agency sessions and the rest disposed of during the year.

8. *Police.*—No complaints against the police have been received in the year. But as already reported in the report of the previous year, the strength of the Agency police being little, efficient and timely police aid could not be had in the parts. A police station is necessary at Gazalabadi where traffic is great and centre to the Agency villages.

9. *Public Peace.*—No disturbances of any importance have been reported or brought to notice.

10. *Civil justice.*—There was at the commencement of the year one suit for disposal with the arbitrators as reported last year. Two suits were instituted. The three are still pending. No appeals have been presented and disposed of in the year. The Deputy Tahsildar is called upon to explain the inordinate delay in disposing of the suits.

11. *Medical Aid.*—There is none in the Surada Agency, there being no dispensary.

12. *Public Health.*—The public health has been good, but small-pox was much prevailed during the year.

13. *Public Works.*—None have been yet executed in the Maliahs. A well and a road were sanctioned for 1904-1905.

14. *Sanitation.*—There is no complaint of insanitariness in the Maliahs though no special arrangements are made for preserving sanitation there. The Khonds generally keep their village scrupulously clean.

15. *Abkári Hhops.*—There are the three usual ippa arrack shops in the division. They fetched a rental of Rs. 556, against Rs. 467 of the previous year.

16. *Opium Shops.*—There are none.

17. *Forest.*—A reserve having been contemplated in this part of the agency, the lines are cut and the settlement of claims are being disposed of before the reserve is finally notified.

18. *Boundary Disputes.*—None for this year.

19. *Hill Chiefs.*—There are no chiefs in Surada Agencies.

20. *Education.*—Two Government schools have been opened at Gazalabadi and Gotcha from the 1st of March last as already reported. These schools were inspected by the Sub-Assistant in March last and it is expected that he has furnished the Agent a report of the result of his inspection. I also inspected the schools when I last visited the places. At Gazalabadi, where I was on 4th February 1904, there were 31 boys on the rolls of the school. They belonged to (1) Gazalabadi (2), Dhowga, (3) Dhubady (4) Budaguda, (5) Nahagonda, (6) Gududargu. Boys from Kojiripoda, Boragam, Sinkulupodro, Gommaponkalo and Dengisibady were also expected to attend the school.

P. Joseph Moliko is the name of the present schoolmaster. At Gotcha, where I was on 5th February 1904, there were 32 boys on the rolls though 22 only attended the school on that day. Boys on the rolls belong to Gatrama, Sannegocha, Dobiki, Bodogotcha. Forty more boys from Palama, two Sariponkala, three Malliponka, and four Sarabady, were expected to attend the school also. I have called for monthly returns of attendance of the schools but none has yet been received to state exactly the

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
10 OCT. 1904
LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

present strength of the schools. The above two schools were working as results schools up to 29th February 1904. The school at Gazalabadi sent up 13 boys for examination for grants and passed 11 and obtained a grant of Rs. 43-5-0, while the other passing 10 boys out of 14 sent up for examination got a grant of Rs. 52. The strength of the schools on the 31st March 1904 and their average attendance are noted on the margin. Besides the above, there is an unaided result system Lower Primary school at Gowdogotho, with a strength of 36 boys at the end of March and an average attendance of 30 boys. Of these, 19 boys are reported to belong to the aboriginal races. This school has been newly started.

	Strength.		Average attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Gazalabadi ..	29	1	23	1	of whom 18 are of aboriginal races.
Gotcha ..	29	3	23	2	

Vaccination.—There is no separate establishment for the agency. The one working in the parts of Surada taluk was taken to the agencies during my last visit and 161 cases have been got vaccinated by him during the year 1903–1904 against none in the previous year. One hundred and fifty-two of these cases were reported to be successful and six unsuccessful, while three are unknown. In my presence and under my supervision 159 of the above cases consisting of 92 males and 67 females were vaccinated. The people of the villages first ran away with their children to the jungle, but I encouraged them by giving one anna and half anna to the children and got them vaccinated. In every village I visited several children are suffering from small-pox and I found from my enquiry that several children died from small-pox; with all that they did not incline to get their children vaccinated.

General.—The Podras of Adiguda and Minnajodi muttahs who were hitherto refractory were brought round in my last agency trip as already reported, and induced to accept pattahs and to pay the Dasara mamuls for the year under report. The full commutation money of Rs. 10 has been collected for the year.

The services of a vaccinator on Rs. 20 is indispensable to this part of agency. His head-quarters should be at Gazalabadi and he should visit the villages for sanitation and vaccination.

A well at Gazalabadi is necessary.

Order—No. 1456, Judicial, dated 26th September 1904.

The Government have perused with interest the report on the administration of Agency tracts in Ganjám. There were no disturbances during the year, the season was on the whole fair and there were no epidemics.

2. The number of civil and criminal cases pending at the end of 1903–1904 was less than the number pending at the end of the previous year. The disposal of work was generally prompt, but it is observed that the Deputy Tahsildar in the Surada Agency did not dispose during the year of any of the suits on his file. The Agent will be requested to take due notice of the matter. His attention will also be drawn to the remarks of the Deputy Collector, Goomsur, regarding the inordinate number of changes of Sub-Magistrates during the year.

3. The number of vaccine operations decreased from 17,584 in 1901–1902 to 17,322 in 1902–1903 and 16,841 in the year under report. It is hoped that the new Deputy Inspector of Vaccination will be able to show better results during the current year. The Agent and the Divisional-officers should pay special attention to the matter. The question of appointing a vaccinator for the Surada Agency will be considered in the Local and Municipal department.

4. The number of patients treated in the hospitals was somewhat less than in the previous year. The question of establishing a hospital at Baminigam will be dealt with in the Public department.

5. The Government are glad to notice the increase in the attendance in the schools. Orders will be issued in the Educational department in regard to the suggestions made by the Agent and the Assistant Agents, Balliguda and Chicacole, for the improvement of education in the Agency tracts as well as in regard to the matters referred to in paragraphs 77 and 79 of Mr. Molony's interesting report.

6. It is satisfactory that almost the entire sum allotted for public works was utilized. The remarks of the Agent regarding the Kalingia road and Mr. Molony's remarks regarding the discontinuance of advances to labourers employed on public works will be considered in the Public Works department.

7. The Government approve of the settlement of the mamuls of Ballibodoro made by the Special Agent and detailed in paragraph 21 (*c*) of the Agent's report.

8. The Agent will be requested to address a separate communication on the subject of the enhancement of the pay of the waterman attached to the office of the Special Assistant Agent, Balliguda division, and to forward a proposition and reappropriation statement through the Accountant-General. The order sanctioning the employment of the waterman has not been correctly quoted.

The touring of the Agency officers during the year was satisfactory. Mr. Molony who was in charge of the most important portion of the Agency tracts during the year appears to have taken great interest in his division and his report has been read with much interest.

(True Extract.)

M. HAMMICK,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Agent to the Governor in Ganjám.
" " " in Vizagapatam.
" Government Agent, Gódávari
" Revenue department.
" Local and Municipal department.
" Educational department.
" Public Works department.
" Public department.
" Financial department.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Honourable the Chief Justice (with C.L.).

Copy forwarded to the Educational department

(By Order.)

C. Ratnavelu Mudr
~~First Assistant~~, Registrar
~~Local and Muni. dept.~~ Rev dept

Exd. V Ramachandra Rao.

Stock Form No. 135
3,000—6-10-04.

38 692

Educational (1905) Department.

CURRENT No. 808 44

From

[*Name*] The Hon'ble Mr. A.G. Bourne, D.Sc., F.R.S.,

[*Designation*] Director of Public Instruction,

[*Station*] Madras.

Ref No. on C.No. 770/3 of 04,

Dated 28 april 1905.

Enclosures

Received 2 - MAY 1905 1905.

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL SECRETARIAT

Registered 2.5. 1905.

SUBJECT.

Submitting report called for in the Endorsement No. 565 Educational dy 14th October 1904 regarding certain educational advantages proposed to be given to Jatapus and Porajas.

BACK PAPERS.

Memo 565: 14.10.04
To 640: 19-9-04
" Agent Savaras
" Venkatasu

FURTHER PAPERS.

3. 3470

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

14P

Sir,

Page 1, Circle

I With reference to endorsement of Government No. 565, dated 14th October 1904, I have the honour to state that at the Conference held at Chatrapur under G.O.No. 440 Educational, dated 19th July 1904 it was decided that Jatapus and Porajas, who are educationally backward, should be allowed the same educational advantages as Sayaras. I recommend that the above proposal be approved by Government.

I 2. The proposals called for in G.O.No. 440 Educational, dated 19th July 1904 are being submitted to Government in a separate communication.

Received & linked with the file.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A.G. Bourne

Director of Public Instruction.

D.I. 28-4-05

Stock Form No. 135
3,000—6-10-04.

4. 71

Educational (1905) Department.

45

CURRENT No. 809

From

[*Name*] The Hon'ble Mr. A.G. Bourne, D.Sc., F.R.S.,

[*Designation*] Director of Public Instruction,

[*Station*] Madras.

17

Ref No. on C.No. 814/3 of 03,

Dated 28 april 1905.

Enclosures 2/ Govt

Received 2 - MAY 1905 *1905.*

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL SECRETARIAT

Registered 2. 5. *1905.*

SUBJECT.

Submitting proposals called for regarding the advancement of Education among the Hill Tribes in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts.

BACK PAPERS.

Memo 578-24-10-02
To 440: 19-7-02
" 448: 17-9-02 Govt

FURTHER PAPERS.

5 · 272

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

Sir,

With reference to paragraph 1 of G.O.No. 440 Educational, dated 19th July 1904 and paragraph 2 of endorsement No. 578, dated 24th October 1904, I have the honour to state that at a Conference of the marginally noted officers held at Chatrapur, Ganjam, on Saturday the 7th January 1905 the following suggestions for the improvement of education in the agency tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam were proposed and accepted. If any of them meet with the approval of Government I shall submit in consultation with the agency and the inspecting officers a detailed scheme in the matter together with a statement showing the probable cost thereof:----

The Director of Public Instruction.
The Government Agent, Ganjam.
do. ,Vizagapatam.
The Assistant Agent, Balliguda.
" Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle.
" Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ganjam-Vizagapatam Dn.
" do. Guntur-Nellore Division.
" Sub Assistant Inspectorsof schools, Berhampore and Russell-konda Ranges.
M.R.Ry. G.V. Ramamurti Pantulu.

(1) Instruction to the Hill Tribes should be given orally through the medium of their own mother tongue instead of through a foreign language. If a Savara knows both Uriya and Telugu it would be advantageous to educate him in Uriya.

(2) Evening classes should be opened wherever possible, the buildings in which they are held being also used for night schools for adults who should receive oral instruction. Magic lantern exhibitions might be arranged for occasionally to make the classes attractive.

(3) The concessional rates of results grants admissible to Savaras, Khonds &c. under the Grant-in-Aid Code should be also allowed for even such of the pupils of these communities as may attend schools in the plains, thus placing a liberal interpretation

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on the words "Agency tracts" occurring in the Grant-in-Aid Code.

(4) In order to meet in part the difficulty of finding qualified teachers the establishment of an itinerating agency who could go round and look after the work of the schools is desirable. The increase in the number of Superintendents of Hill Schools is the first step to be taken in this direction. In the selection of Superintendents and other hill school establishments preference should be given to men educated in the hill schools.

(5) The Superintendents of Hill Schools who are now under the direct control of the Assistant agents might be allowed to correspond with the Sub Assistant Inspector of Schools on matters of importance which should be clearly defined, correspondence of a routine nature being carried on with the agency officers direct.

(6) The Sub Assistant Inspectors of Schools might be paid some extra hill allowance in the shape of monthly travelling allowance as an inducement to them to visit the hill schools as frequently as possible.

(7) A few schools of the lower secondary grade should be started in selected centers, those in Vizagapatam serving as feeders to the high school at Jeypore which might become a high school. Such of them as might prove to be popular and efficient may gradually be developed into high schools. Special scholarships are now offered to Savara pupils in the Government Primary schools at Jalteru and Regada in the Vizagapatam agency-vide G.O.No. 448 Educational, dated 17th September 1903. A few scholarships may similarly be held by the Savaras and Khonds in the lower secondary and upper secondary forms.

(8) Capitation grants at, say, 3 as per head per mensem should be given to the pupils of primary classes in certain backward centres who attend their school regularly, the grants to be distributed by the Sub Assistants twice in the year during their tours of inspection.

(9) Some suitable form of manual occupation may be introduced, wherever possible, into the day's work and the

schools

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schools supplied with the necessary tools. Increased grants might be given for anything original.

(10) Attempts should be made to have separate schools for the various sections of the community staffed with teachers of the same race as the pupils. It is, however, difficult to formulate any definite scheme for any particular community as the hill races are so diverse.

2. With reference to paragraph 2 of G.O.No. 440 Educational dated 19th July 1904, I have the honour to submit the manuscripts of the following books received from M.R.Ry. G.V. Ramamurti Pantulu.

i. Savara-Telugu Dictionary (5 books).

ii. Telugu-Savara Dictionary (9 books).

iii. Savara stories &c. (7books). (Books iii--vii require revision).

The other books referred to in M.R.Ry. Ramamurti's letter read in G.O.No. 440 Educational, dated 19th July 1904 are still under preparation and they will be obtained and submitted to Government as soon as they are ready.

3. As regards the concluding sentence of paragraph 2 of Government endorsement No. 578 dated 24th October 1904, I have the honour to state that the work of Pitambara Patnaik has since been reported on favourably by the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ganjam-Vizagapatam Division and that it has been ascertained that the version regarding the refusal on the part of the Headmaster, Government Training School, Russellkonda to admit the Khond and Pano schoolmasters is not correct. It would appear that there were only one Khond and one Pano candidate for admission to the training school and that they left the station of their own accord under the misapprehension that they had been declared unfit for training by the Medical officer, who examined them. It is most improbable that the Headmaster would have refused their admission seeing that he has admitted Khonds, Panos and Savaras in previous years and quite understands that the school exists mainly for the training of men belonging to the hill tribes. He has, however, been instructed to afford every facility

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[E. 12]

1,000—24-9-04.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMEN

19P

AIN G.O., No. 440. , dated 19th July 1904.

" " " " 190 .

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 1794 , From the Jud. dept. , No 1375 , dated 12th Sept 1904.

1811 " 1456. 26th Sept- 1904

" " 808 , " " D.P.I. , " 770/3 , " 28th April 1905.

" 809 , " " D.P.I. , " 814/3 , " 28th April 1905.

ORDER No. 367 , dated 31- 5- 1905.

P.S.

Desp. 31-5-

The recommendation made in the Director's letter Ref. on C.No.770/3/ '04, dated 28th March 1905 that Jatapus and Porojas should be given the same privileges as Savaras in the matter of education is approved; but the term Porajas will have to be clearly defined as it includes many sub-divisions such as Khond Porajas who are really only Khonds. The Government further consider that those privileges should be extended to the Gadabas also.

2. Government approve of the recommendations of the Chatrapur Conference numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 & 9 as far as Government schools are concerned.

3. As regards suggestion No.5, Government

[E. 12]

1,000—24-9-04.

AIN G

READ ALSO:

C. No. 1794
1811

" " 808 "

" 809

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Government consider that Superintendents of Hill schools should be under the direct control of the Assistant Agents. In areas under the Local Boards, Supervisors of Primary schools will probably now take the place of Superintendents and these officers will correspond with the Local Boards.

4. As regards suggestion No.6 it seems unnecessary to offer any special inducement to Sub-Assistant Inspectors to visit the Hill schools. Inspection of Hill schools is one of their duties and they draw, it is presumed, the extra rates of travelling allowances prescribed for the Agency tracts. If they are remiss in their duties in inspection of Class Special schools their superior officers should keep them up to the mark, and should themselves set an example in the matter.

5. The schools in the Koraput Division of the Vizagapatam agency, in certain portions of the Narasapatam Division and in the Agency tracts of Parvatipur, other than the Khond and Savara tracts, have come under the operation of the Local Boards Act from 1st April 1905. The Director's proposals as far as they regard Board schools will be referred to the Local Boards concerned in the Local and Municipal Department.

6. As regards M.R.Ry. G.V. Ramamurti's books which the Director of Public Instruction has obtained and submitted in accordance with para.2 of G.O.

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G.O. No.440 Educational dated 19th July 1904, the Government consider it will be little use to publish them in the Telugu character if, as is now proposed, the medium of instruction among the hill tribes is to be their mother tongue or Uriya.

T.K.
27-5-05.

A.G.
29-5-05.

31.5.05

e D.P.I. (with books returned). ✓
e L.& M. Dept. ✓
e Judl. Dept. ✓

Desp
26/7/5

ent to Press.

signature.

in print.

NUMBER OF COPIES REQUIRED.

Order complete.
Letter only.
Order complete with Letter.

22

1740 - 19-7 DATED 04 — A ✓

June-1-7

then the enclosure on page 20

5A

Encl 565 d/14-10-04 { Read para 31 of Agents report
up to words ~~—~~ (p. 6 - last line)
then para 7 of Encl order 1375 & 12-9-04
without prejudice

Encl no 578 / 28/10/04 { then Encl
Read paras 56-69 of Malony's report
& para 72 & 77 & 79 of Mr Wood's report
& then para 13 of Agents report — beginning with "Mr Malony has ..." to the end, then Encl order no. 1456 d/26. 9-04 - para 5 & then Encl no. 578.

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709 — 4

GOVERNMENT ... - A .. ..

OF GOVERNMENT.

WITH DITTO.

FOR FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

Print so quotes
GW
2.6.05

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
C = Print abstract only.
D = Print heading only.