(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 170

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 27-6-90

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

Judicial நீதி துறை

அரசாணை எண். மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	2048	அச்சகம் பலவகை

நாள் : 8 - 9 - 1887 ~~198~~ .

பா கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

-1—18,006—15-6-87.

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5 Sept 2048

1887, No. , JUDICIAL.

2048

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From W. A. HAPPELL, Esq., Government Agent, Godávari, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Cocanada, 14th July 1887, No. 29.

I have the honor to submit the report on the administration of the Agency tracts in this district for the official year 1886-87.

2. Mr. Thomson was in charge till about the end of September 1886, when I returned from furlough and relieved him. Mr. F. H. Hamnett was the Principal Assistant Agent and Mr. L. C. Miller the Senior Assistant Agent. Mr. C. Venkata Jagga Rao was in charge of the Special Assistant Agent's division till the 24th September, when he was relieved by Mr. R. B. Clegg. T. Jagannadham Gáru, the Temporary Deputy Collector, had charge of the Peddápuram Agency.

3. *Tours.*—I started on my hill tour in the month of February and proceeded to Timmapuram, where I received the telegram of Government regarding the release of prisoners for the Jubilee and had to return. I could not go again until March, and was able to spend only one month on the hills. As portion of Rampa was not sufficiently visited by the Divisional officer, I spent all the time at my disposal there and in Dutserti. I visited Yarlagedda, Isamagedda, Pasaraginny, Nulakamaddi, Dutserti, Kóta, and other muttahs. In August the Principal Assistant Agent went to Chódavaram to inquire into the abkári administration of the Hill tracts and spent 12 days, visiting Rampa, Geddada, Marrivada, Kóta, and Addatigela. He was prevented from going into the interior by the jungle streams being in flood. In January he went up the river as far as Kondamodalu to inquire into a boundary dispute, and visited Purushottapatnam, Devipatnam, and Kondamodalu on the river. The Senior Assistant Agent was in the Agency portion of his division from 15th March to 20th April 1887. Mr. Venkata Jagga Rao, Special Assistant Agent, was two months and 27 days on tour, and Mr. Clegg spent three months and five days. Mr. Clegg made a tour in the Pamuleru valley and Guditeru, which the Principal Assistant Agent had been unable to visit when he made his hill tour. Owing to frequent changes in the office, the Tahsildar of Bhadráchalam travelled only 97 days during the year. The Deputy Tahsildars of Gokavaram, Polavaram, and Eleswaram made frequent tours in the Agency tracts within their respective jurisdictions. Every portion of the Agency was visited at least once during the year by one or other of the superior officers.

4. *Season.*—The season was on the whole fair. There were heavy rains and high floods in the Godávari, which affected the crops to a certain extent. Tamarind trees in the Rajahmundry Agency only produced a half crop, while hill jonna, chama, paddy, and other principal crops yielded well. The crops in the villages on the river bank were damaged by floods, but the alluvium left enabled the ryots to reap a good second crop. A comparative table of rainfall recorded in the last four years is given below:—

Stations.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Bhadráchalam	43·05	65·2	34·01	42·62
Polavaram	31·3	37·9	37·9	50·9
Waddigudem	46·1	58·8	..	..

Information regarding rainfall at Waddigudem is not available as the register kept by the Forest department was destroyed when the office took fire.

5. *Health.*—In the Principal Assistant Agent's division there was less fever in the year under report than in the previous year, but in the Special Assistant Agent's division, it was unusually severe probably owing to the high floods in the Godávari and Sabari. Tahsildar N. Govindarajulu Naidu and Police Inspector Mackenzie both died of fever in the Bhadráchalam Agency. The Forest department also lost several men. My camp-followers suffered severely from fever and I had an attack after my return to Cocanada. Cholera broke out at Bhadráchalam during the Sriramanavami festival and caused 71 deaths. It was confined to the river-side villages. It appears that some villagers cut no podu at all for fear of this epidemic. The following is a comparative statement of births and deaths as returned for the last four years:—

Name of Agency.	Population.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Bhádrachalam Taluk—					
Births	35,656	768	755	801	833
Deaths		770	819	1,019	935
Yernagúdem Agency—					
Births	3,8570	450	608	531	482
Deaths		590	686	717	734
Rajahmundry Agency—					
Births	16,913	114	76	133	156
Deaths		89	78	230	169
Peddápuram Agency—					
Births	5,192	177	196	150	218
Deaths		94	119	160	178
Total Births	96,931	1,563	1,535	1,616	1,689
Total Deaths		1,543	1,702	2,123	2,016

N.B.—The figures are not of much value.

6. *Vaccination.*—In the Bhadráchalam Agency 704 persons were registered as having been vaccinated against 744 in the previous year, the number of successful cases being 610 against 443. The additional vaccinator, sanctioned in G.O., dated 18th December 1886, No. 3336, was not entertained, as the Inspector of Vaccination reports owing to the difficulty of getting a man to take up the place. The Local Fund vaccinator, Rajahmundry, is reported to have vaccinated 29 cases in three villages of the Rajahmundry Agency. From the Yernagúdem Agency 90 cases were returned, of which 80 were said to be successful.

7. *Dispensaries.*—The following is a statement of persons treated in the civil dispensary at Bhadráchalam during the year:—

ANNUAL return of out-patients treated at the Civil Dispensary at Bhadráchalam for 1886-87.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Personally.	Friend.	Total.
I. GENERAL DISEASES.											
Sub-division A.											
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Simple continued fever	..	9	9	9	..	..	..	..	6	3	9
Febricula	..	7	7	6	..	1	..	..	7	..	7
Ague	3	384	387	365	..	18	1	3	323	64	387
Remittent fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Simple cholera	..	57	57	36	..	1	20	..	16	41	57
Malignant cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute rheumatism	..	7	7	5	..	2	..	..	6	1	7
Chronic rheumatism	1	15	16	15	..	1	..	..	14	2	16
Primary syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary syphilis	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Sub-division B.											
Scrofula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anæmia	..	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Leprosy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
General dropsy	..	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Other diseases of this order	..	13	13	12	..	1	..	..	12	1	13

ANNUAL return of out-patients treated at the Civil Dispensary at Bhadráchalam for 1886-87—contd.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Personally.	Friend.	Total.
II. LOCAL DISEASES.											
1. Paralysis	..	4	4	3	..	1	..	..	4	..	4
1. Neuralgia	1	45	46	45	..	..	..	1	41	5	46
2. Conjunctivitis	..	42	42	41	..	..	..	1	39	3	42
3. Inflammation, external ear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Nose	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	2
5. Circulatory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Absorbent system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. D. glands	..	29	29	28	..	1	..	..	20	9	29
8. Bronchitis	..	61	61	59	..	1	..	1	48	13	61
9. Dyspepsia	..	52	52	50	..	2	..	..	43	9	52
9. Dysentery	..	40	40	34	..	5	1	..	36	4	40
9. Diarrhœa	..	14	14	12	..	2	..	..	14	..	14
10. Urinary system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Generative system	..	8	8	6	..	2	..	..	6	2	8
12. Locomotion	..	76	76	68	..	8	..	..	65	11	76
13. Cellular tissue	..	7	7	7	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
14. Ulcer	1	55	56	55	..	1	..	..	52	4	56
14. Boil	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
14. Itch	3	395	398	391	1	3	..	3	327	71	398
Difficult labor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other local diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. CONDITIONS, &c.											
General debility	..	15	15	14	..	1	..	..	13	2	15
IV. POISONS.											
Snake-bite	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	2
Dog-bite	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Scorpion sting	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
V. INJURIES.											
Burns	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Contusion	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Wounds	1	11	12	10	..	2	..	..	12	..	12
Fracture	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	2
All other injuries	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
OPERATIONS.											
Major Operations.											
Difficult labor—Craniotomy	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cancer removal	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Minor Operations.											
Foreign body in the nose removed	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Boil incision	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Caries—tooth-extraction	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	10	1,377	1,387	1,298	1	55	24	9	1,137	250	1,387

There was a decrease in the number admitted as compared with the previous year. The attendance was on the whole satisfactory and the classification of diseases shows an improvement. A local fund dispensary has been sanctioned for Gokavaram (*vide* G.O., dated 19th October 1886, Mis., No. 1530 L.F.), and steps are being taken to open it.

8. The ryotwari system introduced into the eight selected villages of the Yernagúdem Agency has now been in force for two years and the villagers are said to be quite satisfied with it. The Senior Assistant Agent reports that there is a considerable apparent disproportion between the holdings and the assessment on their fields, and says that a measurement of holdings is necessary. Instructions will be issued to him to arrange for a rough field survey being made.

9. *Boundary Disputes.*—Of the three boundary disputes in the Yernagúdem Agency referred to in the last year's administration report, the Senior Assistant Agent has disposed of two. He is awaiting certain information from the Superintendent of the Survey department regarding the third. The Borrampalem proprietor complained

Senior Agent

of the boundary line fixed by the Survey department. The Head Assistant Collector will take an early opportunity of settling this dispute. The Naib of the Superior Proprietor complained that a portion of his village of Kottagudem, 100 acres in extent, was included in Kasinagaram, which is rented out on a clearance lease. On inquiry, it was found that Kasinagaram land was not in excess of what it ought to be, and the Special Assistant Agent informed the Naib that, if he found after measurement by a competent surveyor that his land was less than what it ought to be, the matter would be inquired into. A longstanding dispute between the Choppakonda muttahdar and the Gutala proprietor in the Rajahmundry Agency was settled, and a dispute which arose between the Mokhasadar of Pullangi and the Boduluru Muttahdar is receiving attention. Mr. Carmichael granted P. Balesu, for services during the Rampa disturbances, the village of Pullangi as mokhasa. The boundaries were not specified and a dispute has arisen as to what constituted the grant. The Muttahdar of Boduluru, to whose muttah Pullangi belonged, maintains that the boundaries extend but little beyond the village site, while the grantee claims 12 villages as hamlets of Pullangi. The present inhabitants are all like the grantee *malus.* The Mokhasadar incurred the enmity of the Reddies by betraying Ambal Reddi, one of their chief men, so no Reddi is willing to hold land of him. Several attempts have been made to ascertain the correct boundaries of the grant but without success. I am having the munsabdar's old accounts examined to find out if any mention is made of the hamlets of Pullangi. If this also fails, I will propose the issue of a fresh sannad in which the boundaries of the grant will be clearly defined. Mr. Carmichael probably intended to convey only a single village with the agricultural land attached to it.

The Kóta Ravi superseded the Sub-muttahdar of Paserlaginne without reporting the matter to any public officer. I removed the acting sub-muttahdar and appointed Pallela Rajareddy, Sub-muttahdar of Yarlagedda, to manage Paserlaginne. This arrangement is agreeable to the sub-muttahdar, and the Ravi concurred in it. The sub-muttahdar admitted that he could not manage the muttah himself, because he had no near relation to attend to his private affairs, when he went to other villages in his muttah.

10. *Public Works.*—Works were executed by the same agency as in the preceding year. The budget amount, the surrenders, and expenditure are noted below:—

Particulars.		Allotment. RS.	A.	P.	Amount surrendered. RS.	A.	P.	Expenditure. RS.	A.	P.
	Bhadráchalam Taluk.									
New Works	Roads	1,739	8	0	209	5	11	1,530	2	1
	Buildings	200	0	0	152	14	0	47	2	0
Repairs	Roads	600	0	0	171	7	1	428	8	11
	Buildings	200	0	0	130	5	0	69	11	0
	Miscellaneous Public Works	..			..			..		
	Establishment	1,581	13	11	203	0	4	1,378	13	7
	Total ..	4,321	5	11	867	0	4	3,454	5	7
	Other Agency Portion.									
New Works	Roads	4,560	0	0	102	11	7	4,457	4	5
	Buildings	..			..			..		
	Miscellaneous Public Works	1,000	0	0	539	10	5	460	5	7
Repairs	Roads	..			..			..		
	Buildings	..			..			..		
	Establishment	1,740	0	0	331	0	0	1,409	0	0
	Total ..	7,300	0	0	973	6	0	6,326	10	0
	Grand Total	11,621	5	11	1,840	6	4	9,780	15	7

The amount of Rs. 11,621 sanctioned for these works in the year under report was made up of the following items:—

	RS.
From Provincial services ..	6,000
From the Bhadráchalam road fund ..	4,560
Amount spent on local fund work, but subsequently recovered from local funds (*vide* G.O., dated 16th March 1887, Mis., No. 505 L.F.) ..	1,360

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The following is a statement showing the works executed in the current year and the amount spent on each:— 3

Bhadráchalam Taluk.	Amount expended. RS.	A.	P.
New Works—Roads—			
Bridle path from Devarapalli to Bhadráchalam ..	432	13	10
Do. from Kunavaram to Gommugudem ..	463	0	6
Do. from Murumuru to Narkonda ..	330	9	10
Incomplete portion of road from the Special Assistant Agent's office bungalow to the village of Kunavaram ..	191	13	8
Incomplete portion of road from Waddigudem to Lakkavaram ..	111	12	3
Total ..	1,530	2	1
New Works—Buildings—			
Thatched bungalow at Lakkavaram ..	47	2	0
Total, New Works ..	1,577	4	1
Repairs—Roads—			
Bridle path from Bhadráchalam to Parnasala ..	340	8	5
Do. from Gommugudem to Totapalle ..	88	0	6
Total ..	428	8	11
Repairs—Buildings—			
Special Assistant Agent's bungalow at Kunavaram ..	55	12	0
Special Assistant Agent's office ..	13	15	0
Hot-weather pandal at Special Assistant Agent's office			
	69	11	0
Total, Repairs ..	498	3	11
Establishment ..	1,378	13	7
Total, New Works and Repairs ..	3,454	5	7
Rampa and Jaddangi Tracts.			
New Works—Roads—			
Road from Gokavaram to Geddada ..	1,067	0	10
Do. from Geddada to join Rékapalle boundary ..	246	6	5
Do. from Chódavaram to Kóta ..	54	13	0
Do. from Timmapuram to Ramavaram ..	3,089	0	2
	4,457	4	5
New Works—Buildings—			
New Works—Miscellaneous—			
Public Improvements.			
Sinking a well at Aminbada ..	106	7	2
Do. at Virabhadrapuram ..	277	3	6
Do. at Cheruvukemmapalem ..	76	10	11
	460	5	7
Total, New Works ..	4,917	10	0
Repairs— ..	1,409	0	0
Establishment ..			
Total, Rampa, &c. ..	6,326	10	0
Grand Total ..	9,780	15	7

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This allotment was sanctioned in C.O., dated 10th January 1887, No. 39 Financial; of this, Rs. 6,000 were sanctioned in the beginning as per Accountant-General's Official Memorandum, No. 995, dated 7th April 1886.

The principal lines of communication, on which the expenditure was incurred, were—

Bridle path from Devarapalli to Bhadráchalam.
Do. from Kunavaram to Gommugudem.
Do. from Murumuru to Narkonda.
Do. from Bhadráchalam to Parnasala.
Road from Gokavaram to Rékapalle boundary.
Do. from Chódavaram to Kóta.
Do. from Timmapuram to Ramavaram.

The first two bridle paths are along the bank of the river between Kunavaram, the head-quarters of the Special Assistant Agent, and Bhadráchalam, the head-quarters of the Tahsildar, and are useful paths. Murumuru is situated on the Godávari ten miles above the Severi junction, and is a place to which timber in large quantities is brought from the interior of the taluk from Bustar to be floated down the river. Narkonda is situated on the borders of the Bustar territory about sixteen miles to the north, and the bridle path under construction between the two places is very useful for timber traffic. The bridle path between Bhadráchalam and Parnasala, which is situated in the extreme north of the Bhadráchalam taluk, passes through Dummugudem, and is also useful.

Road from Gokavaram to Rékapalle boundary runs through the heart of the Rampa country, and is the principal road along which the hill produce passes to the Gokavaram market.

Road from Chódavaram to Kóta will be a very useful road when joined to Timmapuram-Ramavaram road, which is a very important line, along which is conveyed to Eleswaram market considerable through traffic from Jeypore and the Central Provinces as well as the produce of the eastern part of the Rampa country and of Dutserti and Guditeru muttahs.

The work done on roads in the Special Assistant Agent's division was as follows:—

(1) Bridle path from Devarapalli to Bhadráchalam.—Bridle path for one mile was formed, side-channels were cut, and jungle was cleared.
(2) Bridle path from Kunavaram to Gommugudem.—Bridle path for 2½ miles was formed, side-channels were dug, and the ground levelled. Jungle was cleared for 7 miles and roots also were eradicated.
(3) Bridle path from Murumuru to Narkonda.—Bridle path was formed, side-channels were dug, the jungle was cleared, and the ground levelled for one mile.
(4) Incomplete portion of road from Special Assistant Agent's office to Kunavaram village.—Road was formed and a channel, which crosses it, has been bridged.

In respect of the other three works, viz., incomplete portion of the Waddigudem-Lakkavaram road and bridle paths from Bhadráchalam to Parnasala and from Gommugudem to Totapalle, jungle has been cleared for 22, 1, and 18 miles respectively.

The following is the work done on roads in the other agency.

(1) Road from Gokavaram to Geddada.—The ground was levelled and gullies filled in, earth and gravel were spread, and the culverts cleared. A store-shed was erected at Gokavaram.
(2) Road from Gokavaram to join the Rékapalle boundary.—Earthwork was done and stones removed in mile 19 and side-channels were opened and slopes were cut.
(3) Road from Chódavaram to Kóta.—Materials prepared and kept ready.
(4) Road from Timmapuram to Ramavaram.—Earthwork done from mile 8 to mile 16, road in miles 4 to 8 widened, and jungle cleared.

The road work done in Bhadráchalam was unsatisfactory. There was short expenditure and the overseer employed proved untrustworthy. He is now on trial for misappropriating the wages of coolies.

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The main roads through Rampa, Dutserti and Guditeru are of great importance. The traffic is sufficient to require well-made roads bridged and metalled throughout. The grant for the present year from Provincial funds is hardly sufficient to maintain what has already been constructed.

11. Judicial statements I, II and III are enclosed. The civil and criminal returns call for no remark, except that the number of suits filed in the Polavaram District Munsif's Court shows a decrease when compared with the number filed last year, which was increased by suits lying over from uncertainty prevailing as to the court in which they should be filed. The criminal returns show 236 cases with 542 persons proceeded against, of whom 10 cases with 12 persons were committed, 113 persons were convicted, and 417 persons acquitted or discharged, as against 235 cases with 608 persons, 6 cases with 8 persons, 59 persons, and 441 persons last year.

113
417
530
12
542

The civil returns show 254 cases filed during the year and 202 disposed of against 314 and 269 last year. The number of cases appealed was 3 criminal and 10 civil. The cases committed to my court were disposed of as shown below:—

Nature of the offence.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Convicted or acquitted.	Punishment.
1. Murder under section 302, Indian Penal Code.	2	3	Convicted ..	All three were sentenced to transportation for life.
2. Attempt to murder under section 307, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	Do. ..	Seven years' rigorous imprisonment.
3. Mischief by fire under section 436, Indian Penal Code.	2	2	1 Convicted. 1 Acquitted.	Three days' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 10 (paid).
4. Forgery and using as genuine a document knowing it to be forged under sections 465 and 471, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	Acquitted.	
5. House-breaking by night and theft by a servant under sections 457 and 381, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	Convicted ..	Three years' rigorous imprisonment.
6. Theft by a servant under section 381, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	Do. ..	Three months' rigorous imprisonment.
7. Theft by an old offender under sections 379 and 75, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	Do. ..	Two years' rigorous imprisonment.
	9	10	8 Convicted. 2 Acquitted.	
	1	2	Pending ..	

The judicial work coming under my observation was generally well done.

12. The following is a comparative statement of land trade carried on with the Nizam's territories and the river trade in the Bhádráchalam taluk.

—		Land trade.		River trade.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bhádráchalam ..	1885-86	66,136	30,701	20,703	5,53,914
	1886-87	43,527	53,229	2,26,915	2,63,577
Yernagúdem Agency ..	1885-86	72,436	32,423	..	..
	1886-87	58,179	32,786	..	..
Total ..	1885-86	1,38,572	63,124	20,703	5,53,914
	1886-87	1,01,706	86,015	2,26,915	2,63,577

The decrease in the imports by land was due to decrease in horses, grain, pulse, tobacco, timber, &c., exported from the Nizam's country. The increase in exports was due to the greater number of cattle and also to the greater quantities of cloths, salt, grain, and pulse exported. The export of large quantities of different articles, especially turmeric, opium, myrabolams, wax and skins from Rajahmundry and Sironcha, was the cause of the increase in the imports by river. Owing to the raising of the seigniorage on timber, there was a considerable decrease in the export of timber by river.

13. The demand, collection and balance of land and other sources of revenue for all the Agency tracts in the district were as shown in the subjoined statement. They call for no remark:—

STATEMENT showing the Demand and Collection and Balance of all sources of revenue of the Agency Tracts in the Godávari District for the year 1886-87.

Items.	Demand.			Collection.			Balance.		
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
I. Land Revenue—									
1. Permanently settled	1,667 7 10	44,012 1 7	45,679 9 5	1,667 7 10	34,026 13 3	35,694 5 1	..	9,985 4 4	9,985 4 4
2. Ryotwari	..	1,485 1 2	1,485 1 2	..	1,485 1 2	1,485 1 2	..	..	..
Total ..	1,667 7 10	45,497 2 9	47,164 10 7	1,667 7 10	35,511 14 5	37,179 6 3	..	9,985 4 4	9,985 4 4
II. Miscellaneous—									
1. Quit-rent	38 6 0	698 7 2	736 13 2	38 6 0	271 3 1	309 9 1	..	427 4 1	427 4 1
2. Excess on shrotriem inams	..	15 3 8	15 3 8	..	15 3 8	15 3 8	..	..	..
3. Excess on service inams	..	28 3 0	28 3 0	..	28 3 0	28 3 0	..	..	..
4. Water-tax on service inams	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	..
5. Assessment on unassessed jirayati land ..	..	185 7 0	185 7 0	..	185 7 0	185 7 0	..	..	..
6. Water-tax on do. do. ..	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..
7. Assessment on backyards	..	4 6 10	4 6 10	..	4 6 10	4 6 10	..	..	..
8. Rent on trees in ashekrincha lands ..	..	16 0 0	16 0 0	..	16 0 0	16 0 0	..	..	..
9. Assessment on rented villages	972 1 9	13,114 13 8	14,086 15 5	972 1 9	9,933 9 2	10,905 10 11	..	3,181 4 6	3,181 4 6
10. Excess collections	..	0 9 11	0 9 11	..	0 9 11	0 9 11	..	..	..
11. Process levied in revenue courts ..	..	14 6 0	14 6 0	..	14 6 0	14 6 0	..	..	..
12. Fines do. do.	..	3 10 0	3 10 0	..	3 10 0	3 10 0	..	..	..
13. Assessment on unauthorized cultivation ..	..	24 9 1	24 9 1	..	24 9 1	24 9 1	..	..	..
14. Assessment on lands under attachment ..	..	18 8 0	18 8 0	..	16 12 0	16 12 0	..	1 12 0	1 12 0
15. Clearance fees	..	523 9 0	523 9 0	..	440 9 0	440 9 0	..	83 0 0	83 0 0
16. Khalsa villages	..	331 10 3	331 10 3	..	300 10 7	300 10 7	..	30 15 8	30 15 8
17. Quit-rent on Dumagudem village-site ..	..	274 1 8	274 1 8	..	249 0 5	249 0 5	..	25 1 3	25 1 3
18. Rent on inams confiscated	27 4 0	36 15 0	64 3 0	27 4 0	23 0 0	50 4 0	..	13 15 0	13 15 0
Total ..	1,037 11 9	15,294 8 3	16,332 4 0	1,037 11 9	11,531 3 9	12,568 15 6	..	3,763 4 6	3,763 4 6
III. Abkári revenue	118 9 9	11,556 1 10	11,674 11 7	118 9 9	9,743 14 8	9,862 8 5	..	1,812 3 2	1,812 3 2
License fees	..	50 0 0	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	50 0 0	..	..	..
Ippa tax	..	1,052 2 0	1,052 2 0	..	1,036 3 0	1,036 3 0	..	15 15 0	15 15 0
IV. Opium	..	919 8 0	919 8 0	..	919 8 0	919 8 0	..	..	..
V. Ferries	..	473 6 0	473 6 0	..	322 0 0	322 0 0	..	151 6 0	151 6 0
VI. School, road, and dawk funds	..	817 0 0	817 0 0	..	817 0 0	817 0 0	..	..	..
VII. Stamps	..	1,696 13 0	1,696 13 0	..	1,696 13 0	1,696 13 0	..	..	..
VIII. Forests	1 3 10	21,141 10 3	21,142 14 1	1 3 10	21,141 10 3	21,142 14 1	..	..	..
IX. Cess on the assessment of clearance leases ..	..	25 0 0	25 0 0	..	21 0 0	21 0 0	..	4 0 0	4 0 0
X. Village-cess	132 13 4	895 14 6	1,028 11 10	132 13 4	713 7 2	846 4 6	..	182 7 4	182 7 4
XI. Income-tax	..	162 15 9	162 15 9	..	162 15 9	162 15 9	..	..	..
Total ..	252 10 11	38,790 7 4	39,043 2 3	252 10 11	36,624 7 10	36,877 2 9	..	2,165 15 6	2,165 15 6
Grand Total ..	2,957 14 6	99,582 2 4	102,540 0 10	2,957 14 6	83,667 10 0	86,625 8 6	..	15,914 8 4	15,914 8 4

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14. *Opium*.—As a general rule, free licenses are issued to the villagers for the vend of opium. The monopoly of vend at Dumagudem, Bhadráchalam and Waddigudem was sold as in last year, and a comparative statement showing the bids received is given below:—

Places.	1885-86.			1886-87.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Dumagudem	625	0	0	541	0	0
Bhadráchalam	230	0	0	246	8	0
Waddigudem	100	0	0	132	0	0
Total ..	955	0	0	919	8	0

15. *Forests.*—The general administration of the forests is in the hands of the Forest department. The Special Assistant Agent is the Forest Settlement officer in his division. He has finally settled 13 out of 28 reserves proposed. There is a decrease in the export of timber from the Bhadráchalam taluk attributed to the high rates of seigniorage. There was some dissatisfaction caused by the formation of the reserves, which was soon removed when matters were clearly explained.

16. *Police.*—The Principal Assistant Agent, it appears, received a complaint from the village of Devipatnam against the head constable to the effect that he had extorted money from the arrack shop-keeper. An inquiry showed that there was no sufficient evidence to support the complaint, and there was reason to believe that it was got up by the village munsif, with whom the head constable was in bad terms. No other complaints were received against them.*

x See page 19 - para. 12 S. Ant's rept.

17. *Abkári.*—The abkári administration underwent no change in the year under report. No toddy tax was levied. The right of manufacturing and selling arrack was rented out for nominal sums to the villagers jointly, except in Bhadráchalams, Dumagudem and Waddigudem and their surroundings, and in a few advanced villages in Yernagúdem and Rajahmundry taluks, where it is put up to auction.

The abkári demand of 1885-86 and 1886-87 is given below:—

Agency tracts.	1885-86.			1886-87.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Rajahmundry Agency	1,025	14	4	1,709	11	6
Peddápuram do.	389	4	0	273	4	0
Yernagúdem do.	2,759	15	2	3,028	3	10
Bhadráchalam do.	10,388	7	4	8,217	2	0
Total ..	14,563	8	10	13,228	5	4

Arrack is distilled from rice at Jaddangi, Lagarayi, Sarampetapadu and Gontuvanipalem in Peddápuram Agency. The restrictions laid down as to getting permit, for the transport of arrack are, the Principal Assistant Agent says, giving rise to frauds, and people are tempted to smuggle arrack into the Hill tracts without permits or in excess of the quantity covered by the permit. He does not, however, recommend the removal of any of the restrictions to the importation of arrack in Rampa, as it is not a natural beverage of the hill people. No complaints have yet been made in respect of the restrictions.

It appears that sale of toddy was detected at Gutala, a village in the Yernagúdem Agency, by the Sub-Magistrate of Polavaram, and the Senior Assistant Agent told the Sub-Magistrate to proceed against the culprits. Gutala and some other Agency villages of the Yernagúdem taluk and some Agency villages of the Rajahmundry taluk are as advanced as any of the plain villages near, and the abandonment of toddy revenue in these villages is an unnecessary measure. The question of extending the new Abkári Act to the Agency tract is now under consideration.

18. *Education.*—The total number of children on the rolls for the year in the different schools, according to the Deputy Inspector's figures, is given below as compared with the figures of last year.

Name of Agency.	Schools.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
		Children on rolls.	Average.	Children on rolls.	Average.
Bhadráchalam Agency	Bhadráchalam Middle school	21	18	42	38
	Waddigudem Primary school	41	34	31	29
	Kunavaram do.	23	21	18	16
	Kachavaram do.	17	10	15	10
	Tekubaka do.	15	12	12	7
	Matrugudem do.	15	12	32	22
	Chintur do.	14	9	9	7
	Mulakapalli do.	8	5	6	4
	Parnasala do.	19	11	18	15
	Bhadráchalam girls' school	30	28	23	21
	Dumagudem boys' do.	100	64	84	71
	Do. girls' do.	25	25	33	27
Yernagúdem Agency	Jilugumilli	21	20	23	17
	Kamapuram	15	13	11	10
Peddápuram do.	Jaddangi	..	..	14	12
	Guntuyanipalem	..	..	16	9 —21
Rajahmundry do.	Chodavaram	9	7	13	6
	Guditeru	24	22	28	11
	Addatigala	12	10	14	11
	Gedada	4	3	10	9
	Mohanapuram	15	10	12	10
	Nimmalapalem	12	11	9	9
	Devipatnam	21	20	19	17
	Purushottapatnam	13	10	11	11
	Marripalem	11	9	6	6
			374		410

There was no improvement in education. Three schools were sanctioned in the year for the Peddápuram Agency, but only two were opened at Jaddangi and Guntuyanipalem, and as no teacher could be procured no school was started at Raja Vommangi. The teacher of Jaddangi school fell ill as soon as he took charge and went away without leave. The two primary schools at Jilugumilli and Kamapuram have not been producing satisfactory results. They are the only schools on the salary system out of the eleven Government primary schools, and the Deputy Inspector of Schools is of opinion that the teachers will produce better results if they are converted into salary result schools. I approve of his suggestion. The attendance of Jilugumilli school has gone down from 21 in 1886 to 12 in 1887. This was attributed to unusual prevalence of fever. The average attendance in the Kamapuram school for the year was 16. There were no Koya pupils in either of these schools.

The schools in the Rajahmundry Agency are in no better condition. The attendance in most of them is very poor, and the Principal Assistant Agent says that the muttahdars ask for schools promising to secure a large attendance, but that their sole view is to have their own children educated and to have a schoolmaster to write letters and petitions for them.

Of the schools in the Bhadráchalam Agency, the middle school at Bhadráchalam is in a thriving condition. Out of the five pupils, who appeared for the Middle School Examination, three passed, two in the first class and one in the second. Of the nine Government primary schools in the Special Assistant Agent's division, that at Mulakapalli has not improved since last year, and it has been ordered to be removed to Chokkanapalli, a Reddi village. The Deputy Inspector of Schools reports that the schools at Mulakapalli and Tekubaka have earned a grant of 11 and 6 annas respectively. The school at Chintur is also ill attended and the Deputy Inspector finds that Peda-Arkuru is better suited for a school. The Special Assistant Agent has been asked to report on this. The schools at Parnasala and Waddigudem are said to be the best of the lot. Of the girls' schools, the one at Dumagudem, managed by Mr. and Mrs. Cain, is, according to the report of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, in a better condition than the Government girls' school at Bhadráchalam. It appears that, besides the two results schools at Dippakayalapadu and Kotta Pattesam, which were in existence before, two more were started at Kovvurpadu and Bhimavolu, also villages in the Yernagúdem Agency. The Deputy Inspector found at his inspection that the attendance in these schools was very poor as also the income that the teachers get from them. The post of Hill Schools' Superintendent, though sanctioned in G.O., dated 8th December 1885, No. 784, was practically vacant till April last. A superintendent was appointed, but he never moved from his village and at last resigned the post. The headmaster of the Bhadráchalam middle school was, at his own request, afterwards appointed, but he has applied for permission to revert.

19. A map in which the places referred to in the report are marked has been sent to the Superintendent, Madras Survey.

20. The reports received from the four Divisional officers and the Deputy Inspectors of Schools of the Rajahmundry and Ellore ranges are herewith submitted.

No. 1.—OPERATIONS of the Civil Courts in the Agency tracts, Godávari district, during the Official Years 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Name of the Court.	Name of the year.	Pending on the 1st April.		Instituted during the year.		Received by transfer or on reference during the year.		Total.		Disposed of.		Referred to subordinate courts or transferred to other courts.		Total.		Pending on 31st March.	
		Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Government Agent's Court ..	1885-86	9	..	9	6	..	..	18	6	8	1	10	4	18	5	..	1
	1886-87	..	1	11	6	..	..	11	7	..	3	10	3	10	6	1	1
Principal Assistant Agent's Court.	1885-86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1886-87	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Special Assistant Agent's Court .	1885-86	..	..	..	..	13	5	13	5	7	4	..	1	7	5	6	..
	1886-87	6	..	..	..	8	..	14	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	5	..
Senior do. do. ..	1885-86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1886-87	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	..
Bhadráchalam Tahsildar's Court.	1885-86	19	..	28	..	..	..	47	..	39	..	1	..	40	..	7	..
	1886-87	7	..	35	..	..	..	42	..	23	..	..	..	23	..	19	..
Do. Naib do. ..	1885-86	5	..	25	..	..	..	30	..	29	..	1	..	30	..	..	..
	1886-87	..	..	20	..	..	..	20	..	20	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
Polavaram Deputy do. ..	1885-86	23	..	173	..	..	..	196	..	180	..	..	..	180	..	16	..
	1886-87	16	..	134	..	..	..	150	..	139	..	..	..	139	..	11	..
Eleswaram do. do. ..	1885-86	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	1886-87	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Gokavaram do. do. ..	1885-86	4	..	5	..	..	..	9	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	3	..
	1886-87	3	..	8	..	..	..	11	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	4	..
Total ..	1885-86	60	..	241	6	13	5	314	11	269	5	12	5	281	10	33	1
	1886-87	33	1	210	6	11	3	254	10	202	6	10	3	212	9	42	1

No. 2.—Operations of the Criminal Courts in the Agency tracts, Godávari district, during the Official Years 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Name of the Court.	Name of the year.	Cases.								Persons.								
		Pending on the 1st April.	Received during the year.	Received by commitment.	Total.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on the 31st March.	Pending on the 1st April.	Received during the year.	Received by commitment.	Total.	Convicted.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on the 31st March.
Government Agent's Court	1885-86	..	..	6	6	..	6	6	..	..	..	8	8	6	..	2	8	..
	1886-87	..	..	10	10	..	9	9	1	..	..	12	12	8	..	2	10	2
Principal Assistant Agent's Court	1885-86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1886-87	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	5	..
Special do. do.	1885-86	..	8	..	8	..	8	8	..	..	16	..	16	6	..	10	16	..
	1886-87	..	31	..	31	..	28	28	3	..	60	..	60	14	..	43	57	3
Senior do. do.	1885-86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1886-87	..	3	..	3	1	2	3	..	..	7	..	7	1	1	5	7	..
Bhadráchalam Tahsildar's Court	1885-86	3	80	..	83	2	78	80	3	3	155	..	158	47	2	106	155	3
	1886-87	3	47	..	50	1	49	50	..	3	97	..	100	21	1	78	100	..
Do. Naib do.	1885-86	..	34	..	34	1	33	34	..	..	104	..	104	25	1	78	104	..
	1886-87	..	36	..	36	1	35	36	..	..	68	..	68	11	2	55	68	..
Polavaram Deputy do.	1885-86	2	64	..	66	2	63	65	1	15	157	..	172	40	4	125	169	3
	1886-87	1	76	..	77	3	73	76	1	3	225	..	228	48	4	175	227	1
Eleswaram Deputy do.	1885-86	..	9	..	9	..	9	9	..	..	35	..	35	22	..	13	35	..
	1886-87	..	12	..	12	..	11	11	1	..	26	..	26	4	..	17	21	5
Gokavaram Deputy do.	1885-86	2	33	..	35	1	32	33	2	4	121	..	125	13	1	107	121	4
	1886-87	2	17	..	19	2	17	19	..	4	41	..	45	6	2	37	45	..
Yernagudem Taluk Sheristadar Magistrate's Court ..	1885-86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1886-87	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	2	..
Total ..	1885-86	7	228	6	241	6	229	235	6	22	588	8	618	59	8	441	608	10
	1886-87	6	226	10	242	10	226	236	6	10	531	12	553	113	12	417	542	11

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No. 3.—Appeal Cases disposed of in the Criminal Courts of the Scheduled tracts, Godávari district, during the Official Years 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Name of the Court.	Name of the year.	Pending on the 1st of April.		Received during the year.		Total.		Disposed of.						Otherwise disposed of.		Total.		Remaining on the 1st of April.	
								Lower Courts' sentence confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.							
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Government Agent and Magistrate's Court ..	1885-86 ..	..	..	1	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	3	..	..
	1886-87 ..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Principal Assistant and Magistrate's Court ..	1885-86 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1886-87 ..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Special Assistant and Magistrate's Court ..	1885-86 ..	..	..	4	16	4	16	4	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	16	..	..
	1886-87 ..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Senior Assistant and Magistrate's Court ..	1885-86 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1886-87 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1885-86 ..	..	..	5	19	5	19	4	16	..	..	1	3	..	..	5	19	..	..
	1886-87 ..	..	..	3	3	3	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..

ENCLOSURES.

From F. H. HAMNETT, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector and Principal Assistant Agent, Godávari, to the Government Agent, Godávari, dated Rajahmundry, 4th May 1887, No. 281.

I have the honor to submit my Administration report on the Agency tracts in this sub-division for the official year 1886-87, the first during which they have been under my charge.

2. *Tours.*—I made two tours into these tracts during the year. The first lasted from the 4th to the 16th August 1886 and was chiefly made with a view to inquire into the Abkári administration of the hill tracts about which I was asked to report. I travelled from Gokavaram to Chódavaram where I stayed for four days and visited, from there, Rampa, Geddada, and Marivada. I then went on to Kota where I camped for two days and proceeded thence to Addateegala, from whence I returned to the plains after a stay of seven days. During this tour I made the acquaintance of most of the hill muttahdars, but I was prevented from going into the interior owing to the difficulty of crossing the various jungle streams which were then in flood.

My second tour was made up the river as far as Kondamodalu and lasted from the 9th to the 16th January 1887. During this period I visited Kondamodalu, Devipatnam, and Purushothapatnam and inquired into the boundary dispute between the Choppakada muttahdar and the Gútála proprietor.

I was unable to make any other tours into the Agency tracts, as my time has been fully occupied in touring in the other portions of my division. I went to Chódavaram for three days at the end of last month to conduct the abkári settlement for the next fasli.

3. *Season.*—The season was on the whole fair. There were heavy rains during the last six months of 1886 and the principal crops—hill jonna, chama, and paddy—yielded well, but in those muttahs along the river bank the early gingelly crops were lost by floods, and the tamarind trees, on which the hill people largely depend, only yielded a half crop. The Deputy Tahsildar of Gokavaram reports that the price of tamarind in Gokavaram, where it is brought by merchants from the hill tracts, is about Re. 1 per maund higher than last year. No distress has, however, been anywhere experienced by the hill people as far as my inquiries go.

4. *Health.*—As compared with the last official year, the one under report has been singularly free from casualties from fever among the officials. Since the death of the Police Inspector Syed Ghâzi in the beginning of the year, none of the officials have died of fever, though, as usual, many of them have had frequent attacks. The hill people and their cattle were also fairly free from diseases. The opening of a dispensary at Gokavaram, which was sanctioned in G.O., L.F., Mis. No. 1530, dated 19th October 1886, is regarded as a great boon by those employed in the hill tracts, and steps are being taken by the local boards to secure a building and furniture for the dispensary. Some medicines have been received by the Deputy Tahsildar, and I have addressed you as President of the District Board in my letter No. 134, dated 21st April 1887, regarding the appointment of a Hospital Assistant to take charge.

4a. *Changes in Muttahdars.*—The appointment of Sankuru Chinniah, in succession to his brother Tammayya, to the Rampa muttah was approved of by Government in their order No. 1868, dated 16th July 1886. The Velagapalli Muttahdar, Mirtivadu Yerikireddi, died in January 1887, and the appointment of his brother Lingareddi as his successor was recommended in my letter No. 141, dated 9th March 1887. No successor has yet been recommended by the Deputy Tahsildar to Boggula Yerikireddi, the Mokhasadar of Anigeru and other villages and also Munsif of Jaddangi in the Peddápuram taluk. The Deputy Tahsildar has been directed to institute inquiries as to his heirs and report.

5. *Disputes concerning Muttahdars.*—There is still a considerable party in the Rampa muttah who favour the claims of Lingamma, the widow of the late muttahdar, who was passed over in favour of her husband's brother Chinniah. Lingamma gave birth to a son on the 22nd October 1886, and she now claims the muttah for her son. Chinniah disputes the legitimacy of the child, and, as ordered by you, a panchayet was held at Chódavaram to inquire into this question by the Deputy Tahsildar during my recent visit there. I shall submit a separate report on this matter, and consider that Chinniah's appointment should not be disturbed, even if Lingamma's child is considered legitimate, as the muttah is a purely service inam awarded to Chinniah's father and his heirs. When a qualified heir is already in office, it seems inadvisable to oust him in favour of a minor. I made arrangements for Lingamma's maintenance when I was at Chódavaram in August 1886, and, though she agreed to abide by what I then decided, she is now dissatisfied with the arrangements I made. As a matter of fact she has inherited a considerable amount of property from her husband and does not need maintenance. She is instigated by a relative of her husband's, one Ranga Razu and some others, to urge her claim for the muttah. There is no fear of any disturbance arising in consequence of these disputes, but the authority of Chinniah as muttahdar will not be fully established until they are finally disposed of. The boundary dispute between the Choppakonda muttahdar and the Gútála proprietor was locally inquired into by me and finally disposed of in your official memorandum No. 127, dated

2nd April 1887. The dispute between the mokhasadar of Pullangi and the Bodalum muttahdar as to the area of the mokhasa is still undisposed of. The mokhasadar originally claimed a large tract of country including about twelve villages as his mokhasa, but it was decided by Mr. Foster that his claim to this was quite unfounded and that he had only a right to the village of Pullangi. The point to be decided now is, what are the boundaries of the village, and, before finally disposing of this matter, I propose to search the mansabdar's old accounts with a view of ascertaining whether they contain any mention of the boundaries of the villages.

6. *Administration of Justice.*—The District Munsif of Gokavaram disposed of 7 out of 11 civil suits on his file, in 4 of which both the plaintiffs and defendants belonged to the hill tracts, and in the remaining 7 the plaintiffs were from the plains and the defendants hill people. Nine of the suits were for money due on written contracts and 2 for money due on settlement of accounts.

Two suits were referred to me by the Agent and disposed of. One of them was brought by the late mansabdar to recover Rs. 690 with Rs. 855 interest on a mortgage deed alleged to have been executed by the lately deceased muttahdar of Velagapalli. The suit was thrown out by me as barred by limitation.

The Sub-Magistrate of Gokavaram disposed of 19 criminal cases, of which 2 were committed to the Agent, 5 were convicted, 6 compounded, and 6 discharged. Two cases were disposed of by me, one of which referred to a charge of bribery against a sub. *pro tem.* gumasta in the Gokavaram Deputy Tahsildar's office. Owing to the discrepancies in the evidence, the gumasta was discharged in the criminal inquiry, but dismissed by me after a departmental investigation. He was charged with taking bribes from both parties in connection with the succession to the Rampa muttah.

The Taluk Magistrate inquired into and disposed of a charge of wrongful confinement with intent to extort property brought by the station-house officer of Kota against the muttahdar of Gurtedu and three others. The muttahdar is stated to have suspected the complainant of having stolen his property and confined him and three other persons to extort the stolen property from them. The station-house officer deposed to having found the four persons confined in four different houses in the village, but there was no evidence to show that they had been so confined by the defendants, beyond their own statements. The muttahdar alleged that the station-house officer had concocted the case against him, as he had refused to give him a pony. The case was discharged by the Sub-Magistrate for want of sufficient evidence.

7. *Police.*—The only complaints I received against the police were from the village of Devipatnam in the plains. The Head Constable was charged with extorting money from the arrack shopkeeper, but on inquiry it was found that there was no sufficient evidence to support the charges, and there was reason to believe that they were made partly at the instigation of the Village Munsif, a very influential man, who does not appear to be on good terms with the Head Constable.

In two cases the police seized liquor for being carried without a pass and reported the seizures for the orders of the Abkári department, under the impression that the new Abkári Act (No. I of 1886) was in force in the Agency tracts. The police have now been informed that abkári cases must be disposed of under the old Act III of 1864, and such mistakes are not likely to occur again. Both cases were recently tried by me and convicted.

8. *Opium.*—No complaints were received about the quality or price of the opium obtained from the plains. Free licenses were granted for shops at the following places:—

	Shops.
1. Bhundupakalu	1
2. Addatigula	1
3. Chamagedda	1
4. Kota	1
5. Chipparapalem	1
6. Rampa	1
7. Geddada	2
8. Devaratigudem	1
9. Sirigendalapadu	1
10. Marrivoda	1
11. Devipatnam and Toyyeru	1
12. Kondamodalu	1
13. Siripuram	1
Total ..	14

In the previous official year licenses were granted to Gurtedu and Dutsarti, for which no licenses were issued this year, and a license was issued this year for Chipparapalem, for which no license was taken out last year. During my recent visit to Chodavaram, two or three muttahdars freshly applied for free licenses, and their applications will be separately reported on by me. The sale of opium appears to me to be a source of considerable profit to the holders of the free licenses in some cases. The shop at Purushothapatnam was not put up to sale this year, and the free license for Devipatnam and Toyyeru was given to the taluk renter as in last year.

9. *Abkári.*—I have reported in my letter No. 448, dated 8th September 1886, on the results of my inquiry into the Abkári administration in the hill tracts, and in my letter No. 195, dated 28th March 1887, I have submitted detailed proposals for the leasing out of the arrack farms in future. I have made the abkári settlement for fasli 1297 under your orders and fixed the total demand for the arrack farms of the Agency tracts and Lakkondasima (which is farmed out on a similar principle) at Rs. 1,909-6-0 as against Rs. 1,784-10-0, the demand for the current fasli. Arrack has hitherto been distilled only at the one small village of Polavaram, where it is made on a very small scale from toddy for consumption in the village; but I recently received an application from the renter of Devaram for permission to open a still in his village. This application will be reported on after further inquiry. Under the present rules the hill renters cannot get permits for the transport of more than 10 gallons of arrack from the plains from the Deputy Tahsildar, and for larger quantities they have to apply to the Divisional officers. In every case they have also to obtain the sanction of the taluk renter before they can get a permit. In consequence of these restrictions, there is a great temptation to smuggle arrack into the hill tracts without permits, or in quantities in excess of those for which permits have been granted by the Deputy Tahsildars. The two cases charged by the police and referred to in paragraph 7 of my report were of this nature. The persons concerned in this smuggling are persons from the plains, whom the muttahdars employ as their agents in the arrack business. I would not recommend the removal of any of the restrictions which now exist to the importation of arrack into Rampa, as it is not a natural beverage of the hill people in these parts, and the greater part of what is imported into the Agency tracts is consumed in the plain villages, in the large market towns, and in villages along the main lines of communication which are frequented by people from the plains.

10. *Education.*—I have not up to date received the report of the Deputy Inspector of Schools regarding the state of the schools in the Agency tracts. There were only 9 schools open as against 11 in the previous year, the schools at Kota and Kondumudalu having been closed on account of the poor attendance. As far as my own observations go the working of the schools cannot be said to be satisfactory. The muttahdars are ready enough to promise to secure a large attendance at the schools and to ask for new schools where none are now in existence; but I believe that all that they care for is to have their own children educated and to obtain the assistance of the schoolmasters in writing letters and petitions for them. The attendance in most of the schools is very poor, and the schools are shut up for several days at a time when the masters go to Rajahmundry to draw their pay. I consider that arrangements can easily be made to pay the masters at Gokavaram, and have made a reference to the Superintendent of Hill Schools on this subject. He has not yet replied. The schools could, no doubt, be much improved by proper supervision, and it is to be hoped that this object will be secured in future under the Superintendent of Hill Schools who has been recently appointed.

11. *Public Works.*—I have no information in my office as to the amount spent on public works under the Local Fund Engineer. The jungle was cut near Marodupalli along the road from Geddada to Valamuru and between Addateegala and Dummukonda. Some repairs were executed to the road between Gokavaram and Chódavaram and some earth work was done on the road between Addateegala and Yeleswaram. I have brought to your notice in my letter No. 415, dated 23rd August 1886, the complaints that were made to me by some of the sub-muttahdars of Kota about not having been paid by the Local Fund Overseer for road work done by them.

12. *Gudem Disturbances.*—During the recent disturbances at Gudem in the Vizagapatam district the Sub-Magistrate was in Rampa, and his reports show that the muttahdars were perfectly loyal all through and showed no signs of giving any trouble. The muttahdar of Gurtedu did not come to the Deputy Tahsildar when he was first sent for, but he visited the Superintendent of Police at Addateegala, and it was ascertained that he had not received the Deputy Tahsildar's notice until several days after it was despatched.

From L. C. MILLER, Esq., Senior Assistant Agent, Godávari, to the Government Agent, Godávari, dated Ellore, 2nd May 1887, No. 118.

I have the honor to submit my report on the administration of the Yernagúdem agency for the year 1886-87.

1. I was in the Agency from the 15th of March to the 20th of April 1887, *i.e.*, only 16 days in the year 1886-87. I visited Polavaram also for one day in May 1886.

2. *Boundary Disputes.*—Those settled were only two petty disputes. One between the Autaramanyams village of Geddapalli and Guddigudem, of which the former belongs to the Polavaram estate and the latter to Government, was decided in favour of Geddapalli. The question was

whether a certain "podu" lay in the one village or the other. The other was a dispute between Pattenapalem and the Nagavaram muttah mentioned in my last year's report. It related to a few acres only and the question raised was whether the Survey department's demarcation line was correct. It was decided that it was so.

An inquiry was held by the Survey department into the dispute between Gangol and Korrada, and I have asked the Deputy Superintendent to let me know what the final decision was. He has not yet replied.

3. The Borrampalem proprietor represented that there was an unsettled dispute relating to his estate. I inquired and was informed that the Survey department had settled the line and no appeal had been made. However, just as I was leaving the Agency, the proprietor's tanedar produced an endorsement showing that the survey line is only temporary, pending settlement of the dispute. I will take an early opportunity of settling this after going into the previous record and correspondence.

4. Public works are at a stand-still for want of funds. I received a considerable number of applications for assistance in digging or completing wells, chiefly in villages in the neighbourhood of Kannapuram. I could not promise any assistance this year. The most promising and most urgently needed works will be selected for consideration next year.

5. The Agency schools are two—one at Kannapuram and one at Jilugumilli. I visited these, as well as the Local Fund school at Polavaram. The attendance at Polavaram seems stationary. The number of boys on 1st March 1886 was 44 and on 1st March 1887 43. The head master was not present. Those of the boys whom I examined seemed to be doing moderately. At Kannapuram the average attendance for the year was 13: at my inspection there were 18 present, 3 of whom were girls: there were also four other girls learning their alphabet whose names were not on the books: the master said they had not been registered as attendants, as they had only been learning a few days: they expressed their intention of coming regularly to school, but it is possible they were brought chiefly to make a good muster at inspection. The Deputy Inspector of Schools in his last year's report stated that little or nothing was learnt in this school. There seems to be some improvement this year, but I do not think the master a particularly capable man. The munsif, as remarked by the Deputy Inspector, takes great interest in the welfare of the school. There were no Koya pupils at this school or at Jilugumilli. The village munsif at Kannapuram and the schoolmaster at Jilugumilli both told me they had promises from Koyas to send their children, but none had arrived.

The school at Kannapuram is held in an open shed in the dry weather and on the pials of the munsif's house in the rains. The question of providing a building is being separately reported.

6. The attendance at Jilugumilli went steadily down from 21 in 1886 to 12 in 1887. The master attributes this to the unusual prevalence of fever in the last cold weather, and he was corroborated by those of the parents of scholars who came to the school at my inspection. Both he and the same parents want the school holidays altered, so that the whole hot weather may be utilized as working season. A third class has it seems been ordered to be opened in this school: three boys were to be promoted to it.

7. The private results school at Dippakayalapadu was reopened. The books show an attendance now of 16 to 18. The master was not in the village when I went there. He and some of the inhabitants want the school to be taken under Government. It is, I think, rather close to the Kannapuram school, but I have asked the opinion of the Educational authorities.

8. The newly introduced ryotwari system has now been in force for two years in eight selected villages. The villagers seem contented with the new system: they say that their position is practically the same as it was before as far as regards amount of payments. The settlement is however defective. There is a considerable apparent disproportion between the holdings and the assessment on them, and this is, I think, chiefly to be attributed to the fact that the holdings were not measured in any way: the boundaries were pointed out and the registered extent taken as correct, while it probably is very far from being so. The average rent is by no means high. The inhabitants of Maisanagudem asked for a regular survey of their village, complaining that the kurnam and munsif collected too much. This was not borne out by the accounts, and the complaint seemed to be spiteful: at the same time, I think a measurement of holdings is necessary. Given the boundaries, a Revenue Inspector should be able to measure the areas, and it would then be seen if there is any real disproportion between the area and assessment, and whether a re-settlement of the latter is urgently needed.

9. The abkári system remained the same as last year, but towards the close of the year proposals were submitted for the extension of the system already applied to a few villages on the river bank. The Sub-Magistrate of Polavaram told me that he had detected sale of toddy in Gútála, but was doubtful whether prosecutions should be instituted. Gútála is in no way different from any "plain" village, and I told him that offences should be prosecuted without hesitation whenever found. There seem to have been no prosecutions as yet, so possibly the offenders were frightened.

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10. In the Koya villages it is reported that a difficulty is felt in procuring the consent of the taluk renter to the transport of arrack out of his farm. The renter's agent lives, as a rule, at Tállapádi, 50 miles from some of the agency villages, and the Koyas say that, even when they do reach his residence, he is averse to receiving their requests or troubling himself about them at all. The Deputy Tahsildar suggested that the renter's consent might be dispensed with for small consignments. I do not think this can be done, and I told the Koyas so. The renter will be asked to make better arrangements.

11. In the Polavaram estate some Koyas complained that the rents of their village had been greatly raised. The complaint is an old one, no rise having taken place since the manager was lent to the estate. The manager tells me that the accounts of area are very inaccurate and the rents consequently seem much higher than they are. An examination of old puttas shows that the rent has been raised at intervals in some villages without any apparent reason, and in nearly every case the rents are much higher than those paid by the similarly situated Autaramanyam Government villages. The manager has promised a full report on the subject. Another complaint was that the proprietrix is preventing the villagers from cutting timber as of old. It appears that she intended to introduce a system of forest preservation, something on the lines of the present Government system, in the neighbouring villages, and, as a preliminary measure, prohibited the cutting of certain trees. The system was temporarily abandoned, however, at the instance of the Deputy Tahsildar, who represented that it was inadvisable to curtail the privileges of the villages in this disastrous year. There is no reason why the zemindarni should not carry out her project if it is done judiciously: the manager is to give me a report dealing with that scheme also. Certain complaints against the manager of obtaining wood without payment have been reported to you separately by the Deputy Tahsildar.

12. Some Koyas complained of the taking of Dasara "mamools" or presents by the police of Polavaram station. They have been frequently warned, as they admit, by the Sub-Magistrate of Polavaram against giving these presents. In the present case I held an inquiry both in their villages and in Polavaram. The stories told by them were very contradictory and the only one man whom any of them professed to identify successfully proved an alibi by the duty roster. The villagers of Chegundapalli complained against the kurnam and watcher of Polavaram of taking fruit, &c., from their baskets in the market place without payment. The evidence produced did not seem sufficient to support a prosecution. I held an inquiry in Polavaram.

13. During the year a very necessary addition of a clerk was made to the judicial staff of the Polavaram Agency Munsif. His civil file is heavy. Only one original case and three appeals were referred to me.

14. There were no complaints against the Deputy Tahsildar, who seems to have the confidence of the hill people and to take a great interest in them.

15. The general state of the Agency villages in the past year was not good. The unusual flood in the river did some damage to those along its banks, and in the interior the excessive rains injured the dry crops. I was met with a complaint of loss of crop in every village.

16. The flood completely washed away the police station in Polavaram and the lock-up which served as a subjail. I chose a building for a sub-jail and submitted the matter to you a short time ago for orders.

From R. B. CLEGG, Esq., Special Assistant Agent, Godávari, to the Government Agent, Godávari, dated Rájahmundry, 16th June 1887.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Bhadráchalam-Rékapalle taluk for the official year 1886-87.

2. Mr. C. Venkata Jagga Row was in charge until 24th September 1886. I was in charge for the remaining portion of the year. Mr. Venkata Jagga Row was two months and twenty-seven days on tour, and I spent three months and five days. I was at Rajahmundry about four weeks in December and January and the first half of March in Rampa under your orders. The rest of the time I spent in the division. Numerous changes took place in the office of Tahsildar. Bonnuri Venkanna applied for pension and Garikaparty Subramhanyam, Deputy Tahsildar of Gokaram, was appointed to act. On 19th April 1886 he reverted to his permanent post. Until the 15th May, Calahasti Ayyappa, Naib Tahsildar, was in charge, when he was relieved by Vadrevu Viziaramayya. The latter however in July was called away to act as Tahsildar of Tanuku. Nukala Govindarazulu Naidu, then Head Clerk of my office, was appointed to act. He died of malarious fever on 29th December 1886. Again there was no Tahsildar, the Naib Tahsildar being in charge until 4th March 1887. Syed Vazirudden, Police Inspector of Cocanada, then took charge as permanent incumbent. In this new arrangement, Calahasti Ayyappa became my Head Clerk and G. Autchuta Ramayya from your office Naib Tahsildar. In consequence of these frequent changes the travelling of the Tahsildar was but 97 days during the year.

3. At the beginning of the year there was a great deal of dissatisfaction owing to the introduction of the Forest Act and the constitution of reserved forests covering an area of 545 square miles: it was chiefly due to ignorance regarding the intentions of Government, which were not

properly explained. My predecessor appears to have served printed notices under the Act on every Koya and Reddi patel. This frightened them and gave them an exaggerated idea of the evils that were going to befall them. One Reddi patel told me his village had been hemmed in on all sides by forest reserves and they were not even allowed to run away. By the end of the year thirteen reserves have been finally settled, boundaries have been demarcated, and matters explained to them, and the discontent has subsided. I have made careful inquiries in every case that a village has been deserted, but do not find that any more than is usual every year have left the taluk.

It was discovered by my predecessor that in certain parts of the taluk, chiefly in the northern part of the Marregudiem range, the kurnams (patwaries) were receiving "russums" of grain from the jungle villages. These "russums" were the remains of the old system of payment which was abolished at the settlement of 1867. I issued order to have it explained that these payments were unauthorized, and to bring to notice any instance of kurnams receiving them in future. From personal inquiries I find the people now all know that they need not make these payments to the kurnam. No complaints have been received that the police or revenue peons or forest guards have taken supplies without paying for them. The station-house officer of Chintur, Jemaluddin, was convicted by me on the complaint of the Koyas of Kalleru of bribery and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

In February 1887 complaints were preferred by Punem Passadu and Madi Bachanna Koyas of Kasimnagaram against one Mettapalli Venkatrayudu, the superior proprietor's peshcar, that he threatened to shoot and kicked them respectively in order to make them pay up their kist. Both cases were compromised before the Sub-Magistrate. The two Koyas afterwards informed me they had got Rs. 3¼ each out of the zemindar's official and seemed satisfied. There is considerable difficulty in obtaining payments from the Koyas and I have reason to believe that the zemindar's officials do not treat them as they ought to do.

4. *Health.*—During the usual Rama's festival at the Bhadráchalam temple in April cholera was introduced into the taluk by pilgrims from Rajahmundry. The following statement shows the number of people attacked and the number of deaths:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Males	63	40
Females	53	31
Total	116	71

The figures shown in the last year's report are not for 1885-86, but for the current official year. They appear to have been entered by mistake. It did not penetrate to the interior, but was confined to the river side villages. The Koyas, however, near Bhadráchalam and Dommagudem diminished their "podu" cultivation through fear of it. Some villages cut no "podu" whatever. Their impression was that if the village was attacked their labour would be wholly lost. Fortunately, however, the epidemic disappeared at the end of May 1886. Fever has been unusually severe, particularly in November and December, owing, I believe, to the heavy floods of the Godávari and Severy in August. In addition to the Tahsildar, Mr. Mackenzie, Police Inspector of Kunavaram, died of it. The Forest department also lost several officers.

5. *Season.*—The season was fair. The river bank villages were all flooded during the high floods of the Godávari in August and some damage was done to "Punasa" crops. The damage was not great, as the water rapidly subsided. Paddy suffered most. However the rich silt which was left enabled the ryots to cut a good second crop, which compensated them for any loss they may have previously sustained. Very little damage was done to houses and but very few cattle were drowned. The people and cattle all took refuge on the hills some little distance away from their villages. A Public Works department lascar was washed away at Dommagudem along with the sluice while engaged in measuring water.

The zemindar applied for remission, but it was refused in your order No. 214, dated 6th May 1887.

6. The following is a comparative statement of rainfall during the last three years :—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Bhadráchallam	65·20	33·57	42·2

No information could be obtained regarding the rainfall at Woddigudem, as the rainfall registers kept by the Forest department there were destroyed when the office took fire.

7. *Population.*—According to the last census the population was—

Males	18,220
Females	17,436
Total	35,656

The following statement shows the number of births and deaths during the last three years :—

—	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase or decrease.
Births	755	801	833	+ 32
Deaths	810	1,019	935	— 84

8. The following statement shows the number of out-patients at the Bhadráchalam Civil Dispensary for 1886-87 :—

Diseases.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Number treated. Attended personally.	Number treated. Represented by friends.	Number treated. Total.
GENERAL DISEASES.											
Sub-division A.											
Small-pox	..	9	9	9	..	..	..	..	6	3	9
Simple continued fever	..	7	7	6	..	1	..	..	7	..	7
Febricula	3	384	387	365	..	18	1	3	323	64	387
Ague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remittent fever	..	57	57	36	..	1	20	..	16	41	57
Simple cholera	..	..									
Malignant cholera											
Sub-division B.											
Acute rheumatism	..	7	7	5	..	2	..	..	6	1	7
Chronic do.	1	15	16	15	..	1	..	..	14	2	16
Primary syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary do.	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Scrofula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anæmia	..	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Leprosy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
General dropsy	..	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Other diseases of this order	..	13	13	12	..	1	..	..	12	1	13
LOCAL DISEASES.											
1. Paralysis	..	4	4	3	..	1	..	..	4	..	4
1. Neuralgia	1	45	46	45	..	..	..	1	41	5	46
2. Conjunctivitis	..	42	42	41	..	..	..	1	39	3	42
3. Inflammation of the external ear	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	2
4. Nose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Circulatory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Absorbent do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Ductless glands	..	29	29	28	..	1	..	..	20	9	29
8. Bronchitis	..	61	61	59	..	1	..	1	48	13	61
8. Pneumonia	..	52	52	50	..	2	..	..	43	9	52
9. Dyspepsia	..	40	40	34	..	5	1	..	36	4	40
9. Dysentery	..	14	14	12	..	2	..	..	14	..	14
9. Diarrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Urinary system	..	8	8	6	..	2	..	..	6	2	8
11. Generative do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Locomotion	..	76	76	68	..	8	..	..	65	11	76
13. Cellular tissue	..	7	7	7	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
14. Ulcer	1	55	56	55	..	1	..	..	52	4	56
14. Boil	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
14. Itch	3	395	398	391	1	3	..	3	327	71	398
Difficult labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other local diseases	..	15	15	14	..	1	..	..	13	2	15
Conditions, &c.	..										
General debility											
POISONS.											
Snake-bite	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	2
Dog-bite	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Scorpion sting	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
INJURIES.											
Burns	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Contusion	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Wounds	1	11	12	10	..	2	..	..	12	..	12
Fracture	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	2
All other injuries	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Total ..	10	1,377	1,387	1,298	1	55	24	9	1,137	250	1,387

Diseases.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Number treated. Attended personally.	Number treated. Represented by friends.	Number treated. Total.
MAJOR OPERATIONS.											
Difficult labour—											
Craniotomy	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cancer removed	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
MINOR OPERATIONS.											
Foreign body in the nose	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Boil incision	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Caries tooth extraction	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2

—	Total treated.											
	Europeans.			Eurasians.			Hindus.			Muhammadans.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Out-door patients	..	..	..	17	2	..	540	223	200	30	1	2

—	Total treated—*cont.*						Daily attendance.							
	Other castes.			Total.			Average daily number.				Ratio per cent.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Out-door patients..	6	..	3	593	229	265	6·78	1·73	1·33	9·84	68·91	17·58	13·51	100

The average daily attendance is 9·84 as compared with 11·19 last year. The new dispensary is now in course of erection by the Public Works department and will shortly be completed. This is the only dispensary in the taluk. At Dumagudem, however, the mission distribute medicines.

9. *Vaccination.*—The following is a comparative statement of vaccination for the official years 1885-86 and 1886-87:—

Name of the taluk.	Official year.	Number vaccinated.	Number successful.	Number unsuccessful.	Unknown.
Bhadráchallam (Hill Tracts).	1885-86 ..	474	443	22	8
	1886-87 ..	704	610	37	67

Many more persons ought to have been vaccinated, but the vaccinators are indolent and do not care to go to the jungle villages. The jungle tribes are always ready and there is no reason why every Koya child in the taluk should not be vaccinated. From the 12th December to 31st March the Rékapalle vaccinator was away on sick leave and no substitute was found to act for him. However there is an increase as compared with last year. The Deputy Inspector of Vaccination suggests that each vaccinator should be compelled to turn out at least 50 cases in a month in order to earn not less than Rs. 30, including batta. I think, however, that this would merely lead to incorrect returns being furnished. The Hospital Assistant attached to my office has vaccinated a considerable number when out on circuit, but I have no account of them.

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10. The following statement shows the prices of grain this year and last year:—

	1885-86, per rupee. SEERS.	1886-87, per rupee. SEERS.
Rice, second sort	13½	14
Horse-gram	19¼	21¾
Cholum	24½	30¾
Salt	13¼	12¼
Wheat	14¼	9¾
Black-gram	16	14½

11. A Jubilee chattram is to be erected shortly in Bhadráchalam. A site has been selected between the taluk cutcherry and the river embankment.

12. The house-sites in Dumagudem are, as usual, let out on quit-rent. The number of sites granted keeps increasing from year to year.

13. *Abkári.*—The system remains the same as before. The sale of the privilege of manufacturing and vending arrack in the three khandams of Bhadráchalam, Dumagudem and Waddigudem for fasli 1296 realized the following sums;—

Name of khandam.	Amount. RS.
Bhadráchalam	2,620
Dumagudem	2,575
Waddigudem	1,300

The privilege in the Koya and Reddi villages is leased out at the annual jamabandi to the villagers, village by village, for a small sum.

14. *Education.*—The following statement shows the attendance in the schools:—

Name of school.	Attendance. 31st March 1886.	Attendance. 31st March 1887.	Average daily attendance.
Middle school, Bhadráchalam	21	42	38
1. Girls' school, Bhadráchalam	30	28	25
2. Primary school, Parnasala	20	20	17
3. Do. Takubaka	15	12	7
4. Do. Kachavoram	17	15	7
5. Do. Marrigudem	16	14	12
6. Do. Kunavaram	23	21	15
7. Do. Chintur	14	6	6½[illegible]
8. Do. Waddigudem	41	41	39
9. Do. Malakapalle	3	10	8

The headmaster of Bhadráchalam middle school, K. Sadasiva Row, since appointed hill schools' superintendent, has done good work. Five of his boys went up for the Middle School examination; three of them passed, two in the first class and one in the second class.

I have proposed to you in my letter, No. 48, dated 25th March 1887, that a master should be appointed to the lowest class. Now there are five classes with but four masters. There is no primary school in Bhadráchalam and this class, I think, might take the place of a primary school and serve as a feeder to the upper classes.

The girls' school master is too old to work and is, moreover, incompetent. He passed his 55th year, but you allowed him to remain one year more. I have inspected all the schools, some several times, with the exception of Parnasala. It is extremely difficult to get good masters, and they require constant supervision. The revenue inspectors, whenever they visit a village in which there is a school, are directed to consider it a part of their duty to inspect it and report the result to me in their monthly diaries. S. Venkatachellan was appointed hill schools' superintendent, but he was called away to act as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Vizianagrum range. When he came to take charge of the superintendent's post he resigned. Consequently there was no hill schools' superintendent who visited my division during the year. The school at Malakapalle has not improved since last year, and I wrote to you (*vide* my letter No. 81, dated 5th May 1887) proposing to transfer it to the Reddi village of Chokkanapalle. The hill schools' superintendent has been directed to submit proposals for opening new schools. I will address you separately on the matter when I receive them. There is a Koya village of 60 or 70 huts at Nadikudi where, I think, a school may be successfully opened. I have personally endeavoured to get the Koyas to attend school, and for some time at the end of last year there were Koyas attending in several schools, but they gradually ceased on account of their cultivation. In some villages they are afraid that they have to become Christians if they attend school owing to the influence of the Dumagudem mission. In other villages I find there is an idea that we want to educate them to make them Government servants and take them away from their homes. The general excuse, however, is that their children are required to watch the crops and tend the cattle. There is a Mission school at Nallamilli with a Koya teacher, and the Koyas of the village are proud of being taught by one of their own race. I have not received the Deputy Inspector's annual report yet.

15. *Public Works buildings.*—The following statement shows the works other than roads executed during the year:—

Buildings.

Particulars.	Amount of allotment. RS.	A.	P.	Amount of expenditure. RS.	A.	P.
I. New Works—						
Thatched bungalow at Lakkavaram	200	0	0	47	2	0
II. Repairs—						
Thatched bungalow at Lachigudem	50	0	0	..		
Special Assistant Agent's bungalow at Kunavaram	100	0	0	55	12	0
Hot-weather pandals at Special Assistant Agent's office	50	0	0	13	15	0
Waddigudem school	7	0	0	7	0	0
Chintur school	30	0	0	30	0	0
Kunavaram school	3	12	0	3	12	0
Marrigudem school	17	0	0	..		
Total ..	257	12	0	110	7	0

Pounds.

Particulars.	Amount of allotment. RS.	A.	P.	Amount of expenditure. RS.	A.	P.
I. New Works—						
Cattle pound at Bhadráchalam	48	4	0	48	4	0
Do. at Chódavaram	30	0	0	30	0	0
Total ..	78	4	0	78	4	0
II. Repairs—						
Cattle pound at Marrigudem	35	0	0	35	0	0
Grand Total ..	571	0	0	270	13	0

16. *Public Works roads.*—Statement No. I appended shows the expenditure on various lines of roads in Bhadráchalam taluk. A sum of Rs. 4,492-5-11 was sanctioned for all public works. These works were executed by the road overseer, Mr. L. F. A. Ambrose, and they were not completed owing to the estimates not being sanctioned until 14th July 1886 and to the negligence of the overseer. Out of the sanctioned amount, Rs. 3,608-5-7 were expended. The work done on roads is as follows:—

(1) *Bridle-path from Devarapalle to Bhadráchalam.*—Bridle-path for one mile was formed, side channels were cut and jungle was cleared.

(2) *Bridle-path from Kunavaram to Gommugudem.*—Bridle-path for 2½ miles was formed, side channels were dug and the ground levelled. Jungle was cleared for seven miles and roots also were eradicated.

(3) *Bridle-path from Murmur to Narakonda.*—Bridle-path was formed, side channels were dug and the ground was levelled for one mile. The jungle also was cleared.

(4) *Incomplete portion of road from Special Assistant Agent's office to Kunavaram village.*—Road was formed. Tunnel was built and the revetment was formed on both sides of the tunnel.

(5) *Incomplete portion of Waddigudem-Lakkavaram road.*—Jungle was cleared for 22 miles from Venkampeta to Lakkavaram.

(6) *Bridle-path from Bhadráchalam to Parnasala.*—Jungle was cleared and side channels were cut for one mile.

(7) *Bridle-path from Gommugudem to Totapalle.*—Jungle was cleared and the ground was levelled for 18 miles.

The overseer appears to have misappropriated certain amounts drawn by him from the Bhadráchalam taluk treasury without making payments to coolies employed on different roads. One case was investigated in which it was evident that he misappropriated Rs. 54-13-1 drawn by him on Devarapalle-Bhadráchalam road. This case was reported to you and you sanctioned

his prosecution before the Joint Magistrate for criminal breach of trust (*vide* your endorsement No. 219, dated 12th May 1887, on your Proceedings, dated 9th May 1887). There are several other items alleged to have been misappropriated by him, but the evidence is not so clear as in the case reported. The trial has not yet taken place. I have kept in deposit in my office his salary and travelling allowance from February 1887 in order to pay off the coolies. He fell sick on 17th March and his services were then dispensed with. Next official year the work will be continued by the ordinary revenue establishment.

17. *Cemeteries.*—The cemeteries require some slight repairs. An estimate for Rs. 33-12-6 was submitted to you, but you intimated in your official memorandum, No. 350, dated 14th September 1886, that funds were not available then and the amount would be included in the estimate for 1887-88.

18. *Trigonometrical stations.*—There are four trigonometrical survey stations in plans noted below and they are all in good order:—

(1) On Manchalamma hill, near Peda Arukur.
(2) Narakonda.
(3) Dandikonda, near Madugur.
(4) Gattugudem hill.

19. *Tanks.*—There are two Government tanks in Bhadráchalam taluk, one at Gangole and the other at Kannayagudem. The following table shows the area irrigated by Gangole taluk for faslis 1295 and 1296:—

	A.	R.	P.
Fasli 1295	85	2	12
„ 1296	90	3	39

No land was irrigated by the tank at Kannayagudem. There were breaches made in the tank bund by the late floods, and no sufficient water was left for irrigation.

20. *Forests.*—Thirteen out of the 28 reserves proposed for reservation have been finally settled by me as Forest Settlement-officer. The draft notification under section 16 of the Act for 12 of them comprised in the Marrigudem range will shortly be submitted. "Podu" cultivation will go on as before, care having been taken so as to allow each individual village enough land for its requirements. Two educated Koyas have been appointed forest guards. At present they are attending to their work well. Comparatively little timber has been exported from the taluk this year owing to the high rates of seigniorage. There have been constant complaints by the Forest officers against the proprietors being allowed to fell timber in their dupati lands for export. It is a convenient means of fraud, for when the timber comes down to Forest office of Waddigudem, a statement that it is from zemindari land is sufficient to pass it on down the river without payment of seigniorage. The truth or otherwise of such a statement can only be ascertained by minute inquiries in the forest in every single case. There is but little timber in the zemindari land and, if permission is conceded, in a very few years there will be none. The matter is, I believe, still under the consideration of Government.

21. *Nandigama mutta.*—This mutta is still under the management of Government. The money due to several decree-holders on 31st January 1887 was Rs. 1,512-3-9. The profits of the estate will be about Rs. 400 and the debt may probably be liquidated in four years.

The following statement shows the demand, collection and balance of revenue on the mutta:—

Years.	Demand. RS.	A.	P.	Collection. RS.	A.	P.	Balance. RS.	A.	P.
1885-86	1,906	12	7	1,714	1	9	252	10	10
1886-87	2,057	8	0	2,043	4	9	14	3	3

More land has been taken up by the ryots in the last year. Hence the increase.

22. *Boundary dispute.*—The boundary dispute referred to in paragraph No. 21 in the last years's administration report was inquired into by the Tahsildar of Bhadráchalam. The Naib of superior proprietor alleged that about 100 acres belonging to Kottagudem, a zemindari village, was included in Kasimnagaram land, a large block of land rented out on clearance lease. Kasimnagaram lies between Kottagudem and Narayanapurampadu, which is a part of Kottagudem. On the ground that Kasimnagaram plan does not coincide with that of Kottagudem, and that the boundary line of Kasimnagaram appears to pass over Narayanapurampadu, he states that the whole of Narayanapurampadu was included in Kasimnagaram, whereas it appears that Kasimnagaram land is not in excess of what it ought to be after having taken the necessary measurements. It was impossible to decide the matter without measuring up the zemindari village of Kottagudem, as the superior proprietor had not kept up his boundary marks and Narayanapurampadu is now covered with jungle. An endorsement was given to the Naib that if he found after measurement by a competent surveyor that his land was less than it ought to be, the matter would be inquired into.

23. *Opium.*—The monopoly of the vend of opium at Dumagudem, Bhadráchalam and Waddigudem was sold as usual by auction to the highest bidders and the following sums were realized:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Dumagudem	541	0	0
Bhadráchalam	246	8	0
Waddigudem	132	0	0

Free licenses were issued to vendors at Mummadóvaram, Kunavaram, Rékapalle, Chintur and Kalleru. The shop at Kalleru was transferred to Kuyugur, where greater consumption was expected (*vide* your official memorandum No. 35, dated 24th January 1887).

24. *Sanitation.*—There are three large villages in Bhadráchalam taluk, viz., Dumagudem, Bhadráchalam and Waddigudem. Hitherto no sanitary establishment has been employed in any portion of the taluk. The river-side Telugu villages are always dirty in consequence of the custom of tying up the cattle during the night in the village close to the houses. Waddigudem is worst of all. There are no Local Funds in the taluk. I should recommend that in each of the three large villages above mentioned two scavengers be employed on Rs. 6 per mensem.

25. The following statement shows the demand, collection and balance of all sources of revenue of Bhadráchalam taluk during the year 1886-87:—

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Items.	Demand.			Collection.			Balance.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
Land Revenue.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
I. Permanently-settled	..	16,723 2 8	16,723 2 8	..	16,723 2 8	16,723 2 8	..	..	..
II. Miscellaneous—									
Clearance lease	43 0 0	440 9 0	483 9 0	43 0 0	440 9 0	483 9 0	..	..	..
Khalsa villages	9 6 0	331 10 3	341 0 3	9 6 0	300 10 7	310 0 7	..	30 15 8	30 15 8
Quit-rent of Dumagudem	3 7 3	274 1 8	277 8 11	3 1 3	249 0 5	252 1 8	0 6 0	25 1 3	25 7 3
Water-tax	..	240 10 11	240 10 11	..	240 10 11	240 10 11	..	..	..
Revenue fines	..	3 10 0	3 10 0	..	3 10 0	3 10 0	..	..	..
Commission on the sale-distrained property attached for arrears of revenue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government podu	..	2,164 11 4	2,164 11 4	..	2,159 9 7	2,159 9 7	..	5 1 9	5 1 9
Total ..	55 13 3	20,178 7 10	20,234 5 1	55 7 3	20,117 5 2	20,172 12 5	0 6 0	61 2 8	61 8 8
III. Abkári revenue	..	7,165 0 0	7,165 0 0	..	7,165 0 0	7,165 0 0	..	..	..
License fees	..	105 0 0	105 0 0	..	105 0 0	105 0 0	..	..	..
Sara tax	..	1,052 2 0	1,052 2 0	..	1,036 3 0	1,036 3 0	..	15 15 0	15 15 0
IV. Opium	..	919 8 0	919 8 0	..	919 8 0	919 8 0	..	..	..
V. Ferries	97 15 8	473 6 0	571 5 8	97 15 8	322 0 0	419 15 8	..	151 6 0	151 6 0
VI. School fund, Road fund, and Dawk fund	..	817 0 0	817 0 0	..	817 0 0	817 0 0	..	..	..
VII. Stamps	..	1,901 9 0	1,901 9 0	..	1,901 9 0	1,901 9 0	..	..	..
VIII. Forest	..	21,141 10 3	21,141 10 3	..	21,141 10 3	21,141 10 3	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	153 12 11	53,753 11 1	53,907 8 0	153 6 11	53,525 3 5	53,678 10 4	0 6 0	228 7 8	228 13 8

In last official year "podu" cultivation diminished considerably owing to an uncertainty before demarcation regarding the boundaries of the proposed reserves. This was the chief cause, but, as previously mentioned, the cholera epidemic had some influence upon it. Now, however, the people are cutting "podu" freely in unreserved jungle.

26. *Civil and Criminal Courts.*—The statements Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 appended show the operations of the civil and criminal courts in my division. There were no grave offences committed during the year. None of the village munsifs exercised civil powers. One only, the munsif of Waddigudem, exercised magisterial powers.

27. *Trade.*—The following statement shows the comparative value of land and river trade in the taluk :—

Year.	Land Trade. Import.			Land Trade. Export.			River Trade. Import.			River Trade. Export.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1885-86	66,166	6	0	33,201	9	7	[illegible]	4	6	5,53,215	13	2	6,71,451	9	2
1886-87	43,527	0	6	55,729	0	0	2,26,045	6	0	2,62,877	0	0	[illegible]	0	0
Increase				22,527	8	0	2,09,211	12	0						
Decrease	22,639	6	6							2,90,338	13	2	81,903	9	2

The decrease of Rs. 22,639 in the import of land trade was due to the decrease of export of horses, grain and pulse, tobacco, timber, &c., from the Nizam's territory. The increase in export was due to the greater number of cattle and also to the greater quantities of cloths, salt and grain and pulse exported during the year. The increase of Rs 2,09,211-12-0 in import of river trade was due to greater quantities of different articles, chiefly turmeric, opium, myrabolams, wax and skins exported from Rajahmundry and Sironcha. The seigniorage on timber has been raised and the merchants consequently did not export timber in large quantities as they did in the last year. Hence there was a decrease of Rs. 2,90,338-13-2 in export.

I.—Statement showing the amount sanctioned and expended on road works in the Special Assistant Agent's division for 1886-87.

Drawn from the treasury.	Amount.			Expenditure.	Amount sanctioned.			Amount actually spent.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Drawn from the treasury.	3,337	8	7	New Works—						
				Bridle-path from [illegible] to Bhadráchalam ..	450	0	0	422	15	4
				Do. do. Kunnavaram to Gommugudem ..	500	0	0	473	0	8
				Do. do. [illegible] to [illegible] ..	[illegible]	0	0	350	0	10
				Incomplete portion of road from Special Assistant Agent's office to Kunnavaram village.	[illegible]	11	7	[illegible]	13	8
				Incomplete portion of road of Waddigudem-Lakkavaram road.	111	12	3	111	12	3
				Total ..	1,[illegible]	7	6	1,[illegible]	3	7
				Repairs—						
				Bridle-path from Bhadráchalam to Parnasala ..	400	0	0	350	6	11
				Do. do. [illegible] to [illegible] ..	83	0	6	83	0	6
				Total ..	483	0	6	433	7	5
				Establishment	1,436	0	0	1,305	15	2
				Contingencies	145	13	11	73	14	5
				Grand Total ..	3,021	5	11	3,337	8	7

II.—Operations of the Civil Courts in the Agency tract, Special Assistant Agent's division, Godávari, during the official years 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Name of the court.	Name of the year.	Pending on the 1st of April of the year. O.	Pending on the 1st of April of the year. A.	Instituted during the year. O.	Instituted during the year. A.	By transfer or reference. O.	By transfer or reference. A.	Total. O.	Total. A.	Disposed. O.	Disposed. A.	Referred to subordinate courts. O.	Referred to subordinate courts. A.	Total. O.	Total. A.	Pending on the 31st March of each year. O.	Pending on the 31st March of each year. A.
Special Assistant Agent's court	1885-86	..	..	..	..	13	5	13	5	7	5	..	..	7	5	6	..
	1886-87	6	..	..	..	8	..	14	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	5	..
Bhadráchalam Tahsildar's court	1885-86	19	..	28	..	11	..	58	..	50	..	1	..	51	..	7	..
	1886-87	7	..	35	..	..	..	42	..	23	..	..	..	23	..	19	..
Bhádrachalam Naib Tahsildar's court	1885-86	5	..	25	..	..	..	30	..	30	..	..	..	30	..	..	..
	1886-87	..	..	11	..	..	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
Total ..	1885-86	24	..	53	..	24	5	101	5	87	5	1	..	88	5	13	..
	1886-87	13	..	46	..	8	..	67	..	43	..	..	..	43	..	24	..

III.—Operations of the Criminal Courts in the Agency tract, Special Assistant Agent's division, Godávari, during the official years 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Preliminary inquiries.

Name of court.	Name of the year.	Pending on 1st April of each year. C.	Pending on 1st April of each year. P.	Filed since. C.	Filed since. P.	Total. C.	Total. P.	Committed. P.	Otherwise disposed of. P.	Total. C.	Total. P.	Remaining on 31st March of each year. C.	Remaining on 31st March of each year. P.
Special Assistant Agent's court, Godávari.	1885-86.	..	..	1	5	1	5	5	..	1	5	..	..
	1886-87.	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	2	2	2	..	..
Bhadráchalam Taluk Magistrate's court.	1885-86.	..	..	4	5	4	5	2	2	3	4	1	1
	1886-87.	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..
Bhadráchalam Naib Tahsildar's court.	1885-86.	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..
	1886-87.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1885-86.	..	..	6	11	6	11	8	2	5	10	1	1
	1886-87.	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	3	3	..	..

Trials. Regular.

Name of court.	Name of the year.	Pending on the 1st of April of each year. C.	Pending on the 1st of April of each year. P.	Filed since. C.	Filed since. P.	Total. C.	Total. P.	Convicted. P.	Otherwise disposed of. P.	Total. C.	Total. P.	Remaining on 31st March of each year. C.	Remaining on 31st March of each year. P.
Special Assistant Agent's court, Godávari.	1885-86.	..	..	4	6	4	6	5	..	4	6	..	..
	1886-87.	..	..	17	33	17	33	10	20	14	30	3	3
Bhadráchalam Taluk Magistrate's court.	1885-86.	3	3	78	152	81	155	47	106	79	153	2	2
	1886-87.	2	2	46	96	48	98	21	77	48	98	..	..
Bhadráchalam Naib Tahsildar's court.	1885-86.	..	..	36	106	36	106	25	81	36	106	..	..
	1886-87.	..	..	37	68	37	68	10	58	37	68	..	..
Total ..	1885-86.	3	3	118	264	121	267	78	187	119	265	2	2
	1886-87.	2	2	100	197	102	199	41	155	99	196	3	3

Trials. Summary.

Name of court.	Name of the year.	Pending on the 1st of April of each year. C.	Pending on the 1st of April of each year. P.	Filed since. C.	Filed since. P.	Total. C.	Total. P.	Convicted. P.	Otherwise disposed of. P.	Total. C.	Total. P.	Remaining on 31st March of each year. C.	Remaining on 31st March of each year. P.
Special Assistant Agent's court, Godávari.	1885-86.	..	..	3	5	3	5	..	5	3	5	..	..
	1886-87.	..	..	12	25	12	25	4	21	12	25	..	..
Bhadráchalam Taluk Magistrate's court.	1885-86.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1886-87.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhadráchalam Naib Tahsildar's court.	1885-86.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1886-87.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1885-86.	..	..	3	5	3	5	..	5	3	5	..	..
	1886-87.	..	..	12	25	12	25	4	21	12	25	..	..

IV.—Appeal cases disposed of in the Special Assistant Magistrate's Court during the official years 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Name of the court.	Name of the year.	Pending on the 1st of April.		Received during the year.		Total.		Disposed of.						Otherwise disposed of.		Total.		Remaining on the 1st of April.	
								Lower court's sentence confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.							
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Special Assistant Magistrate's court.	1885-86 ..	..	..	4	16	4	16	4	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	16	..	..
	1886-87 ..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..

V.—Criminal statement showing the number and general result of criminal trials by Village Magistrates in the Bhadráchalam taluk for the official year 1886-87.

Name of the taluk.	Number of village munsifs.	Number of village munsifs actually trying criminal cases.	For disposal.						Disposed of.					Pending.		Remarks.
			Cases.			Persons.				Convicted.						
										Description of conviction.						
			Pending at the end of the last year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Pending at the end of the last year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Cases.	Simply confined.	Confined in stocks.	Dismissed.	Total.	Cases.	Persons.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bhadráchalam	218	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	In this taluk almost all the munsifs are illiterate and incapable of exercising judicial powers.

From M.R.Ry. T. JAGANNATHAM, Temporary Deputy Collector, Godávari district, to the Government Agent and Collector, Godávari district, dated Cocanada, 18th May 1887, No. 63.

I have the honor to report on the administration of the agency tracts in my division for the year 1886-87.

2. The limit of the agency tract in my division is neither diminished nor increased and is the same as last year. The agency village of Bornagudem is transferred into the plains and grouped with Annavaram part, while Turpu Lakshmipuram, belonging to Ramanayyapeta part, is added to the agency tract.

3. The scheme of the village establishment in the agency tract sanctioned by Government in their Order, No. 1097, dated 26th September 1885, was brought into force in the latter part of the year. It increases the number of groups of villages from 8 in the previous year to 11.

4. The groups contain the following village establishment at a cost of Rs. 19 a-month or Rs. 2,508 a-year against the village-cess of Rs. 300 collected from the tract:—

		RS.
Karnam	.. ..	6
Munsif	.. ..	5
Vettian	.. ..	4
Talliar	.. ..	4
	Total ..	19

The subjoined statement shows the land-revenue demand, population and number of villages:—

No.	Names of parts.	Number of villages.	Population.	Demand of fasli 1295.			Demand of fasli 1296.		
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1	Jaddangi	12	1,168	1,161	6	0	1,161	6	0
2	Lagaroyi	11	458	887	8	0	513	8	8
3	Vanakaroyi	16	887				382	4	8
4	Vantsangi	12	591	671	14	0	661	7	4
5	Lododdi	7	339	482	4	8	482	4	8
6	Rajavommangi	6	345	713	12	0	484	6	0
7	Tantikonda	5	282				261	7	4
8	Yallavaram	6	644	1,503	0	0	836	6	0
9	Timmapuram	6	678				668	12	0
10	Gontuvanipalem	6	1,122	1,854	4	8	1,867	2	0
11	Kimmuru	1	330	684	11	3	654	4	6
12	Bornagudem	1	14	..			36	7	4
	Total ..	89	6,968	7,958	15	7	8,089	12	6

The system of leasing out land revenue of the villages remains untouched. The proposal to alter the existing kistbundy to meet the seasons furnishing the sources of income to hill people has not yet been sanctioned.

5. I assumed charge of the division in the middle part of June last and spent four days in the agency tracts. Copy of the manuscript notes taken by me is enclosed. The Acting Tahsildar P. Lakshminarayana spent six days and Acting Deputy Tahsildars S. Narsanna Pantulu and V. Appalaswamy Naidu sixteen and thirty-five days, respectively.

6. *Condition of the people.*—The people are poor. Their principal profession is agriculture and their trade is only confined to the sale of minor produce in the jungles within their village limits. Wet cultivation is carried on to a limited extent. Hills are cleared for podu cultivation and are raised with dry crops. The renters are chiefly the residents. The land leased out is apportioned among them in the proportion in which it had been held by each individual in the preceding years. The grazing fees collected on low-country cattle, the sale-proceeds of forest produce and the produce of cultivated land form the main sources of income from which the Government demand is paid.

7. The wet crops under the tanks have turned out unusually well.

8. *Season and sanitation.*—There were good rains in the early part of the year which continued throughout the season except for a fortnight in the month of September. The rains were so heavy in October that some tanks breached, but they hardly affected the standing crops which had come to maturity. The excessive rains have diminished the usual cultivation and the outturn of the dry crops. No rain-gauges are kept within the agency tracts. The establishment of one at each of the police stations at Jaddangi, Annavaram and Addatigala is desirable. The drinking-water supply from Yeleru, Maderu and Yeticalva requires to be supplemented by excavation of wells in the marginally-noted villages. One well was sunk at Veerabhadra-

1. Bornagudem.
2. Lododdi.
3. Papampeta.
4. Doramamidi.
5. Bandapalle.

puram two years ago and is in good order, and two are under preparation in the villages of Cheruvulommapalem and Animbada. In the journey to the markets of Addatigala and Jaddangi, people are put to inconvenience for want of water-sheds. The tahsildar proposes to open six on the two roads leading to these two markets during market days. This want requires immediate attention.

9. During the year under report the people enjoyed good health. Fever is the ordinary complaint, but it hardly proved fatal. There was no cholera, but only a slight attack of small-pox. The proposal made last year concerning the entertainment of an itinerating hospital assistant and a vaccinator has not been sanctioned yet. There was good health among cattle also, and no damage was done to them to any appreciable extent by cattle diseases.

10. *Education.*—Three schools were sanctioned at Rajavommangi, Jaddangi and Gontuvanipalem (*vide* G.O., No. 713, dated 10th November 1836. The school at Gontuvanipalem was opened last year and is improving. The school at Jaddangi also was opened, but the teacher appointed fell ill as soon as he took charge and left the place without leave. No teacher could yet be found for Rajavommangi school. The difficulty in procuring teachers for Jaddangi and Rajavommangi is great. The unhealthiness of the climate often dissuades the teachers from going there. The attack of fever, which a few days' stay necessarily produces, causes great changes in the masters and leaves the school a great part of the year unopened. The reluctance of the hill people to send in their children to school without much pressure and encouragement added to these difficulties has still been a check on our attempt to extend the elementary education in the agency tracts.

11. *Boundary disputes.*—None in the year under report.

12. *Traffic.*—Yelaiswaram and Addatigala are the principal seats of hill traffic where weekly markets are held. A weekly market has been newly established at Jaddangi, which is reported to be flourishing. This addition has shortened the journeys that had been made by hill tribes of Jaddangi and its neighbourhood to the markets of Addatigala and Yelaiswaram, and enabled them to return to their villages on the same day on which they leave them.

13. *Public Works.*—There are two roads from Yelaiswaram—one to Jaddangi and the other to Addatigala. These require to be repaired for a great part. The line from Annavaram to Timmapuram to connect Jaddangi and Addatigala roads is cleared of the jungles. The making of the marginally-noted roads is also necessary to open the country and to improve the internal communication and traffic. They may be begun one after another as the funds permit. A sum of Rs. 3,000 is allotted for the agency tract for the year under report. The Local Fund Engineer distributed this sum for expenditure as follows in the current year:—

1. From Jaddangi to Koyyur in the Vizagapatam district *via* Lagarai, Kirroka, Tallapalem.
2. From Jaddangi to Kristnadevipeta in the Vizagapatam district *via* Rajavommangi.
3. From Jaddangi to Govarayyapeta *via* Keralova to meet the Addatigala road at Papampeta.

	RS.
New Work.	
Road from Timmapuram to Ramavaram	1,170
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	
Sinking wells	540
Repairs.	
Road from Timmapuram to Addatigala	300
Establishment.	
Local Fund Engineer's allowance	600
Travelling allowance to overseers	240
Do. to Engineer's circuit clerk and lascars	50
Contingencies	100
Total ..	3,000

Some rest-houses are necessary. The want of a rest-house at Jaddangi is at present greatly felt by the low-country people resorting to the weekly market. One at Yellavaram on the road to Addatigala may eventually be built for the convenience of people going to, and returning from, Addatigala market.

14. *Abkári.*—The people are allowed the free use of toddy. Arrack is distilled from rice in the following villages:—

1. Jaddangi.
2. Lagaroyi.
3. Sarampetapadu.
4. Gontuvanipalem.

In these agency tracts arrack is nowhere distilled from toddy. What is wanted is obtained from the distilleries in the plain villages. Its consumption is chiefly confined to festivals and marriages in hillmen's families. The present system of abkári is to lease it out annually village by village along with land revenue to the land revenue izaradars. It is generally working well and imposes no restriction on the free use of the liquor. The demand for Fasli 1296 was Rs. 326 against Rs. 293-8-0 in the previous fasli and Rs. 235-4-0 in Fasli 1294. The whole of Rs. 326 has been collected.

In some villages arrack lease is sub-rented privately by the lessees. It is difficult to get any evidence of this beyond the fact that men from plains are in charge of some shops.

15. *Opium.*—There is no opium revenue in these tracts, but free licenses are issued for the opening of shops in the following places:—

1. Jaddangi.
2. Lododdi.
3. Vantsangi.
4. Rajavommangi.

In Jaddangi and Lododdi the sales were extensive, and in other places only nominal. The hill people generally buy opium in the market days either at Jaddangi, Yeleswaram or Addateegala.

16. *Forests.*—The general administration of the forests is in the hands of the Forest department. No reserves were formed during the year. The question as to the desirability of introducing grazing fees by Forest department was discussed in my office letter, No. 153, dated 30th June last, and orders to postpone the introduction of the system were contained in your office letter, No. 660, dated 29th July last. The collection of fees on minor produce collected in jungles is reported to have given rise to unpopularity, and orders declining your interference at present were passed on Forest officer's opinion—*vide* correspondence noted in the margin. The fees appear from Forest officer's report to have been levied in stations noted in the margin * on the transit by traders of the produce from hill country. The hill people complain that this has indirectly lowered the usual income from this source, as the price of the produce has fallen down by the amount of the fees the trader has to pay to the Forest department. Fuel and wood are not allowed to be cut for domestic use and agricultural instruments without free permits from Forest department. This system is causing great delay in obtaining permits from forest subordinates residing in places far away from them.

This office letter, No. 110, dated 15th April 1887.
Your office endorsement, No. 206, dated 23rd April 1887, on Forest officer's opinion.
* Sankavaram.
Yeleswaram.

17. *Civil and Criminal Justice.*—The following statement shows the number of cases filed and disposed of under each head as compared with last year. There were no grave cases during the year:—

Years.		Cases filed.	Pending from last year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Civil	1884-85	..	..	..	..	..
	1885-86	1	..	1	..	1
	1886-87	2	1	3	2	1
Criminal	1884-85	3	..	3	3	..
	1885-86	9	..	9	9	..
	1886-87	12	..	12	11	1

The police stations are the same as in last year. The work of police both in detection and beat rounds is satisfactory. There were no revenue cases of any kind.

18. *Wild Animals.*—No injury was caused to human life during the year. The liberal rewards sanctioned have encouraged the Shikaries to have a lookout for the cruel animals.

19. *Trigonometrical Stations.*—The two stations at Lododdi and Anantagiri are reported to be in good repair.

20. *Cattle Pounds.*—These continued same as in the last year.

21. *Disturbance on the frontier.*—It was reported that in June last there was a disturbance in the Gudem taluk of the Narsapatnam division in the Vizagapatam district. The Fituridars were said to have burnt the station-house and travellers' bungalow at Gudem and looted the police. The disturbance appeared to have originated from the lawful interference of the police in the arrest of one of the Fituridars on a charge of murder. The result of the inquiries made showed that the so-called disturbance was only a case of dacoity. The Joint Magistrate and Deputy Tahsildar of Yeleswaram were deputed towards the frontier to keep the Agent informed of the state of affairs in the frontier and to prevent the extension of the disturbance. A strong police force sent from this district also watched agency frontier near Koyyuru. The dacoits were subsequently reported to have run away and sought shelter in the hills. Descriptive rolls of these dacoits were received and were circulated among the police. None of them seem to have been arrested in this district.

22. The death of Boggula Yerikireddi Dora, the munsif of Jaddangi and mokhasadar of Anigeru, Rajahmundry taluk, which occurred, on 27th February 1887, is much to be regretted. He died of fever with which he had been lingering. He left a son named Yerikireddi Dora, aged 6 years, and a widow named China Venkayyamma. The widow is intelligent enough to manage her estate affairs, and on her request her son was appointed munsif of Jaddangi and Vikramahanti China Appalswamy as gumastah on his behalf. The gumastah is the son of Rachavommangi munsif, who commands a great influence in his group which adjoins Jaddangi. This arrangement and the friendship which he cultivated with the deceased Yerikireddi Dora are likely to induce him to give good help and advice to the widow and keep up her influence to a degree which her husband so long commanded.

From M.R.Ry. T. SHRINIVASA CHARLU, Acting Deputy Inspector of Schools, Rajahmundry Range, to the Acting Principal Assistant Agent, Godávari, dated Cocanada, 15th May 1887, No. 256.

With reference to your letter, No. 161, dated 3rd May 1887, I have the honor to subjoin the report called for therein.

2. Having been recently appointed to act as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Rajahmundry range, I took charge on the 9th instant. Hence the figures and views expressed herein are such as are extracted from the inspection book of my predecessor.

3. The schools inspected during the year 1886-87 by Mr. Subbarayudu, permanent Deputy Inspector, are Purshottapatnam and Devipatnam. Geddada and Chodavaram were inspected by the Narsapur Deputy Inspector in charge. The other schools were not inspected during the year.

4. The results of the examination and the numerical information of the shools inspected are given below:—

Name of School.	Date of examination.	Number on Rolls.		Average attendence.		Number presented for examination.				Number passed.				Provincial grant earned.
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Infant.	I.	II.	III.	Infant.	I.	II.	III.	RS. A. P.
1. Devipatnam ..	1st Mar. 1887.	18	1	16	1	7	5	2	2	4	3	2	2	* 14 7 0
2. Purshottapatnam.	28th February 1887 ..	15	..	13	..	9	1	3	..	6	..	2	..	* 6 3 0

5. No results are recorded by the "in-charge" Deputy Inspector regarding Geddada and Chodavaram; he tells me personally that no results could be recorded, as the two schools were complete failures. Following are the other particulars of these two schools:—

Name of School.	Date of examination.	Number on Rolls.		Average attendance.		Number examined.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Infant.	I.	II.	III.
1. Geddada	24th March 1887 ..	10	..	9	..	1	2	2	2
2. Chodavaram	24th " " ..	12	..	8	..	3	1	2	1

6. The numerical information of the remaining schools is appended:—

Schools.	Number on Rolls.	Average attendance.
1. Mohanapuram	12	10
2. Gortedu	28	11
3. Nimmalapalem	9	9
4. Addatigala	14	11
5. Marripalem	6	6
6. Jaddangi	14	12
7. Gontuvanipalem	16	9

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* Not paid during 1886-87.

7. The school at Rachavommangi is not yet opened. Kondamodalu was abolished as per G.O., No. 713, dated 10th November 1886. Kota school was closed and recommended for abolition. Government order is awaited.

8. The present Superintendent of Hill Schools, only recently appointed, took charge, it seems, of his office only during the last month, and it is hoped that he will soon commence his tour of inspection. I also shall inspect them as per sanctioned published programme for the current year 1887-88.

9. The details of cost to Provincial funds for 1886-87 are:—

	Salaries, &c.	Travelling allowance.	Results grant.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Superintendent of Hill Schools ..	66 0 0	21 10 8	..
Government schools	1,479 3 10	..	..

10. Rupees 40-12-0 are entered in the treasury accounts as "petty repairs" to Agency schools. Details are not to be found.

11. Recommendations regarding the opening of new schools in better and more suitable localities instead of the two abolished ones will be submitted shortly.

Submitted to the Collector in continuation of my administration report of the Agency tracts for 1886-87.

(Signed) F. H. HAMNETT,
Acting Principal Assistant Agent.

18th May 1887.

From M.R.Ry. T. SITARAMASWAMI, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Ellore Range, to the Government Agent, Godávari District, dated Ellore, 20th June 1887, No. 361.

I have the honor to submit my report on the progress of education in the Agency tracts under my supervision for the official year ending 31st March 1887.

2. The agency portion attached to my range consists of the Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle taluks and part of the Ernagudem taluk. The total area and population of these tracts cannot be exactly given, as they are not distinctly stated in the census statement of the Ernagudem taluk.

3. There were at the end of the year under report 21 schools attended by 499 pupils against 19 schools with 491 pupils at the beginning of it, showing an increase of 2 schools and 8 scholars during the year.

4. The following table compares the numbers for the last three years as distributed in the several taluks:—

TABLE I.

Taluk.	Number of schools on 31st March.			Number of scholars on 31st March		
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Bhadráchalam	10	9	9	287	268	285
Rékapalle	2	3	3	61	66	65
Ernagudem	3	7	9	60	157	149
Total ..	15	19	21	408	491	499

Thus the number of schools and the number of scholars have gradually though slowly increased from year to year. The cordial exertions of an energetic Inspecting Schoolmaster would have made the increase more rapid. Now that a Superintendent with the duties of an Inspecting Schoolmaster has been lately appointed, there is every reason to expect further development of elementary education from his frequent visits to important villages and his friendly persuasion of the villagers. Mr. Cain opened two more schools during the year in the vicinity of Dumagudem, but their attendance was so irregular and precarious that he could submit no annual returns for them.

5. The above schools for the last two years may also be classified thus according to their supporting agency and standard of education:—

TABLE II.

Description of Schools.	Number of schools on 31st March		Number of scholars on 31st March	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Government middle school	1	1	21	42
Do. primary schools	11	11	232	215
Local Fund Board primary schools	3	3	87	83
Aided middle school under private management	1	1	100	84
Aided primary school do. do.	3	3	51	55
Unaided do. do. do.	..	2	..	20
Total ..	19	21	491	499

It is noteworthy that the strength of the Government middle school, Bhadráchalam, has been doubled during the year chiefly owing to the scale of school fees being reduced by Government as a special favour and partly owing to the popular exertions of the late Headmaster, K. Sadasiva Rao Garu.

Of the 11 Government primary schools 9 are on the combined or rather salary result system and 2 on the salary system. One of the latter, namely, Government primary school, Zilugamilli, has fallen off in its strength from 30 to 13, which suffices not only to account for the decrease in the total number of scholars of these schools but also show the desirability of placing the two schools too on the salary result system.

The aided middle school, Dumagudem, under the management of Mr. Cain, shows a decrease of 16 pupils, apparently for no reason.

6. Of the 21 schools, 18 are for boys and 3 for girls.

7. Of the 499 pupils, 402 are boys and 97 are girls; 87 attending the 3 girls' schools above referred to and 10 the boys' schools.

8. The following three tables show respectively their race and the occupation and the income of their parents for the last two years :—

TABLE III.

Races.	On 31st March					
	1886.			1887.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Native Christians ..	16	11	27	19	14	33
Muhammadans ..	33	4	37	30	1	31
Brahmins	37	21	58	53	15	68
Vaisyas	41	15	56	43	18	61
Sudras	261	48	309	[illegible]	34	[illegible]
Other Hindus ..	..	4	4	38	15	53
Total ..	388	103	491	402	97	499

There appears thus an increase under each head, except Muhammadans and Sudras. It is worth noticing that 15 of the 38 boys under other "Hindus" are Koyas, one of the most backward races.

TABLE IV.

Occupation of Parents.	On 31st March					
	1886.			1887.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Officials	15	3	18	13	10	23
Petty officials	40	19	59	33	7	40
Traders	70	18	88	91	26	117
Landholders	179	40	219	159	20	179
Artisans	18	3	21	36	5	41
Coolies	37	5	42	58	29	87
Mendicants	..	..	..	1	..	1
Others	29	15	44	11	..	11
Total ..	388	103	491	402	97	499

2048
19

The number of coolies has more than doubled itself and is exclusively found in the Church Mission results schools in Dumagudem. The number of traders also has increased by 29, but there has been a falling off of 40 under landholders :—

TABLE V.

State of wealth of Parents.	On 31st March					
	1886.			1887.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Richer classes (drawing an annual income of Rs. 5,000 or upwards).	5	..	5	..	..	..
Middle classes (drawing an annual income of Rs. 200 and upwards, but less than Rs. 5,000).	49	33	82	40	3	43
Poorer classes (drawing an annual income of less than Rs. 200).	334	70	404	362	94	456
Total ..	388	103	491	402	97	499

The 5 boys of the richer classes attended the Church Mission boys' result school, Dumagudem, in 1885-86.

9. The subjoined table shows how many of the pupils are protected from small-pox :—

TABLE VI.

Particulars.	On 31st March					
	1886.			1887.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Vaccinated (whether small-pox marked or not).	237	34	271	204	32	236
Small-pox marked only	97	20	117	69	24	93
Unprotected	54	49	103	129	41	170
Total ..	388	103	491	402	97	499

The number of the unprotected has considerably risen.

10. The qualifications of the teachers of these schools are given below :—

TABLE VII.

Nature of Certificate held.	On 31st March	
	1886.	1887.
Teachers holding normal or ordinary certificates	7	7
Do. general educational certificates	7	6
Unpassed men	13	16
Total ..	27	29

All the teachers, whether certificated or not, are found equal to the work they have been entrusted with, though B. Krishnamurti, master of the Mulakapalli Government primary school, looks rather too young for the post.

11. The annexed table gives several particulars regarding the 21 schools in existence on the 31st March last as compared with the numbers on the corresponding date of the preceding year :—

TABLE VIII.

Schools.	On rolls on 31st March		Average attendance for		Highest standard.	Total cost for 1886-87.	Result grant for 1886-87.	Cost of educating each pupil.
	1886.	1887.	1885-86.	1886-87.				
						RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Government Middle School, Bhadráchalam.	21	42	18	38	VII	1,230 0 6	..	33 15 2
2. Church Mission Boys' Middle School, Dumagudem.	100	84	64	71	VI	671 2 0	162 7 6	9 7 3
3. Government Primary Salary School, Zilugumilli.	30	13	28	17	II	146 7 0	..	8 9 10
4. Do. do. Kannapuram.	15	11	13	10	I	125 8 0	..	12 8 9
5. Government Primary Salary Result School, Mulakapalli	8	10	5	4	Infant.	128 3 0	0 11 0	32 0 9
6. Do. do. Waddigudem ..	44	41	34	29	III	271 14 11	26 10 3	9 6 0
7. Do. do. Kunnavaram ..	23	18	21	16	II	135 4 2	16 11 0	8 7 3
8. Do. do. Chinturu ..	14	14	9	7	II	157 8 0	10 8 0	22 8 0
9. Do. do. Marrigudem ..	16	33	12	22	III	125 3 6	3 2 6	5 11 0
10. Do. do. Tekubaka ..	15	12	12	7	Infant.	105 15 7	0 6 0	15 2 3
11. Do. do. Kuchavaram ..	17	15	10	10	II	111 12 0	5 4 9	11 2 9
12. Do. do. Parnasala ..	20	20	12	16	IV	135 9 10	33 1 6	9 0 9
13. Do. do. Girls' School, Bhadráchalam.	30	28	28	21	III	163 15 4	22 14 0	6 13 4
14. Local Fund Salary School, Gutala ..	22	16	20	13	IV	123 6 9	..	9 7 4
15. Do. Salary Result School, Polavaram.	35	41	34	34	IV	229 0 0	70 0 0	6 11 9
16. Do. Salary Girls' School, Polavaram.	30	26	23	20	II	149 3 9	32 0 0	7 7 5
17. Church Mission Girls' School, Dumagudem.	26	33	25	27	III	381 0 0	95 0 0	14 1 9
18. Result School, Dippakayalapadu ..	16	13	14	9	III	73 10 0	43 10 0	8 3 0
19. Do. Kettapattisam ..	9	9	8	7	IV	35 8 0	11 8 0	5 1 2
20. Do. Konnurupadu ..	..	10	..	7	I	21 0 0	..	3 0 0
21. Do. Bhimavolu ..	..	10	..	8	I	21 0 0	..	2 10 0

All these schools, except the last two which have been newly started, were examined by me towards the latter part of the past official year, and I shall proceed to make brief remarks on the working of each of them.

12. Government middle school, Bhadráchalam, was found in fair working order. The head-master, K. Sadasiva Row, an F.A., had worked with so much zeal and energy that he could raise the numerical strength from 21 to 42 and improve the classes. He had three assistant masters, all well co-operating with him. The qualifications and salaries of the teaching staff were as follow:—

TABLE IX.

Names.	Rank.	Certificate.	Salary.
			RS. A. P.
K. Sadasiva Row	Headmaster ..	F.A.	40 0 0
B. Sitaramayya	Second Master .	Matriculation ..	30 0 0
S. Ramayya	Third do. ..	Do. ..	20 0 0
M. Sriramacharyulu	Fourth do. ..	U.C.S. (Telugu)	15 0 0

The second master being on leave, the third was acting for him, the fourth for the third, and P. Seshayya, who passed the Middle School examination, for the fourth master. The staff was found to be tolerably efficient, but there being five classes to be managed it is necessary either to abolish the first class or to add one to the teaching staff. As there are no result primary schools in the place to serve as feeders to the middle school, which is a want very seriously felt, it is not desirable to do away with the first class, and I have, therefore, proposed to the Special Assistant Agent to remove the primary school, Tekubaka, which is very ill-attended, to Bhadráchalam, and to hand over the first class of the middle school to the primary school. This will at once relieve the staff of the middle school and ameliorate the condition of the primary school with no additional expenditure.

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13. The results of my examination are tabulated below:—

TABLE X.

Classes.	Strength.	Present.	English Reading.	English Writing.	English Dictation.	English Grammar.	Translation into Telugu.	Translation into English.	Telugu Reading.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Upper IV ..	5	5	Good ..	P. fair ..	P. fair ..	Poor ..	Poor ..	P. fair ..	Poor.
Lower IV ..	11	8	Poor ..	Fair ..	Poor ..	Fair ..	Fair ..	P. fair ..	Poor.
III	12	11	Poor ..	Poor ..	P. fair ..	Very fair	P. fair ..	P. fair ..	Fair.
II	5	5	P. fair ..	Poor ..	P. fair ..	P. fair ..	Fair ..	Poor ..	Good.
I	8	6	Fair ..	Poor ..	Fair ..	..	..	..	Fair.

Classes.	Strength	Present.	Telugu Writing.	Telugu Dictation.	Telugu Poetry.	Telugu Grammar.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	Mathematics.
			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Upper IV ..	5	5	Good ..	Good ..	Fair ..	Poor ..	P. fair ..	P. fair ..	Fair ..	Poor.
Lower IV ..	11	8	Fair ..	Fair ..	P. fair ..	P. fair ..	Bad ..	Good ..	Fair ..	Good.
III	12	11	P. fair ..	Good ..	P. fair ..	P. fair ..	Poor ..	Fair ..	Good ..	..
II	5	5	Poor ..	Fair ..	Bad ..	P. fair ..	Good ..	Fair ..	Poor ..	..
I	8	6	P. fair ..	Poor ..	Poor ..	P. fair ..	Fair ..	..	..	..

Exercise books were opened in upper and lower IV classes and duly corrected by the head-master. The results were on the whole pretty fair, but the lower IV and V classes failed in English reading and Arithmetic. Both the English and the Telugu grammar of the highest class and the handwriting of the last three classes were not found to be well attended to. The following results of the public examinations were creditable to the masters :—

Examination.	Presented.	Passed
Middle school	5	3
Upper primary	11	10
Lower do.	6	5

Two of the three successful candidates of the Middle School examination passed in the first class and the third in the second class.

14. The increase in the strength of the school is, as already remarked, mainly attributable to the following reduced rates of school fees sanctioned in G.O., No. 114, dated 23rd February 1886 :—

	ANNAS.
Upper fourth class Lower do. }	8
Third class	4
Second class	2
First class	

These rates are, according to that Government Order, only tenable up to December 1887, but it is very necessary to extend the term over two or three years more to keep up the present number on the rolls.

15. The middle school is located in a tiled house which is scarely sufficient to accommodate the present number. The roof was leaking in two places and the walls were all in need of re-white-washing. The beams, rafters, &c., were all in good order. All the ground around the building belonging to the zemindar, there is no possibility of its being enlarged to any extent without his consent.

16. The library of the school contained thirty-five books kept in good order. The supply for the year 1886 was still due. The teachers and the upper fourth class boys availed themselves of the library during the year. The number of books used by the former being thirteen and that used by the latter ten.

17. The Church Mission Society's boys' middle result school, Dumagudem, managed by the Reverend John Cain, was working up to the sixth standard corresponding with the lower fourth class. There were four teachers and a monitor, whose qualifications and salaries are as shown below :—

Names.	Rank.	Certificate	Salary.
			RS.
1. M. Sadhuvu ..	Headmaster ..	4th grade ..	.. 25
2. M. John Raju ..	Second Master ..	5th " ..	.. 13
3. M. Annaji Rao	Third do. ..	5th " ..	.. 12
4. J. Lakshmanaswami	Fourth do. ..	4th " ..	.. 8
5. Monitor	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. 3

All the teachers are untrained. The headmaster, though a fourth-grade man, is competent for the post he holds. The remaining staff is rather to be improved.

18. The amount of result grant earned by the school at last inspection was Rs. 162-7-6 against Rs. 359-8-0 earned at the previous examination. The decrease is due to the two facts—

(1) In 1885-86 the result grant was given at double rates on the ground of the school being situated in the Agency tracts, while in the year under report the manager of the school agreed to receive it at the ordinary rates rather than to apply for a salary grant, which the Director of Public Instruction offered, owing to the amount of the estimated result grant exceeding Rs. 500.

(2) The Director's notification of the 25th January 1886 required that only 75 per cent. of the whole grant earned by boys from Provincial funds in 1886-87 should be passed, whereas there was no such retrenchment in the year preceding.

19. The school fees are levied at lower rates than those sanctioned for the Government middle school, Bhadráchalam. It is remarkable that the cost of educating each pupil in this school was only Rs. 9-7-3, while it was nearly Rs. 31 in the Government middle school as shown in table 8.

20. *Government Primary Schools.*—There are eleven schools of this description. The salary system schools, Zilugumilli and Kunnapuram, are not as well attended as they can be expected. The strength of each was only 15 at my last visit, and the numbers presented for examination were 11 and 8 respectively. The results were fair in both, but the arithmetic of the first standard class in the Zilugumilli school was poor. I hope that if they be converted into salary result schools, with a reduction of one rupee from the pay of each teacher as in the case of the schools in the Bhadráchalam taluk, the teachers will have an incentive to exert themselves better than at present in improving the schools.

The salary result school at Mulakupalli in the Rékapalle taluk has been for a long time in a lamentable state. I visited it on the 1st March last when there was no school, the master being absent in another village owing to ill-health. I tried in vain to collect the pupils for their examination, but as soon as I got down the very steep bank to go back to my boat the teacher made his appearance before me with his registers and with four pupils all learning the alphabet. The teacher himself was a boy of 15 or 16 years. I examined the four pupils under the Infant standard and one of them totally failed. The amount of the net grant was ridiculously low—11 annas. The removal of the school to Chukkanapalli has been already recommended. The grant earned by the Tekubaka school was also very insignificant, being only 6 annas, as only one boy was found to have attended the school sufficiently long to make himself eligible for a grant examination. So irregular was the attendance, though Tekubaka is a village of some importance, being the head-quarters of a revenue inspector. The transfer of this school, too, as I have already suggested, is highly desirable. The number of pupils attending the Chinturu school on the 5th March was but six, of whom one was absent at inspection. The school was opened in 1881 with 14 boys. Within two years the attendance rose to 25, the highest number the school has ever attained to. Then it gradually dwindled down to the lowest number found at the time of the last examination. It has since risen to 14, but the desire for education in the villagers has in a great measure abated. Peda Arukuru, another village on the Shabari, where education is, as I believe, better appreciated, seems to be a more suitable locality for the school. The primary school at Parnasala was found to be the best of the kind, but the teacher, V. Narasayya, well devoted to his duties, being unmarried, finds it difficult to live there, and writes to me again and again applying for a transfer to any Local Fund school in plains where he may have facilities for his marriage. The Waddigudem school was the next to the school at Parnasala in producing satisfactory results at inspection.

The Government girls' school, Bhadráchalam, presented very few girls under the higher standards, two-thirds of the number on the rolls being mere beginners. The girls examined acquitted themselves very fairly. The teacher, M. Appalachari, is above 55 years old, and has been specially permitted by you to continue in service for some time more.

21. The Church Mission Society's girls' school, Dummagudem, managed by Mr. and Mrs. Cain, passed a creditable examination on the whole, though geography was a failure in the third and second standard classes.

22. *Local Fund Schools.*—I was not satisfied with the working of the Local Fund salary schools at Gutala and Polavaram, the one for boys and the other for girls. The former could only be examined for improvement, and the two boys of the fourth standard failed in securing upper primary certificates. Only 11 of the 30 girls then attending the Local Fund girls' school at Polavaram were prepared for the grant examination and 6 passed. The grant at double rates amounted to Rs. 32, totally credited to Local Funds. The Local Fund salary result school at Polavaram did well at inspection, and I was much pleased with the average results.

23. All the Government primary schools, with one or two exceptions, are conveniently held in Government buildings almost of the same plan, with thatched roofs and with walls formed of bamboo slips closely plaited and thickly smeared over with mud. The building of the Gutala Local Fund school is not a spacious one. The salary result school at Polavaram is held in a thatched shed, tolerably good, supplied by the proprietrix of the place. The girls' school in the same station is not well accommodated.

24. The four results schools are in general poorly attended, and their annual income is scarcely sufficient for their own maintenance, not to say anything of their families. It is therefore no wonder that they are not paying their whole attention to their school work.

25. In conclusion, I regret to state that the preparation of my annual returns and reports has been greatly retarded owing to my clerk having absented himself on sick leave in the busiest part of the year.

Exd.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From W. A. HAPPELL, Esq., Government Agent, Godávari, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Cocanada, 14th July 1887, No. 29.

I have the honor to submit the report on the administration of the Agency tracts in this district for the official year 1886-87.

2. Mr. Thomson was in charge till about the end of September 1886, when I returned from furlough and relieved him. Mr. F. H. Hamnett was the Principal Assistant Agent and Mr. L. C. Miller the Senior Assistant Agent. Mr. C. Venkata Jagga Rao was in charge of the Special Assistant Agent's division till the 24th September, when he was relieved by Mr. R. B. Clegg. T. Jagannadham Gáru, the Temporary Deputy Collector, had charge of the Peddápuram Agency.

3. *Tours.*—I started on my hill tour in the month of February and proceeded to Timmapuram, where I received the telegram of Government regarding the release of prisoners for the Jubilee and had to return. I could not go again until March, and was able to spend only one month on the hills. As portion of Rampa was not sufficiently visited by the Divisional officer, I spent all the time at my disposal there and in Dutserti. I visited Yarlagadda, Isamagedda, Pasaraginny, Nulakamaddi, Dutserti, Kóta, and other muttahs. In August the Principal Assistant Agent went to Chódavaram to inquire into the abkári administration of the Hill tracts and spent 12 days, visiting Rampa, Geddada, Marrivada, Kóta, and Addatigela. He was prevented from going into the interior by the jungle streams being in flood. In January he went up the river as far as Kondamodalu to inquire into a boundary dispute, and visited Purushottapatnam, Devipatnam, and Kondamodalu on the river. The Senior Assistant Agent was in the Agency portion of his division from 15th March to 20th April 1887. Mr. Venkata Jagga Rao, Special Assistant Agent, was two months and 27 days on tour, and Mr. Clegg spent three months and five days. Mr. Clegg made a tour in the Pamuleru valley and Gúditeru, which the Principal Assistant Agent had been unable to visit when he made his hill tour. Owing to frequent changes in the office, the Tahsildar of Bhadráchalam travelled only 97 days during the year. The Deputy Tahsildars of Gokavaram, Polavaram and Eleswaram made frequent tours in the Agency tracts within their respective jurisdictions. Every portion of the Agency was visited at least once during the year by one or other of the superior officers.

4. *Season.*—The season was on the whole fair. There were heavy rains and high floods in the Godávari, which affected the crops to a certain extent. Tamarind trees in the Rajahmundry Agency only produced a half crop, while hill jonna, chama, paddy, and other principal crops yielded well. The crops in the villages on the river bank were damaged by floods, but the alluvium left enabled the ryots to reap a good second crop. A comparative table of rainfall recorded in the last four years is given below:—

Stations.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Bhadráchalam	43·95	65·2	34·01	42·62
Polavaram	31·3	37·9	37·9	50·9
Waddigudem	46·1	58·8	..	..

Information regarding rainfall at Waddigudem is not available as the register kept by the Forest department was destroyed when the office took fire.

5. *Health.*—In the Principal Assistant Agent's division there was less fever in the year under report than in the previous year, but in the Special Assistant Agent's division, it was unusually severe probably owing to the high floods in the Godávari and Sabari. Tahsildar N. Govindarajulu Naidu and Police Inspector Mackenzie both died of fever in the Bhadráchalam Agency. The Forest department also lost several men. My camp-followers suffered severely from fever and I had an attack after my return to Cocanada. Cholera broke out at Bhadráchalam during the Sriramanavami festival and caused 71 deaths. It was confined to the river-side villages. It appears that some villagers cut no podu at all for fear of this epidemic. The following is a comparative statement of births and deaths as returned for the last four years:—

Name of Agency.	Population.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Bhadráchalam Taluk— Births	35,656	768	755	801	833
Deaths		770	819	1,019	935
Yernagúdem Agency— Births	3,557	[illegible]	503	541	482
Deaths		550	686	717	734
Rajahmundry Agency— Births	16,313	114	76	123	156
Deaths		[illegible]	78	255	169
Peddápuram Agency— Births	5,392	177	186	150	218
Deaths		94	119	169	175
Total { Births	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,555	1,616	1,689
Total { Deaths		1,743	1,702	2,126	2,013

N.B.—The figures are not of much value.

6. *Vaccination.*—In the Bhadráchalam Agency 704 persons were registered as having been vaccinated against 744 in the previous year, the number of successful cases being 610 against 413. The additional vaccinator, sanctioned in G.O., dated 18th December 1886, No. 3336, was not entertained, as the Inspector of Vaccination reports owing to the difficulty of getting a man to take up the place. The Local Fund vaccinator, Rajahmundry, is reported to have vaccinated 29 cases in three villages of the Rajahmundry Agency. From the Yernagúdem Agency 90 cases were returned, of which 80 were said to be successful.

7. *Dispensaries.*—The following is a statement of persons treated in the civil dispensary at Bhadráchalam during the year:—

ANNUAL return of out-patients treated at the Civil Dispensary at Bhadráchalam for 1886-87.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Personally.	Friend.	Total.
I. GENERAL DISEASES.											
Sub-division A.											
Small-pox											
Simple continued fever	..	9	9	9	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	3	9
Febricula	..	7	7	6	..	1	..	..	7	..	7
Ague	2	355	357	[illegible]	..	18	1	3	[illegible]	61	357
Remittent fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Simple cholera	..	57	57	36	..	1	20	..	16	41	57
Malignant cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute rheumatism	..	7	7	5	..	2	..	..	6	1	7
Chronic rheumatism	1	15	16	16	..	..	..	..	14	2	16
Primary syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary syphilis	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Sub-division B.											
Scrofula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anaemia	..	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Leprosy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
General dropsy	..	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Other diseases of this order	..	13	13	12	..	1	..	..	12	1	13

ANNUAL return of out-patients treated at the Civil Dispensary at Bhadráchalam for 1886-87—*cont.*

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Personally.	Friend.	Total.
II. LOCAL DISEASES.											
1. { Paralysis	..	4	4	3	..	1	..	..	4	..	4
1. { Neuralgia	1	45	46	45	..	..	..	1	41	5	46
2. Conjunctivitis	..	42	42	41	..	..	..	1	39	3	42
3. Inflammation, external ear	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	2
4. Nose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Circulatory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Absorbent system	..	29	29	28	..	1	..	..	20	9	29
7. D. glands	..	61	61	59	..	1	..	1	48	13	61
8. Bronchitis	..	52	53	50	..	2	..	..	43	9	52
9. { Dyspepsia	..	40	40	31	..	5	1	..	36	4	40
9. { Dysentery	..	14	14	12	..	2	..	..	14	..	14
9. { Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Urinary system	..	8	8	6	..	2	..	..	6	2	8
11. Generative system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Locomotion	..	76	76	68	..	8	..	..	65	11	76
13. Cellular tissue	..	7	7	7	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
14. { Ulcer	1	55	56	55	..	1	..	..	52	4	56
14. { Boil	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
14. { Itch	3	395	398	391	1	3	..	3	327	71	398
Difficult labor	..										
Other local diseases											
III. CONDITIONS, &c.											
General debility	..	15	15	14	..	1	..	..	13	2	15
IV. POISONS.											
Snake-bite	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	2
Dog-bite	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Scorpion sting	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
V. INJURIES.											
Burns	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Contusion	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Wounds	1	11	12	10	..	2	..	..	12	..	12
Fracture	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	2
All other injuries	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
OPERATIONS.											
Major Operations.											
Difficult labor—Craniotomy	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cancer removal	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Minor Operations.											
Foreign body in the nose removed	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Boil incision	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Caries—tooth-extraction	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	10	1,377	1,387	1,293	1	55	24	9	1,137	250	1,387

There was a decrease in the number admitted as compared with the previous year. The attendance was on the whole satisfactory and the classification of diseases shows an improvement. A local fund dispensary has been sanctioned for Gokavaram (*vide* G.O., dated 19th October 1886, Mis., No. 1530 L.F.), and steps are being taken to open it.

8. The ryotwari system introduced into the eight selected villages of the Yernagúdem Agency has now been in force for two years and the villagers are said to be quite satisfied with it. The Senior Assistant Agent reports that there is a considerable apparent disproportion between the holdings and the assessment on their fields, and says that a measurement of holdings is necessary. Instructions will be issued to him to arrange for a rough field survey being made.

9. *Boundary Disputes.*—Of the three boundary disputes in the Yernagúdem Agency referred to in the last year's administration report, the Senior Assistant Agent has disposed of two. He is awaiting certain information from the Superintendent of

the Survey department regarding the third. The Borrampalem proprietor complained of the boundary line fixed by the Survey department. The Senior Assistant Agent will take an early opportunity of settling this dispute. The Naib of the Superior Proprietor complained that a portion of his village of Kottagudem, 100 acres in extent, was included in Kasinagaram, which is rented out on a clearance lease. On inquiry, it was found that Kasinagaram land was not in excess of what it ought to be, and the Special Assistant Agent informed the Naib that, if he found after measurement by a competent surveyor that his land was less than what it ought to be, the matter would be inquired into. A long standing dispute between the Choppakonda muttahdar and the Gutala proprietor in the Rajahmundry Agency was settled, and a dispute which arose between the Mokhasadar of Pullangi and the Boduluru Muttahdar is receiving attention. Mr. Carmichael granted P. Bilesu, for services during the Rampa disturbances, the village of Pullangi as mokhasa. The boundaries were not specified and a dispute has arisen as to what constituted the grant. The Muttahdar of Boduluru, to whose muttah Pullangi belonged, maintains that the boundaries extend but little beyond the village site, while the grantee claims 12 villages as hamlets of Pullangi. The present inhabitants are all, like the grantee, *malas*. The Mokhasadar incurred the enmity of the Reddies by betraying Ambal Reddi, one of their chief men, so no Reddi is willing to hold land of him. Several attempts have been made to ascertain the correct boundaries of the grant but without success. I am having the munsabdar's old accounts examined to find out if any mention is made of the hamlets of Pullangi. If this also fails, I will propose the issue of a fresh sannad in which the boundaries of the grant will be clearly defined. Mr. Carmichael probably intended to convey only a single village with the agricultural land attached to it.

The Kóta Ravi superseded the Sub-muttahdar of Paserlaginne without reporting the matter to any public officer. I removed the acting sub-muttahdar and appointed Pallela Rajureddy, Sub-muttahdar of Yarlagedda, to manage Paserlaginne. This arrangement is agreeable to the sub-muttahdar, and the Ravi concurred in it. The sub-muttahdar admitted that he could not manage the muttah himself, because he had no near relation to attend to his private affairs, when he went to other villages in his muttah.

10. *Public Works.*—Works were executed by the same agency as in the preceding year. The budget amount, the surrenders, and expenditure are noted below:—

Particulars.		Allotment. RS.	A.	P.	Amount surrendered. RS.	A.	P.	Expenditure. RS.	A.	P.
	Bhadráchalam Taluk.									
New Works	Roads ..	1,739	8	0	209	5	11	1,530	2	1
	Buildings	200	0	0	152	14	0	47	2	0
Repairs	Roads	600	0	0	171	7	1	428	8	11
	Buildings	200	0	0	130	5	0	69	11	0
	Miscellaneous Public Works	..			..			..		
	Establishment	1,581	13	11	203	0	4	1,378	13	7
	Total ..	4,321	5	11	867	0	4	3,454	5	7
	Other Agency Portion.									
New Works	Roads	4,560	0	0	102	11	7	4,457	4	5
	Buildings	..			..			..		
	Miscellaneous Public Works	1,000	0	0	539	10	5	460	5	7
Repairs	Roads	..			..			..		
	Buildings	..			..			..		
	Establishment	1,740	0	0	331	0	0	1,409	0	0
	Total ..	7,300	0	0	973	6	0	6,326	10	0
	Grand Total ..	11,621	5	11	1,840	6	4	9,780	15	7

The amount of Rs. 11,621 sanctioned for these works in the year under report was made up of the following items:—

	RS.
From Provincial services	6,000
From the Bhadráchalam road fund	4,321
Amount spent on local fund work, but subsequently recovered from local funds (*vide* G.O., dated 16th March 1887, Mis., No. 505 L.F.) .	1,300

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The following is a statement showing the works executed in the current year and the amount spent on each:—

Bhadráchalam Taluk.

	Amount expended. RS.	A.	P.
New Works—Roads—			
Bridle path from Devarapalli to Bhadráchalam	432	13	10
Do. from Kunavaram to Gommugudem	463	0	6
Do. from Murumuru to Narkonda	330	9	10
Incomplete portion of road from the Special Assistant Agent's office bungalow to the village of Kunavaram	191	13	8
Incomplete portion of road from Waddigudem to Lakkavaram	111	12	3
Total ..	1,530	2	1
New Works—Buildings—			
Thatched bungalow at Lakkavaram	47	2	0
Total, New Works ..	1,577	4	1
Repairs—Roads—			
Bridle path from Bhadráchalam to Parnasala	340	8	5
Do. from Gommugudem to Totapalle	88	0	6
Total ..	428	8	11
Repairs—Buildings—			
Special Assistant Agent's bungalow at Kunavaram ..	55	12	0
Special Assistant Agent's office ..	13	15	0
Hot-weather pandal at Special Assistant Agent's office			
	69	11	0
Total, Repairs ..	498	3	11
Establishment	1,378	13	7
Total, New Works and Repairs ..	3,454	5	7

Rampa and Jaddangi Tracts.

	RS.	A.	P.
New Works—Roads—			
Road from Gokavaram to Geddada	1,067	0	10
Do. from Geddada to join Rékapalle boundary	246	6	5
Do. from Chódavaram to Kóta	54	13	0
Do. from Timmapuram to Ramavaram	3,089	0	2
	4,457	4	5
New Works—Buildings—			
New Works—Miscellaneous—			
Public Improvements.			
Sinking a well at Aminabada	106	7	2
Do. at Virabhadrapuram	277	3	6
Do. at Cheruvakommapalem	76	10	11
	460	5	7
Total, New Works ..	4,917	10	0
Repairs—			
Establishment	1,409	0	0
Total, Rampa, &c. ..	6,326	10	0
Grand Total ..	9,780	15	7

2

This allotment was sanctioned in G.O., dated 10th January 1887, No. 39 Financial; of this, Rs. 6,000 were sanctioned in the beginning as per Accountant-General's Official Memorandum, No. 995, dated 7th April 1886.

The principal lines of communication, on which the expenditure was incurred, were—

Bridle path from Devarapalli to Bhadráchalam.
Do. from Kunavaram to Gommugudem.
Do. from Murumuru to Narkonda.
Do. from Bhadráchalam to Parnasala.
Road from Gokavaram to Rékapalle boundary.
Do. from Chódavaram to Kóta.
Do. from Timmapuram to Ramavaram.

The first two bridle paths are along the bank of the river between Kunavaram, the head-quarters of the Special Assistant Agent, and Bhadráchalam, the head-quarters of the Tahsildar, and are useful paths. Murumuru is situated on the Godávari ten miles above the Severi junction, and is a place to which timber in large quantities is brought from the interior of the taluk from Bustar to be floated down the river. Narkonda is situated on the borders of the Bustar territory about sixteen miles to the north, and the bridle path under construction between the two places is very useful for timber traffic. The bridle path between Bhadráchalam and Parnasala, which is situated in the extreme north of the Bhadráchalam taluk, passes through Dumugudem, and is also useful.

Road from Gokavaram to Rékapalle boundary runs through the heart of the Rampa country, and is the principal road along which the hill produce passes to the Gokavaram market.

Road from Chódavaram to Kóta will be a very useful road when joined to Timmapuram-Ramavaram road, which is a very important line, along which is conveyed to Eleswaram market considerable through traffic from Jeypore and the Central Provinces as well as the produce of the eastern part of the Rampa country and of Dutserti and Guditeru muttahs.

The work done on roads in the Special Assistant Agent's division was as follows:—

(1) Bridle path from Devarapalli to Bhadráchalam.—Bridle path for one mile was formed, side-channels were cut, and jungle was cleared.

(2) Bridle path from Kunavaram to Gommugudem.—Bridle path for 2½ miles was formed, side-channels were dug, and the ground levelled. Jungle was cleared for 7 miles and roots also were eradicated.

(3) Bridle path from Murumuru to Narkonda.—Bridle path was formed, side-channels were dug, the jungle was cleared, and the ground levelled for one mile.

(4) Incomplete portion of road from Special Assistant Agent's office to Kunavaram village.—Road was formed and a channel, which crosses it, has been bridged.

In respect of the other three works, viz., incomplete portion of the Waddigudem-Lakkavaram road and bridle paths from Bhadráchalam to Parnasala and from Gommugudem to Totapalle, jungle has been cleared for 22, 1, and 18 miles respectively.

The following is the work done on roads in the other agency.

(1) Road from Gokavaram to Geddada.—The ground was levelled and gullies filled in, earth and gravel were spread, and the culverts cleared. A store-shed was erected at Gokavaram.

(2) Road from Gokavaram to join the Rékapalle boundary.—Earthwork was done and stones removed in mile 19 and side-channels were opened and slopes were cut.

(3) Road from Chódavaram to Kóta.—Materials prepared and kept ready.

(4) Road from Timmapuram to Ramavaram.—Earthwork done from mile 8 to mile 16, road in miles 4 to 8 widened, and jungle cleared.

The road work done in Bhadráchalam was unsatisfactory. There was short expenditure and the overseer employed proved untrustworthy. He is now on trial for misappropriating the wages of coolies.

The main roads through Rampa, Dutserti and Guditeru are of great importance. The traffic is sufficient to require well-made roads bridged and metalled throughout. The grant for the present year from Provincial funds is hardly sufficient to maintain what has already been constructed.

11. Judicial statements I, II and III are enclosed. The civil and criminal returns call for no remark, except that the number of suits filed in the Polavaram District Munsif's Court shows a decrease when compared with the number filed last year, which was increased by suits lying over from uncertainty prevailing as to the court in which they should be filed. The criminal returns show 236 cases with 542 persons proceeded against, of whom 10 cases with 12 persons were committed, 113 persons were convicted, and 417 persons acquitted or discharged, as against 235 cases with 608 persons, 6 cases with 8 persons, 59 persons, and 441 persons last year.

The civil returns show 254 cases filed during the year and 202 disposed of against 314 and 269 last year. The number of cases appealed was 3 criminal and 10 civil. The cases committed to my court were disposed of as shown below:—

Nature of the offence.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Convicted or acquitted.	Punishment.
1. Murder under section 302, Indian Penal Code.	2	3	Convicted ..	All three were sentenced to transportation for life.
2. Attempt to murder under section 307, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	Do. ..	Seven years' rigorous imprisonment.
3. Mischief by fire under section 436, Indian Penal Code.	2	2	1 Convicted. 1 Acquitted.	Three days' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 10 (paid).
4. Forgery and using as genuine a document knowing it to be forged under sections 465 and 471, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	Acquitted.	
5. House-breaking by night and theft by a servant under sections 457 and 381, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	Convicted ..	Three years' rigorous imprisonment.
6. Theft by a servant under section 381, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	Do. ..	Three months' rigorous imprisonment.
7. Theft by an old offender under sections 379 and 75, Indian Penal Code.	1	1	Do. ..	Two years' rigorous imprisonment.
	9	10	8 Convicted. 2 Acquitted.	
	1	2	Pending.	

The judicial work coming under my observation was generally well done.

12. The following is a comparative statement of land trade carried on with the Nizam's territories and the river trade in the Bhadráchalam taluk.

—		Land trade.		River trade.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bhadráchalam	1885-86 ..	66,136	20,701	20,703	5,53,914
	1886-87 ..	43,527	53,229	2,26,915	2,63,577
Yernagúdem Agency ..	1885-86 ..	72,436	32,423	..	..
	1886-87 ..	58,179	32,786	..	..
Total ..	1885-86 ..	1,38,572	63,124	20,703	5,53,914
	1886-87 ..	1,01,706	86,015	2,26,915	2,63,577

The decrease in the imports by land was due to decrease in horses, grain, pulse, tobacco, timber, &c., exported from the Nizam's country. The increase in exports was due to the greater number of cattle and also to the greater quantities of cloths, salt, grain, and pulse exported. The export of large quantities of different articles, especially turmeric, opium, myrabolams, wax and skins from Rajahmundry and Sironcha, was the cause of the increase in the imports by river. Owing to the raising of the seigniorage on timber, there was a considerable decrease in the export of timber by river.

13. The demand, collection and balance of land and other sources of revenue for all the Agency tracts in the district were as shown in the subjoined statement. They call for no remark:—

STATEMENT showing the Demand and Collection and Balance of all sources of revenue of the Agency Tracts in the Godávari District for the year 1886-87.

Items.	Demand.			Collection.			Balance.		
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
I. Land Revenue—									
1. Permanently settled ..	1,667 7 10	44,012 1 7	45,679 9 5	1,667 7 10	34,026 13 3	35,694 5 1	..	9,985 4 4	9,985 4 4
2. Ryotwari ..	..	1,485 1 2	1,485 1 2	..	1,485 1 2	1,485 1 2	..	..	..
Total ..	1,667 7 10	45,497 2 9	47,164 10 7	1,667 7 10	35,511 14 5	37,179 6 3	..	9,985 4 4	9,985 4 4
II. Miscellaneous—									
1. Quit-rent ..	38 6 0	698 7 2	736 13 2	38 6 0	271 3 1	309 9 1	..	427 4 1	427 4 1
2. Excess on shrotriem inams ..	..	15 3 8	15 3 8	..	15 3 8	15 3 8	..	..	..
3. Excess on service inams ..	..	28 3 0	28 3 0	..	28 3 0	28 3 0	..	..	..
4. Water-tax on service inams ..	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	..	..
5. Assessment on unassessed jirayati land ..	..	185 7 0	185 7 0	..	185 7 0	185 7 0	..	..	..
6. Water-tax on do. do. ..	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..
7. Assessment on backyards ..	..	4 6 10	4 6 10	..	4 6 10	4 6 10	..	..	..
8. Rent on trees in ash ilminaba lands ..	..	16 0 0	16 0 0	..	16 0 0	16 0 0	..	..	..
9. Assessment on rented villages ..	972 1 9	13,114 13 8	14,086 15 5	972 1 9	9,933 9 2	10,905 10 11	..	3,181 4 6	3,181 4 6
10. Excess collections ..	..	0 9 11	0 9 11	..	0 9 11	0 9 11	..	..	..
11. Process levied in revenue courts ..	..	14 6 0	14 6 0	..	14 6 0	14 6 0	..	..	..
12. Fines do. do. ..	..	3 10 0	3 10 0	..	3 10 0	3 10 0	..	..	..
13. Assessment on unauthorized cultivation ..	..	24 9 1	24 9 1	..	24 9 1	24 9 1	..	..	..
14. Assessment on inams under attachment ..	..	18 8 0	18 8 0	..	16 12 0	16 12 0	..	1 12 0	1 12 0
15. Clearance lease ..	..	523 9 0	523 9 0	..	440 9 0	440 9 0	..	83 0 0	83 0 0
16. Khalsa villages ..	..	331 10 3	331 10 3	..	300 10 7	300 10 7	..	30 15 8	30 15 8
17. Quit-rent on Dumagudem village-site ..	..	274 1 8	274 1 8	..	249 0 5	249 0 5	..	25 1 3	25 1 3
18. Sist on inams confiscated ..	27 4 0	36 15 0	64 3 0	27 4 0	23 0 0	50 4 0	..	13 15 0	13 15 0
Total ..	1,037 11 9	15,294 8 3	16,332 4 0	1,037 11 9	11,631 3 9	12,668 15 6	..	3,763 4 6	3,763 4 6
III. Abkári revenue ..	118 9 9	11,556 1 10	11,674 11 7	118 9 9	9,743 14 8	9,862 8 5	..	1,812 3 2	1,812 3 2
License fees ..	..	50 0 0	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	50 0 0	..	..	..
Ippa tax ..	..	1,052 2 0	1,052 2 0	..	1,036 3 0	1,036 3 0	..	15 15 0	15 15 0
IV. Opium ..	..	919 8 0	919 8 0	..	919 8 0	919 8 0	..	..	..
V. Ferries ..	..	473 6 0	473 6 0	..	322 0 0	322 0 0	..	151 6 0	151 6 0
VI. School, road, and dawk funds ..	..	817 0 0	817 0 0	..	817 0 0	817 0 0	..	..	..
VII. Stamps ..	..	1,696 13 0	1,696 13 0	..	1,696 13 0	1,696 13 0	..	..	..
VIII. Forests ..	1 3 10	21,141 10 3	21,142 14 1	1 3 10	21,141 10 3	21,142 14 1	..	..	..
IX. Cess on the assessment of clearance lease ..	..	25 0 0	25 0 0	..	21 0 0	21 0 0	..	4 0 0	4 0 0
X. Village-cess ..	132 13 4	895 14 6	1,028 11 10	132 13 4	713 7 2	846 4 6	..	182 7 4	182 7 4
XI. Income-tax ..	..	162 15 9	162 15 9	..	162 15 9	162 15 9	..	..	..
Total ..	252 10 11	38,790 7 4	39,043 2 3	252 10 11	36,624 7 10	36,877 2 9	..	2,165 15 6	2,165 15 6
Grand Total ..	2,957 14 [illegible]	99,582 2 4	102,540 0 10	2,957 14 6	83,667 10 0	86,625 8 6	..	15,914 8 4	15,914 8 4

14. *Opium.*—As a general rule, free licenses are issued to the villagers for the vend of opium. The monopoly of vend at Dumagudem, Bhadráchalam and Waddigudem was sold as in last year, and a comparative statement showing the bids received is given below:—

Places.	1885-86.	1885-87.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Dumagudem ..	625 0 0	541 0 0
Bhadráchalam ..	230 0 0	246 8 0
Waddigudem ..	100 0 0	132 0 0
Total ..	955 0 0	919 8 0

15. *Forests.*—The general administration of the forests is in the hands of the Forest department. The Special Assistant Agent is the Forest Settlement officer in his division. He has finally settled 13 out of 28 reserves proposed. There is a decrease in the export of timber from the Bhadráchalam taluk attributed to the high rates of seigniorage. There was some dissatisfaction caused by the formation of the reserves, which was soon removed when matters were clearly explained.

16. *Police.*—The Principal Assistant Agent, it appears, received a complaint from the village of Devipatnam against the head constable to the effect that he had extorted money from the arrack shop-keeper. An inquiry showed that there was no sufficient evidence to support the complaint, and there was reason to believe that it was got up by the village munsif, with whom the head constable was in bad terms. No other complaints were received against them.

17. *Abkári.*—The abkári administration underwent no change in the year under report. No toddy tax was levied. The right of manufacturing and selling arrack was rented out for nominal sums to the villagers jointly, except in Bhadráchalams, Dumagudem and Waddigudem and their surroundings, and in a few advanced villages in Yernagúdem and Rajahmundry taluks, where it is put up to auction.

The abkári demand of 1885-86 and 1886-87 is given below:—

Agency tracts.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Rajahmundry Agency ..	1,025 14 4	1,709 11 6
Peddápuram do. ..	389 4 0	273 4 0
Yernagúdem do. ..	2,759 15 2	3,028 3 10
Bhadráchalam do. ..	10,388 7 4	8,217 2 0
Total ..	14,563 8 10	13,228 5 4

Arrack is distilled from rice at Jaddangi, Lagarayi, Sarampetapadu and Gontuvanipalem in Peddápuram Agency. The restrictions laid down as to getting permit for the transport of arrack are, the Principal Assistant Agent says, giving rise to frauds, and people are tempted to smuggle arrack into the Hill tracts without permits or in excess of the quantity covered by the permit. He does not, however, recommend the removal of any of the restrictions to the importation of arrack in Rampa, as it is not a natural beverage of the hill people. No complaints have yet been made in respect of the restrictions.

It appears that sale of toddy was detected at Gutala, a village in the Yernagúdem Agency, by the Sub-Magistrate of Polavaram, and the Senior Assistant Agent told the Sub-Magistrate to proceed against the culprits. Gutala and some other Agency villages of the Yernagúdem taluk and some Agency villages of the Rajahmundry taluk are as advanced as any of the plain villages near, and the abandonment of toddy revenue in these villages is an unnecessary measure. The question of extending the new Abkári Act to the Agency tract is now under consideration.

18. *Education.*—The total number of children on the rolls for the year in the different schools, according to the Deputy Inspector's figures, is given below as compared with the figures of last year.

Name of Agency.	Schools.	1885-86.		1886-87.	
		Children on rolls.	Average.	Children on rolls.	Average.
Bhadráchalam Agency	Bhadráchalam Middle school	21	18	42	38
	Waddigudem Primary school ..	44	34	34	29
	Kunavaram do.	23	21	18	16
	Kachavaram do.	17	10	15	10
	Tekubaka do.	15	12	12	7
	Marrigudem do.	16	12	32	24
	Chintur do.	14	9	9	7
	Mulakapalli do.	8	6	6	4
	Parnasala do.	19	11	19	15
	Bhadráchalam girls' school	30	23	28	24
	Dumagudem boys' do.	100	64	84	71
	Do. girls' do.	26	25	33	27
Yernagúdem Agency	Jilugumilli	21	20	23	17
Peddápuram do.	Kamapuram	15	13	11	10
	Jaddangi	..	..	14	12
	Guntuvanipalem	..	..	16	9
Rajahmundry do.	Chodavaram	9	7	12	8
	Gulitern	24	22	28	11
	Addatigala	12	10	14	11
	Geddada	4	3	10	9
	Mohanapuram	15	10	12	10
	Nimmalapalem	12	11	9	9
	Devipatnam	21	10	19	17
	Purushottapatnam	13	10	11	11
	Marripalem	11	9	6	6
			374		410

There was no improvement in education. Three schools were sanctioned in the year for the Peddápuram Agency, but only two were opened at Jaddangi and Guntuvanipalem, and as no teacher could be procured no school was started at Raja Vommangi. The teacher of Jaddangi school fell ill as soon as he took charge and went away without leave. The two primary schools at Jilugumilli and Kamapuram have not been producing satisfactory results. They are the only schools on the salary system out of the eleven Government primary schools, and the Deputy Inspector of Schools is of opinion that the teachers will produce better results if they are converted into salary result schools. I approve of his suggestion. The attendance of Jilugumilli school has gone down from 21 in 1886 to 12 in 1887. This was attributed to unusual prevalence of fever. The average attendance in the Kamapuram school for the year was 16. There were no Koya pupils in either of these schools.

The schools in the Rajahmundry Agency are in no better condition. The attendance in most of them is very poor, and the Principal Assistant Agent says that the muttahdars ask for schools promising to secure a large attendance, but that their sole view is to have their own children educated and to have a schoolmaster to write letters and petitions for them.

Of the schools in the Bhadráchalam Agency, the middle school at Bhadráchalam is in a thriving condition. Out of the five pupils, who appeared for the Middle School Examination, three passed, two in the first class and one in the second. Of the nine Government primary schools in the Special Assistant Agent's division, that at Mulakapalli has not improved since last year, and it has been ordered to be removed to Chokkanapalli, a Reddi village. The Deputy Inspector of Schools reports that the schools at Mulakapalli and Tekubaka have earned a grant of 11 and 6 annas respectively. The school at Chintur is also ill attended and the Deputy Inspector finds that Peda-Arkuru is better suited for a school. The Special Assistant Agent has been asked to report on this. The schools at Parnasala and Waddigudem are said to be the best of the lot. Of the girls' schools, the one at Dumagudem, managed by Mr. and Mrs. Cain, is, according to the report of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, in a better condition than the Government girls' school at Bhadráchalam. It appears that, besides the two results schools at Dippakayalapadu and Kotta Pattesam, which were in existence before, two more were started at Kovvurpadu and Bhimavolu, also villages in the Yernagúdem Agency. The Deputy Inspector found at his inspection that the attendance in these schools was very poor as also the income that the teachers get

from them. The post of Hill Schools' Superintendent, though sanctioned in G.O., dated 8th December 1885, No. 784, was practically vacant till April last. A superintendent was appointed, but he never moved from his village and at last resigned the post. The headmaster of the Bhadráchalam middle school was, at his own request, afterwards appointed, but he has applied for permission to revert.

19. A map in which the places referred to in the report are marked has been sent to the Superintendent, Madras Survey.

20. The reports received from the four Divisional officers and the Deputy Inspectors of Schools of the Rajahmundry and Ellore ranges are herewith submitted.

No. 1.—Operations of the Civil Courts in the Agency tracts, Godávari district, during the Official Years 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Name of the Court.	Name of the year.	Pending on the 1st April.		Instituted during the year.		Received by transfer or on reference during the year.		Total.		Disposed of.		Referred to subordinate courts or transferred to other courts.		Total.		Pending on 31st March.	
		Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Government Agent's Court ..	1885-86	9	..	9	6	..	..	18	6	8	1	10	4	18	5	..	1
	1886-87	..	1	11	6	..	..	11	7	..	3	10	3	10	6	1	1
Principal Assistant Agent's Court.	1885-86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1886-87	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Special Assistant Agent's Court .	1885-86	..	..	..	..	13	6	13	6	7	4	..	1	7	5	6	..
	1886-87	6	..	..	..	8	..	14	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	5	..
Senior do. do. ..	1885-86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1886-87	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	..
Bhadráchalam Tahsildar's Court.	1885-86	19	..	28	..	..	..	47	..	39	..	1	..	40	..	7	..
	1886-87	7	..	35	..	..	..	42	..	23	..	..	..	23	..	19	..
Do. Naib do. ..	1885-86	5	..	25	..	..	..	30	..	29	..	1	..	30	..	..	..
	1886-87	..	..	20	..	..	..	20	..	20	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
Polavaram Deputy do. ..	1885-86	23	..	173	..	..	..	196	..	180	..	..	..	180	..	16	..
	1886-87	16	..	134	..	..	..	150	..	139	..	..	..	139	..	11	..
Eleswaram do. do. ..	1885-86	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	1886-87	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Gokavaram do. do. ..	1885-86	4	..	5	..	..	..	9	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	3	..
	1886-87	3	..	8	..	..	..	11	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	4	..
Total ..	1885-86	60	..	241	6	13	5	314	11	269	5	12	5	281	10	33	1
	1886-87	33	1	210	6	11	3	254	10	202	6	10	3	212	9	42	1

No. 2.—Operations of the Criminal Courts in the Agency tracts, Godávari district, during the Official Years 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Name of the Court.	Name of the year.	Cases.								Persons.								
		Pending on the 1st April.	Received during the year.	Received by commitment.	Total.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on the 31st March.	Pending on the 1st April.	Received during the year.	Received by commitment.	Total.	Convicted.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on the 31st March.
Government Agent's Court	1885-86	..	..	6	6	..	6	6	..	..	..	8	8	6	..	2	8	..
	1886-87	..	..	10	10	..	9	9	1	..	..	12	12	8	..	2	10	2
Principal Assistant Agent's Court	1885-86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1886-87	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	5	..
Special do. do.	1885-86	..	8	..	8	..	8	8	..	..	16	..	16	6	..	10	16	..
	1886-87	..	31	..	31	..	28	28	3	..	60	..	60	14	..	43	57	3
Senior do. do.	1885-86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1886-87	..	3	..	3	1	2	3	..	..	7	..	7	1	1	5	7	..
Bhadráchalam Tahsildar's Court	1885-86	3	80	..	83	2	78	80	3	3	155	..	158	47	2	106	155	3
	1886-87	3	47	..	50	1	49	50	..	3	97	..	100	21	1	78	100	..
Do. Naib do.	1885-86	..	34	..	34	1	33	34	..	..	104	..	104	25	1	78	104	..
	1886-87	..	36	..	36	1	35	36	..	..	68	..	68	11	2	55	68	..
Polavaram Deputy do.	1885-86	2	64	..	66	2	63	65	1	15	157	..	172	40	4	125	169	3
	1886-87	1	76	..	77	3	73	76	1	3	225	..	228	48	4	175	227	1
Eleswaram Deputy do.	1885-86	..	9	..	9	..	9	9	..	..	35	..	35	22	..	13	35	..
	1886-87	..	12	..	12	..	11	11	1	..	26	..	26	4	..	17	21	5
Gokávaram Deputy do.	1885-86	2	33	..	35	1	32	33	2	4	121	..	125	13	1	107	121	4
	1886-87	2	17	..	19	2	17	19	..	4	41	..	45	6	2	37	45	..
Yernagudem Taluk Sheristadar Magistrate's Court ..	1885-86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1886-87	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	2	..
Total ..	1885-86	7	228	6	241	6	229	235	6	22	588	8	618	59	8	441	608	10
	1886-87	6	226	10	242	10	226	236	6	10	531	12	553	113	12	417	542	11

No. 3.—Appeal Cases disposed of in the Criminal Courts of the Scheduled tracts, Godávari district, during the Official Years 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Name of the Court	Name of the year.	Pending on the 1st of April.		Received during the year.		Total.		Disposed of: Lower Courts' sentence confirmed.		Disposed of: Modified.		Disposed of: Reversed.		Otherwise disposed of.		Total.		Remaining on the 1st of April.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Government Agent and Magistrate's Court	1885-86	..	..	1	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	3	..	..
	1886-87	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Principal Assistant and Magistrate's Court	1885-86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1886-87	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Special Assistant and Magistrate's Court	1885-86	..	..	4	16	4	16	4	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	16	..	..
	1886-87	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Sub-Assistant and Magistrate's Court	1885-86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1886-87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1885-86	..	..	5	19	5	19	4	16	..	..	1	3	..	..	5	19	..	..
	1886-87	..	..	3	3	3	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..

Enclosures.

From F. H. HAMNETT, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector and Principal Assistant Agent, Godávari, to the Government Agent, Godávari, dated Rajahmundry, 4th May, 1887, No. 281.

I have the honor to submit my Administration report on the Agency tracts in this sub-division for the official year 1886-87, the first during which they have been under my charge.

2. *Tours.*—I made two tours into these tracts during the year. The first lasted from the 4th to the 16th August 1886 and was chiefly made with a view to inquire into the Abkári administration of the hill tracts about which I was asked to report. I travelled from Gokavaram to Chódavaram where I stayed for four days and visited, from there, Rampa, Geddada, and Marivada. I then went on to Kota where I camped for two days and proceeded thence to Addateegala, from whence I returned to the plains after a stay of seven days. During this tour I made the acquaintance of most of the hill muttahdars, but I was prevented from going into the interior owing to the difficulty of crossing the various jungle streams which were then in flood.

My second tour was made up the river as far as Kondamodalu and lasted from the 9th to the 16th January 1887. During this period I visited Kondamodalu, Devipatnam, and Purushothapatnam and inquired into the boundary dispute between the Choppakada muttahdar and the Gútála proprietor.

I was unable to make any other tours into the Agency tracts, as my time has been fully occupied in touring in the other portions of my division. I went to Chódavaram for three days at the end of last month to conduct the abkári settlement for the next fasli.

3. *Season.*—The season was on the whole fair. There were heavy rains during the last six months of 1886 and the principal crops—hill jonna, chama, and paddy—yielded well, but in those muttahs along the river bank the early gingelly crops were lost by floods, and the tamarind trees, on which the hill people largely depend, only yielded a half crop. The Deputy Tahsildar of Gokavaram reports that the price of tamarind in Gokavaram, where it is brought by merchants from the hill tracts, is about Re. 1 per maund higher than last year. No distress has, however, been anywhere experienced by the hill people as far as my inquiries go.

4. *Health.*—As compared with the last official year, the one under report has been singularly free from casualties from fever among the officials. Since the death of the Police Inspector Syed Ghazi in the beginning of the year, none of the officials have died of fever, though, as usual, many of them have had frequent attacks. The hill people and their cattle were also fairly free from diseases. The opening of a dispensary at Gokavaram, which was sanctioned in G.O., L.F., Mis. No. 1530, dated 19th October 1886, is regarded as a great boon by those employed in the hill tracts, and steps are being taken by the local boards to secure a building and furniture for the dispensary. Some medicines have been received by the Deputy Tahsildar, and I have addressed you as President of the District Board in my letter No. 134, dated 21st April 1887, regarding the appointment of a Hospital Assistant to take charge.

4*a*. *Changes in Muttahdars.*—The appointment of Sankuru Chinniah, in succession to his brother Tammayya, to the Rampa muttah was approved of by Government in their order No 1838, dated 16th July 1886. The Velagapalli Muttahdar, Mirtivadu Yerikireddi, died in January 1887, and the appointment of his brother Lingareddi as his successor was recommended in my letter No. 141, dated 9th March 1887. No successor has yet been recommended by the Deputy Tahsildar to Beggula Yerikireddi, the Mokhasadar of Anigeru and other villages and also Munsif of Jaddangi in the Peddápuram taluk. The Deputy Tahsildar has been directed to institute inquiries as to his heirs and report.

5. *Disputes concerning Muttahdars.*—There is still a considerable party in the Rampa muttah who favour the claims of Lingamma, the widow of the late muttahdar, who was passed over in favour of her husband's brother Chinniah. Lingamma gave birth to a son on the 22nd October 1886, and she now claims the muttah for her son. Chinniah disputes the legitimacy of the child, and, as ordered by you, a panchayet was held at Chódavaram to inquire into this question by the Deputy Tahsildar during my recent visit there. I shall submit a separate report on this matter, and consider that Chinniah's appointment should not be disturbed, even if Lingamma's child is considered legitimate, as the muttah is a purely service inam awarded to Chinniah's father and his heirs. When a qualified heir is already in office, it seems inadvisable to oust him in favour of a minor. I made arrangements for Lingamma's maintenance when I was at Chódavaram in August 1886 and, though she agreed to abide by what I then decided, she is now dissatisfied with the arrangements I made. As a matter of fact she has inherited a considerable amount of property from her husband and does not need maintenance. She is instigated by a relative of her husband's, one Ganga Razu and some others, to urge her claim for the muttah. There is no fear of any disturbance arising in consequence of these disputes, but the authority of Chinniah as muttahdar will not be fully established until they are finally disposed of. The boundary dispute between the Choppakonda muttahdar and the Gútála proprietor was locally inquired into by me and finally disposed of in your official memorandum No. 127, dated

2nd April 1887. The dispute between the mokhasadar of Pullangi and the Bodalum muttahdar as to the area of the mokhasa is still undisposed of. The mokhasadar originally claimed a large tract of country including about twelve villages as his mokhasa, but it was decided by Mr. Foster that his claim to this was quite unfounded and that he had only a right to the village of Pullangi. The point to be decided now is, what are the boundaries of the village, and, before finally disposing of this matter, I propose to search the mansabdar's old accounts with a view of ascertaining whether they contain any mention of the boundaries of the villages.

6. *Administration of Justice.*—The District Munsif of Gokavaram disposed of 7 out of 11 civil suits on his file, in 4 of which both the plaintiffs and defendants belonged to the hill tracts, and in the remaining 7 the plaintiffs were from the plains and the defendants hill people. Nine of the suits were for money due on written contracts and 2 for money due on settlement of accounts.

Two suits were referred to me by the Agent and disposed of. One of them was brought by the late mansabdar to recover Rs. 600 with Rs. 855 interest on a mortgage deed alleged to have been executed by the lately deceased muttahdar of Velagapalli. The suit was thrown out by me as barred by limitation.

The Sub-Magistrate of Gokavaram disposed of 19 criminal cases, of which 2 were committed to the Agent, 5 were convicted, 6 compounded, and 6 discharged. Two cases were disposed of by me, one of which referred to a charge of bribery against a sub. *pro tem.* gumasta in the Gokavaram Deputy Tahsildar's office. Owing to the discrepancies in the evidence, the gumasta was discharged in the criminal inquiry, but dismissed by me after a departmental investigation. He was charged with taking bribes from both parties in connection with the succession to the Rampa muttah.

The Taluk Magistrate inquired into and disposed of a charge of wrongful confinement with intent to extort property brought by the station-house officer of Kota against the muttahdar of Gurtedu and three others. The muttahdar is stated to have suspected the complainant of having stolen his property and confined him and three other persons to extort the stolen property from them. The station-house officer deposed to having found the four persons confined in four different houses in the village, but there was no evidence to show that they had been so confined by the defendants, beyond their own statements. The muttahdar alleged that the station-house officer had concocted the case against him, as he had refused to give him a pony. The case was discharged by the Sub-Magistrate for want of sufficient evidence.

7. *Police.*—The only complaints I received against the police were from the village of Devipatnam in the plains. The Head Constable was charged with extorting money from the arrack shopkeeper, but on inquiry it was found that there was no sufficient evidence to support the charges, and there was reason to believe that they were made partly at the instigation of the Village Munsif, a very influential man, who does not appear to be on good terms with the Head Constable.

In two cases the police seized liquor for being carried without a pass and reported the seizures for the orders of the Abkári department, under the impression that the new Abkári Act (No. I of 1886) was in force in the Agency tracts. The police have now been informed that abkári cases must be disposed of under the old Act III of 1864, and such mistakes are not likely to occur again. Both cases were recently tried by me and convicted.

8. *Opium.*—No complaints were received about the quality or price of the opium obtained from the plains. Free licenses were granted for shops at the following places:—

	Shops.
1. Bhandupakalu	1
2. Addatigala	1
3. Chamagedda	1
4. Kota	1
5. Chipparapalem	1
6. Rampa	2
7. Geddada	1
8. Devaratigudem	1
9. Sirigendalapadu	1
10. Marrivoda	1
11. Devipatnam and Toyyeru	1
12. Kondamodalu	1
13. Siripuram	1
Total ..	14

In the previous official year licenses were granted to Gurtedu and Dutsarti, for which no licenses were issued this year, and a license was issued this year for Chipparapalem, for which no license was taken out last year. During my recent visit to Chodavaram, two or three muttahdars freshly applied for free licenses, and their applications will be separately reported on by me. The sale of opium appears to me to be a source of considerable profit to the holders of the free licenses in some cases. The shop at Purushothapatnam was not put up to sale this year, and the free license for Devipatnam and Toyyeru was given to the taluk renter as in last year.

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9. *Abkári.*—I have reported in my letter No. 448, dated 8th September 1886, on the results of my inquiry into the Abkári administration in the hill tracts, and in my letter No. 195, dated 28th March 1887, I have submitted detailed proposals for the leasing out of the arrack farms in future. I have made the abkári settlement for fasli 1297 under your orders and fixed the total demand for the arrack farms of the Agency tracts and Lakkondasima (which is farmed out on a similar principle) at Rs. 1,909-6-0 as against Rs. 1,784-10-0, the demand for the current fasli. Arrack has hitherto been distilled only at the one small village of Polavaram, where it is made on a very small scale from toddy for consumption in the village; but I recently received an application from the renter of Devaram for permission to open a still in his village. This application will be reported on after further inquiry. Under the present rules the hill renters cannot get permits for the transport of more than 10 gallons of arrack from the plains from the Deputy Tahsildar, and for larger quantities they have to apply to the Divisional officers. In every case they have also to obtain the sanction of the taluk renter before they can get a permit. In consequence of these restrictions, there is a great temptation to smuggle arrack into the hill tracts without permits, or in quantities in excess of those for which permits have been granted by the Deputy Tahsildars. The two cases charged by the police and referred to in paragraph 7 of my report were of this nature. The persons concerned in this smuggling are persons from the plains, whom the muttahdars employ as their agents in the arrack business. I would not recommend the removal of any of the restrictions which now exist to the importation of arrack into Rampa, as it is not a natural beverage of the hill people in these parts, and the greater part of what is imported into the Agency tracts is consumed in the plain villages, in the large market towns, and in villages along the main lines of communication which are frequented by people from the plains.

10. *Education.*—I have not up to date received the report of the Deputy Inspector of Schools regarding the state of the schools in the Agency tracts. There were only 9 schools open as against 11 in the previous year, the schools at Kota and Kondumudalu having been closed on account of the poor attendance. As far as my own observations go the working of the schools cannot be said to be satisfactory. The muttahdars are ready enough to promise to secure a large attendance at the schools and to ask for new schools where none are now in existence; but I believe that all that they care for is to have their own children educated and to obtain the assistance of the schoolmasters in writing letters and petitions for them. The attendance in most of the schools is very poor, and the schools are shut up for several days at a time when the masters go to Rajahmundry to draw their pay. I consider that arrangements can easily be made to pay the masters at Gokavaram, and have made a reference to the Superintendent of Hill Schools on this subject. He has not yet replied. The schools could, no doubt, be much improved by proper supervision, and it is to be hoped that this object will be secured in future under the Superintendent of Hill Schools who has been recently appointed.

11. *Public Works.*—I have no information in my office as to the amount spent on public works under the Local Fund Engineer. The jungle was cut near Marodupalli along the road from Geddada to Valamum and between Addateegala and Dummukonda. Some repairs were executed to the road between Gokavaram and Chódavaram and some earth work was done on the road between Addateegala and Yeleswaram. I have brought to your notice in my letter No. 415, dated 23rd August 1886, the complaints that were made to me by some of the sub-muttahdars of Kota about not having been paid by the Local Fund Overseer for road work done by them.

12. *Gudem Disturbances.*—During the recent disturbances at Gudem in the Vizagapatam district the Sub-Magistrate was in Rampa, and his reports show that the muttahdars were perfectly loyal all through and showed no signs of giving any trouble. The muttahdar of Gurtedu did not come to the Deputy Tahsildar when he was first sent for, but he visited the Superintendent of Police at Addateegala, and it was ascertained that he had not received the Deputy Tahsildar's notice until several days after it was despatched.

From L. C. MILLER, Esq., Senior Assistant Agent, Godávari, to the Government Agent, Godávari, dated Ellore, 2nd May 1887, No. 118.

I have the honor to submit my report on the administration of the Yernagúdem agency for the year 1886-87.

1. I was in the Agency from the 15th of March to the 20th of April 1887, *i.e.*, only 16 days in the year 1886-87. I visited Polavaram also for one day in May 1886.

2. *Boundary Disputes.*—Those settled were only two petty disputes. One between the Autaramanyams village of Geddapalli and Guddigudem, of which the former belongs to the Polavaram estate and the latter to Government, was decided in favour of Geddapalli. The question was

whether a certain "podu" lay in the one village or the other. The other was a dispute between Pattenapalem and the Nagavaram muttah mentioned in my last year's report. It related to a few acres only and the question raised was whether the Survey department's demarcation line was correct. It was decided that it was so.

An inquiry was held by the Survey department into the dispute between Gangol and Korrada, and I have asked the Deputy Superintendent to let me know what the final decision was. He has not yet replied.

3. The Borrampalem proprietor represented that there was an unsettled dispute relating to his estate. I inquired and was informed that the Survey department had settled the line and no appeal had been made. However, just as I was leaving the Agency, the proprietor's tanedar produced an endorsement showing that the survey line is only temporary, pending settlement of the dispute. I will take an early opportunity of settling this after going into the previous record and correspondence.

4. Public works are at a stand-still for want of funds. I received a considerable number of applications for assistance in digging or completing wells, chiefly in villages in the neighbourhood of Kannapuram. I could not promise any assistance this year. The most promising and most urgently needed works will be selected for consideration next year.

5. The Agency schools are two—one at Kannapuram and one at Jilugumilli. I visited these, as well as the Local Fund school at Polavaram. The attendance at Polavaram seems stationary. The number of boys on 1st March 1886 was 44 and on 1st March 1887 43. The head master was not present. Those of the boys whom I examined seemed to be doing moderately. At Kannapuram the average attendance for the year was 15: at my inspection there were 18 present, 3 of whom were girls: there were also four other girls learning their alphabet whose names were not on the books: the master said they had not been registered as attendants, as they had only been learning a few days: they expressed their intention of coming regularly to school, but it is possible they were brought chiefly to make a good muster at inspection. The Deputy Inspector of Schools in his last year's report stated that little or nothing was learnt in this school. There seems to be some improvement this year, but I do not think the master a particularly capable man. The munsif, as remarked by the Deputy Inspector, takes great interest in the welfare of the school. There were no Koya pupils at this school or at Jilugumilli. The village munsif at Kannapuram and the schoolmaster at Jilugumilli both told me they had promises from Koyas to send their children, but none had arrived.

The school at Kannapuram is held in an open shed in the dry weather and on the pials of the munsif's house in the rains. The question of providing a building is being separately reported.

6. The attendance at Jilugumilli went steadily down from 21 in 1886 to 12 in 1887. The master attributes this to the unusual prevalence of fever in the last cold weather, and he was corroborated by those of the parents of scholars who came to the school at my inspection. Both he and the same parents want the school holidays altered, so that the whole hot weather may be utilized as working season. A third class has it seems been ordered to be opened in this school: three boys were to be promoted to it.

7. The private-results school at Dippakayalapadu was reopened. The books show an attendance now of 16 to 18. The master was not in the village when I went there. He and some of the inhabitants want the school to be taken under Government. It is, I think, rather close to the Kannapuram school, but I have asked the opinion of the Educational authorities.

8. The newly introduced ryotwari system has now been in force for two years in eight selected villages. The villagers seem contented with the new system: they say that their position is practically the same as it was before as far as regards amount of payments. The settlement is however defective. There is a considerable apparent disproportion between the holdings and the assessment on them, and this is, I think, chiefly to be attributed to the fact that the holdings were not measured in any way: the boundaries were pointed out and the registered extent taken as correct, while it probably is very far from being so. The average rent is by no means high. The inhabitants of Maisanagudem asked for a regular survey of their village, complaining that the kurnam and munsif collected too much. This was not borne out by the accounts, and the complaint seemed to be spiteful: at the same time, I think a measurement of holdings is necessary. Given the boundaries, a Revenue Inspector should be able to measure the areas, and it would then be seen if there is any real disproportion between the area and assessment, and whether a re-settlement of the latter is urgently needed.

9. The abkári system remained the same as last year, but towards the close of the year proposals were submitted for the extension of the system already applied to a few villages on the river bank. The Sub-Magistrate of Polavaram told me that he had detected sale of toddy in Gútála, but was doubtful whether prosecutions should be instituted. Gútála is in no way different from any "plain" village, and I told him that offences should be prosecuted without hesitation whenever found. There seem to have been no prosecutions as yet, so possibly the offenders were frightened.

10. In the Koya villages it is reported that a difficulty is felt in procuring the consent of the taluk renter to the transport of arrack out of his farm. The renter's agent lives, as a rule, at Tállapúdi, 50 miles from some of the agency villages, and the Koyas say that, even when they do reach his residence, he is averse to receiving their requests or troubling himself about them at all. The Deputy Tahsildar suggested that the renter's consent might be dispensed with for small consignments. I do not think this can be done, and I told the Koyas so. The renter will be asked to make better arrangements.

11. In the Polavaram estate some Koyas complained that the rents of their village had been greatly raised. The complaint is an old one, no rise having taken place since the manager was lent to the estate. The manager tells me that the accounts of area are very inaccurate and the rents consequently seem much higher than they are. An examination of old pattas shows that the rent has been raised at intervals in some villages without any apparent reason, and in nearly every case the rents are much higher than those paid by the similarly situated Autaramanyam Government villages. The manager has promised a full report on the subject. Another complaint was that the proprietrix is preventing the villagers from cutting timber as of old. It appears that she intended to introduce a system of forest preservation, something on the lines of the present Government system, in the neighbouring villages, and, as a preliminary measure, prohibited the cutting of certain trees. The system was temporarily abandoned, however, at the instance of the Deputy Tahsildar, who represented that it was inadvisable to curtail the privileges of the villages in this disastrous year. There is no reason why the zemindarni should not carry out her project if it is done judiciously: the manager is to give me a report dealing with that scheme also. Certain complaints against the manager of obtaining wood without payment have been reported to you separately by the Deputy Tahsildar.

12. Some Koyas complained of the taking of Dasara "mamools" or presents by the police of Polavaram station. They have been frequently warned, as they admit, by the Sub-Magistrate of Polavaram against giving these presents. In the present case I held an inquiry both in their villages and in Polavaram. The stories told by them were very contradictory and the only one man whom any of them professed to identify successfully proved an alibi by the duty roster. The villagers of Chegundapalli complained against the kurnam and watcher of Polavaram of taking fruit, &c., from their baskets in the market place without payment. The evidence produced did not seem sufficient to support a prosecution. I held an inquiry in Polavaram.

13. During the year a very necessary addition of a clerk was made to the judicial staff of the Polavaram Agency Munsif. His civil file is heavy. Only one original case and three appeals were referred to me.

14. There were no complaints against the Deputy Tahsildar, who seems to have the confidence of the hill people and to take a great interest in them.

15. The general state of the Agency villages in the past year was not good. The unusual flood in the river did some damage to those along its banks, and in the interior the excessive rains injured the dry crops. I was met with a complaint of loss of crop in every village.

16. The flood completely washed away the police station in Polavaram and the lock-up which served as a subjail. I chose a building for a sub-jail and submitted the matter to you a short time ago for orders.

From R. B. CLEGG, Esq., Special Assistant Agent, Godávari, to the Government Agent, Godávari, dated Rajahmundry, 15th June 1887.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Bhadráchalam-Rékapalle taluk for the official year 1886-87.

2. Mr. C. Venkata Jagga Row was in charge until 24th September 1886. I was in charge for the remaining portion of the year. Mr. Venkata Jagga Row was two months and twenty-seven days on tour, and I spent three months and five days. I was at Rajahmundry about four weeks in December and January and the first half of March in Rampa under your orders. The rest of the time I spent in the division. Numerous changes took place in the office of Tahsildar. Bennuri Venkanna applied for pension and Garikaparty Subramhanyam, Deputy Tahsildar of Gokaram, was appointed to act. On 19th April 1886 he reverted to his permanent post. Until the 15th May, Calahasti Ayyappa, Naib Tahsildar, was in charge, when he was relieved by Vadrevu Viziaramayya. The latter however in July was called away to act as Tahsildar of Tanuku. Nukala Govindarazulu Naidu, then Head Clerk of my office, was appointed to act. He died of malarious fever on 29th December 1886. Again there was no Tahsildar, the Naib Tahsildar being in charge until 4th March 1887. Syed Vaziruddeen, Police Inspector of Cocanada, then took charge as permanent incumbent. In this new arrangement, Calahasti Ayyappa became my Head Clerk and G. Autchuta Ramayya from your office Naib Tahsildar. In consequence of these frequent changes the travelling of the Tahsildar was but 97 days during the year.

3. At the beginning of the year there was a great deal of dissatisfaction owing to the introduction of the Forest Act and the constitution of reserved forests covering an area of 545 square miles: it was chiefly due to ignorance regarding the intentions of Government, which were not

properly explained. My predecessor appears to have served printed notices under the Act on every Koya and Reddi patel. This frightened them and gave them an exaggerated idea of the evils that were going to befall them. One Reddi patel told me his village had been hemmed in on all sides by forest reserves and they were not even allowed to run away. By the end of the year thirteen reserves have been finally settled, boundaries have been demarcated, and matters explained to them, and the discontent has subsided. I have made careful inquiries in every case that a village has been deserted, but do not find that any more than is usual every year have left the taluk.

It was discovered by my predecessor that in certain parts of the taluk, chiefly in the northern part of the Marregudem range, the kurnams (patwaries) were receiving "russums" of grain from the jungle villages. These "russums" were the remnants of the old system of payment which was abolished at the settlement of [illegible]. I issued orders to have it explained that these payments were unauthorized, and to bring to notice any instance of kurnams receiving them in future. From personal inquiries I find the people now all know that they need not make these payments to the kurnam. No complaints have been received that the police or revenue peons or forest guards have taken supplies without paying for them. The station-house officer of Chintur, Jemaluddin, was convicted by me on the complaint of the Koyas of Kalleru of bribery and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

In February 1887 complaints were preferred by Punem [illegible] and Madi Bachanna Koyas of Kasimnagaram against one Mettapalli Venkatrayudu, the superior proprietor's peshcar, that he threatened to shoot and kicked them respectively in order to make them pay up their kist. Both cases were compromised before the Sub-Magistrate. The two Koyas afterwards informed me they had got Rs. 3½ each out of the zemindar's official and seemed satisfied. There is considerable difficulty in obtaining payments from the Koyas, and I have reason to believe that the zemindar's officials do not treat them as they ought to do.

4. *Health.*—During the usual Rama's festival at the Bhadráchalam temple in April cholera was introduced into the taluk by pilgrims from Rajahmundry. The following statement shows the number of people attacked and the number of deaths:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Males	63	40
Females	53	31
Total ..	116	71

The figures shown in the last year's report are not for 1885-86, but for the current official year. They appear to have been entered by mistake. It did not penetrate to the interior, but was confined to the river side villages. The Koyas, however, near Bhadráchalam and Dummagudem diminished their "podu" cultivation through fear of it. Some villages cut no "podu" whatever. Their impression was that if the village was attacked their labour would be wholly lost. Fortunately, however, the epidemic disappeared at the end of May 1886. Fever has been unusually severe, particularly in November and December, owing, I believe, to the heavy floods of the Godávari and Severy in August. In addition to the Tahsildar, Mr. Mackenzie, Police Inspector of Kunavaram, died of it. The Forest department also lost several officer

5. *Season.*—The season was fair. The river bank villages were all flooded during the high floods of the Godávari in August and some damage was done to "Punasa" crops. The damage was not great, as the water rapidly subsided. Paddy suffered most. However the rich silt which was left enabled the ryots to cut a good second crop, which compensated them for any loss they may have previously sustained. Very little damage was done to houses and but very few cattle were drowned. The people and cattle all took refuge on the hills some little distance away from their villages. A Public Works department lascar was washed away at Dummagudem along with the sluice while engaged in measuring water.

The zemindar applied for remission, but it was refused in your order No. 214, dated 6th May 1887.

6. The following is a comparative statement of rainfall during the last three years:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Bhadráchallam	65·20	33·57	42·2

No information could be obtained regarding the rainfall at Woddigudem, as the rainfall registers kept by the Forest department there were destroyed when the office took fire.

7. *Population.*—According to the last census the population was—

Males	18,220
Females	17,436
Total ..	35,656

The following statement shows the number of births and deaths during the last three years :—

—	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Increase or decrease.
Births	755	801	833	+ 32
Deaths	819	1,019	935	— 84

8. The following statement shows the number of out-patients at the Bhadráchalam Civil Dispensary for 1886-87 :—

Diseases.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Number treated. Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total.
GENERAL DISEASES.											
Sub-division A.											
Small-pox ..	..	9	9	9	..	..	..	..	6	3	9
Simple continued fever	..	7	7	6	..	1	..	..	7	..	7
Febricula ..	3	384	387	365	..	18	1	3	323	64	387
Ague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remittent fever ..	..	57	57	26	..	1	20	..	16	41	57
Simple cholera ..	..	..	1			..	..	..	..	..	..
Malignant cholera ..											
Sub-division B.											
Acute rheumatism ..	..	7	7	5	..	2	..	..	6	1	7
Chronic do. ..	1	15	16	15	..	1	..	..	14	2	16
Primary syphilis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary do. ..	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Scrofula ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anaemia ..	..	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Leprosy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
General dropsy ..	..	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
Other diseases of this order	..	13	13	12	..	1	..	..	12	1	13
LOCAL DISEASES.											
1. Paralysis ..	..	4	4	3	..	1	..	..	4	..	4
1. Neuralgia ..	1	45	45	45	..	..	..	1	41	5	46
2. Conjunctivitis ..	..	42	42	41	..	..	..	1	39	3	42
3. Inflammation of the external ear ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Nose ..	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	2
5. Circulatory system ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Absorbent do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Ductless glands ..	..	29	29	28	..	1	..	..	20	9	29
8. Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Pneumonia ..	..	61	61	59	..	1	..	1	48	13	61
9. Dyspepsia ..	..	52	52	50	..	2	..	..	43	9	52
9. Dysentery ..	..	40	40	34	..	5	1	..	36	4	40
9. Diarrhoea ..	..	14	14	12	..	2	..	..	14	..	14
10. Urinary system ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Generative do. ..	..	8	8	6	..	2	..	..	6	2	8
12. Locomotion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Cellular tissue ..	..	76	76	68	..	8	..	..	65	11	76
14. Ulcer ..	..	7	7	7	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
14. Boil ..	1	55	56	55	..	1	..	..	52	4	56
14. Itch ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Difficult labour ..	3	395	398	391	1	3	..	3	327	71	398
Other local diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conditions, &c.											
General debility ..	..	15	15	14	..	1	..	..	13	2	15
POISONS.											
Snake-bite ..	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	2
Dog-bite ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Scorpion sting	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
INJURIES.											
Burns ..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Contusion ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Wounds ..	1	11	12	10	..	2	..	..	12	..	12
Fracture ..	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	2
All other injuries ..	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Total ..	10	1,377	1,387	1,298	1	65	24	9	1,137	250	1,387

Diseases.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Number treated. Attended personally.	Number treated. Represented by friends.	Number treated. Total.
MAJOR OPERATIONS.											
Difficult labour—											
Craniotomy	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cancer removed	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
MINOR OPERATIONS.											
Foreign body in the nose	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Boil incision	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Caries tooth extraction	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2

	Total treated.											
	Europeans.			Eurasians			Hindus.			Muhammadans.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Out-door patients	..	..	..	17	2	..	840	226	220	30	1	2

	Total treated—cont.						Daily attendance.							
	Other castes.			Total.			Average daily number.				Ratio per cent.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Out-door patients..	6	..	33	893	229	255	5·78	1·73	1·53	9·84	58·91	17·58	15·51	100

The average daily attendance is 9·84 as compared with 11·40 last year. The new dispensary is now in course of erection by the Public Works department and will shortly be completed. This is the only dispensary in the taluk. At Dumagudem, however, the mission distribute medicines.

9. *Vaccination.*—The following is a comparative statement of vaccination for the official years 1885-86 and 1886-87:—

Name of the taluk.	Official year.	Number vaccinated.	Number successful.	Number unsuccessful.	Unknown.
Bhadráchalam (Hill Tracts).	1885-86	474	443	23	8
	1886-87	734	610	57	67

Many more persons ought to have been vaccinated, but the vaccinators are indolent and do not care to go to the jungle villages. The jungle tribes are always ready and there is no reason why every Koya child in the taluk should not be vaccinated. From the 12th December to 31st March the Rékapalle vaccinator was away on sick leave and no substitute was found to act for him. However there is an increase as compared with last year. The Deputy Inspector of Vaccination suggests that each vaccinator should be compelled to turn out at least 50 cases in a month in order to earn not less than Rs. 30, including batta. I think, however, that this would merely lead to incorrect returns being furnished. The Hospital Assistant attached to my office has vaccinated a considerable number when out on circuit, but I have no account of them.

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10. The following statement shows the prices of grain this year and last year:—

	1885-86, per rupee.	1886-87, per rupee.
	SEERS.	SEERS.
Rice, second sort	13½	14
Horse-gram	19¼	21¾
Cholum	24½	30¾
Salt	13¼	12¼
Wheat	14¼	9¾
Black-gram	16	14¼

11. A Jubilee chattram is to be erected shortly in Bhadráchalam. A site has been selected between the taluk cutcherry and the river embankment.

12. The house-sites in Dumagudem are, as usual, let out on quit-rent. The number of sites granted keeps increasing from year to year.

13. *Abkári.*—The system remains the same as before. The sale of the privilege of manufacturing and vending arrack in the three khandams of Bhadráchalam, Dumagudem and Waddigudem for fasli 1296 realized the following sums:—

Name of khandam.	Amount.
	RS.
Bhadráchalam	2,620
Dumagudem	2,575
Waddigudem	1,300

The privilege in the Koya and Reddi villages is leased out at the annual jamabandi to the villagers, village by village, for a small sum.

14. *Education.*—The following statement shows the attendance in the schools:—

Name of school.	Attendance. 31st March 1886.	Attendance. 31st March 1887.	Average daily attendance.
Middle school, Bhadráchalam	21	42	38
1. Girls' school, Bhadráchalam	30	28	25
2. Primary school, Parnasala	26	29	17
3. Do. Takubaka	15	12	7
4. Do. Kachavoran	17	15	7
5. Do. Marrigudem	16	14	12
6. Do. Kunavaram	23	21	15
7. Do. Chintur	14	6	6½⅜
8. Do. Waddigudem	44	41	39
9. Do. Malakapalle	8	10	8

The headmaster of Bhadráchalam middle school, K. Sadasiva Row, since appointed hill schools' superintendent, has done good work. Five of his boys went up for the Middle School examination; three of them passed, two in the first class and one in the second class.

I have proposed to you in my letter, No. 48, dated 25th March 1887, that a master should be appointed to the lowest class. Now there are five classes with but four masters. There is no primary school in Bhadráchalam and this class, I think, might take the place of a primary school and serve as a feeder to the upper classes.

The girls' school master is too old to work and is, moreover, incompetent. He passed his 55th year, but you allowed him to remain one year more. I have inspected all the schools, some several times, with the exception of Parnasala. It is extremely difficult to get good masters, and they require constant supervision. The revenue inspectors, whenever they visit a village in which there is a school, are directed to consider it a part of their duty to inspect it and report the result to me in their monthly diaries. S. Venkatachellan was appointed hill schools' superintendent, but he was called away to act as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Vizianagrum range. When he came to take charge of the superintendent's post he resigned. Consequently there was no hill schools' superintendent who visited my division during the year. The school at Malakapalle has not improved since last year, and I wrote to you (*vide* my letter No. 81, dated 5th May 1887) proposing to transfer it to the Reddi village of Chokkanapalle. The hill-schools' superintendent has been directed to submit proposals for opening new schools. I will address you separately on the matter when I receive them. There is a Koya village of 60 or 70 huts at Nadikudi where, I think, a school may be successfully opened. I have personally endeavoured to get the Koyas to attend school, and for some time at the end of last year there were Koyas attending in several schools; but they gradually ceased on account of their cultivation. In some villages they are afraid that they have to become Christians if they attend school owing to the influence of the Dumagadem mission. In other villages I find there is an idea that we want to educate them to make them Government servants and take them away from their homes. The general excuse, however, is that their children are required to watch the crops and tend the cattle. There is a Mission school at Nallamilli with a Koya teacher, and the Koyas of the village are proud of being taught by one of their own race. I have not received the Deputy Inspector's annual report yet.

15. *Public Works buildings.*—The following statement shows the works other than roads executed during the year:—

Buildings.

Particulars.	Amount of allotment.			Amount of expenditure.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
I. New Works—						
Thatched bungalow at Lakkavaram	200	0	0	47	2	0
II. Repairs—						
Thatched bungalow at Lachigudem	50	0	0	..		
Special Assistant-Agent's bungalow at Kunavaram	100	0	0	55	12	0
Hot-weather pandals at Special Assistant Agent's office	50	0	0	13	15	0
Waddigudem school	7	0	0	7	0	0
Chintur school	30	0	0	30	0	0
Kunavaram school	3	12	0	3	12	0
Marrigudem school	17	0	0	..		
Total ..	257	12	0	110	7	0

Pounds.

Particulars.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
I. New Works—						
Cattle pound at Bhadráchalam	48	4	0	48	4	0
Do. at Chódavaram	30	0	0	30	0	0
Total ..	78	4	0	78	4	0
II. Repairs—						
Cattle pound at Marrigudem	35	0	0	35	0	0
Grand Total ..	571	0	0	270	13	0

16. *Public Works roads.*—Statement No. I appended shows the expenditure on various lines of roads in Bhadráchalam taluk. A sum of Rs. 4,492-5-11 was sanctioned for all public works. These works were executed by the road overseer, Mr. L. F. A. Ambrose, and they were not completed owing to the estimates not being sanctioned until 14th July 1886 and to the negligence of the overseer. Out of the sanctioned amount, Rs. 3,608-6-7 were expended. The work done on roads is as follows:—

(1) *Bridle-path from Devarapalle to Bhadráchalam.*—Bridle-path for one mile was formed, side channels were cut and jungle was cleared.

(2) *Bridle-path from Kunavaram to Gommugudem.*—Bridle-path for 2¼ miles was formed, side channels were dug and the ground levelled. Jungle was cleared for seven miles and roots also were eradicated.

(3) *Bridle-path from Murumur to Narakonda.*—Bridle-path was formed, side channels were dug and the ground was levelled for one mile. The jungle also was cleared.

(4) *Incomplete portion of road from Special Assistant Agent's office to Kunavaram village.*—Road was formed. Tunnel was built and the revetment was formed on both sides of the tunnel.

(5) *Incomplete portion of Waddigudem-Lakkavaram road.*—Jungle was cleared for 22 miles from Venkatapeta to Lakkavaram.

(6) *Bridle-path from Bhadráchalam to Parnasala.*—Jungle was cleared and side channels were cut for one mile.

(7) *Bridle-path from Gommugudem to Tekupalle.*—Jungle was cleared and the ground was levelled for 18 miles.

The overseer appears to have misappropriated certain amounts drawn by him from the Bhadráchalam taluk treasury without making payments to coolies employed on different roads. One case was investigated in which it was evident that he misappropriated Rs. 51-13-1 drawn by him on Devarapalle-Bhadráchalam road. This case was reported to you and you sanctioned

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his prosecution before the Joint Magistrate for criminal breach of trust (*vide* your endorsement No. 219, dated 12th May 1887, on your Proceedings, dated 9th May 1887). There are several other items alleged to have been misappropriated by him, but the evidence is not so clear as in the case reported. The trial has not yet taken place. I have kept in deposit in my office his salary and travelling allowance from February 1887 in order to pay off the coolies. He fell sick on 17th March and his services were then dispensed with. Next official year the work will be continued by the ordinary revenue establishment.

17. *Cemeteries.*—The cemeteries require some slight repairs. An estimate for Rs. 33-12-6 was submitted to you, but you intimated in your official memorandum, No. 350, dated 14th September 1886, that funds were not available then and the amount would be included in the estimate for 1887-88.

18. *Trigonometrical stations.*—There are four trigonometrical survey stations in plans noted below and they are all in good order:—

(1) On Manchalamma hill, near Peda Arukur.
(2) Narakonda.
(3) Dandikonda, near Madugur.
(4) Gattugudem hill.

19. *Tanks.*—There are two Government tanks in Bhadráchalam taluk, one at Gangole and the other at Kannayagudem. The following table shows the area irrigated by Gangole taluk for faslis 1295 and 1296:—

	A.	R.	P.
Fasli 1295	85	2	12
„ 1296	90	3	39

No land was irrigated by the tank at Kannayagudem. There were breaches made in the tank bund by the late floods, and no sufficient water was left for irrigation.

20. *Forests.*—Thirteen out of the 28 reserves proposed for reservation have been finally settled by me as Forest Settlement-officer. The draft notification under section 16 of the Act for 12 of them comprised in the Marrigudem range will shortly be submitted. "Podu" cultivation will go on as before, care having been taken so as to allow each individual village enough land for its requirements. Two educated Koyas have been appointed forest guards. At present they are attending to their work well. Comparatively little timber has been exported from the taluk this year owing to the high rates of seigniorage. There have been constant complaints by the Forest officers against the proprietors being allowed to fell timber in their dupati lands for export. It is a convenient means of fraud, for when the timber comes down to Forest office of Waddigudem, a statement that it is from zemindari land is sufficient to pass it on down the river without payment of seigniorage. The truth or otherwise of such a statement can only be ascertained by minute inquiries in the forest in every single case. There is but little timber in the zemindari land and, if permission is conceded, in a very few years there will be none. The matter is, I believe, still under the consideration of Government.

21. *Nandigama mutta.*—This mutta is still under the management of Government. The money due to several decree-holders on 31st January 1887 was Rs. 1,512-3-9. The profits of the estate will be about Rs. 400 and the debt may probably be liquidated in four years. The following statement shows the demand, collection and balance of revenue on the mutta:—

Years.	Demand.			Collection.			Balance.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1885-86	1,906	12	7	1,714	1	9	252	10	10
1886-87	2,057	8	0	2,043	4	9	14	3	3

More land has been taken up by the ryots in the last year. Hence the increase.

22. *Boundary dispute.*—The boundary dispute referred to in paragraph No. 21 in the last years's administration report was inquired into by the Tahsildar of Bhadráchalam. The Naib of superior proprietor alleged that about 100 acres belonging to Kottagudem, a zemindari village, was included in Kasimnagaram land, a large block of land rented out on clearance lease. Kasimnagaram lies between Kottagudem and Narayanapurampadu, which is a part of Kottagudem. On the ground that Kasimnagaram plan does not coincide with that of Kottagudem, and that the boundary line of Kasimnagaram appears to pass over Narayanapurampadu, he states that the whole of Narayanapurampadu was included in Kasimnagaram, whereas it appears that Kasimnagaram land is not in excess of what it ought to be after having taken the necessary measurements. It was impossible to decide the matter without measuring up the zemindari village of Kottagudem, as the superior proprietor had not kept up his boundary marks and Narayanapurampadu is now covered with jungle. An endorsement was given to the Naib that if he found after measurement by a competent surveyor that his land was less than it ought to be, the matter would be inquired into.

23. *Opium.*—The monopoly of the vend of opium at Dumagudem, Bhadráchalam and Waddigudem was sold as usual by auction to the highest bidders and the following sums were realized:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Dumagudem	511	0	0
Bhadráchalam	216	8	0
Waddigudem	132	0	0

Free licenses were issued to vendors at Mummadóvaram, Kunavaram, Rékapalle, Chintur and Kalleru. The shop at Kalleru was transferred to Kuyugur, where greater consumption was expected (*vide* your official memorandum No. 35, dated 24th January 1887).

24. *Sanitation.*—There are three large villages in Bhadráchalam taluk, viz., Dumagudem, Bhadráchalam and Waddigudem. Hitherto no sanitary establishment has been employed in any portion of the taluk. The river-side Telugu villages are always dirty in consequence of the custom of tying up the cattle during the night in the village close to the houses. Waddigudem is worst of all. There are no Local Funds in the taluk. I should recommend that in each of the three large villages above mentioned two scavengers be employed on Rs. 6 per mensem.

25. The following statement shows the demand, collection and balance of all sources of revenue of Bhadráchalam taluk during the year 1886-87:—

Items.	Demand.			Collection.			Balance.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Land Revenue.									
I. Permanently-settled	..	16,723 2 8	16,723 2 8	..	16,723 2 8	16,723 2 8	..	..	..
II. Miscellaneous—									
Clearance lease	43 0 0	440 9 0	483 9 0	43 0 0	440 9 0	483 9 0	..	..	..
Khalsa villages	9 6 0	331 10 3	341 0 3	9 6 0	300 10 7	310 0 7	..	30 15 8	30 15 8
Quit-rent of Dumagudem	3 7 3	274 1 8	277 8 11	3 1 3	249 0 5	252 1 8	0 6 0	25 1 3	25 7 3
Water-tax	..	240 10 11	240 10 11	..	240 10 11	240 10 11	..	..	..
Revenue fines	..	3 10 0	3 10 0	..	3 10 0	3 10 0	..	..	..
Commission on the sale-distrained property attached for arrears of revenue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government podu	..	2,164 11 4	2,164 11 4	..	2,159 9 7	2,159 9 7	..	5 1 9	5 1 9
Total ..	55 13 3	20,178 7 10	20,234 5 1	55 7 3	20,117 5 2	20,172 12 5	0 6 0	61 2 8	61 8 8
III. Abkári revenue	..	7,165 0 0	7,165 0 0	..	7,165 0 0	7,165 0 0	..	..	..
License fees	..	105 0 0	105 0 0	..	105 0 0	105 0 0	..	..	..
Sara tax	..	1,052 2 0	1,052 2 0	..	1,036 3 0	1,036 3 0	..	15 15 0	15 15 0
IV. Opium	..	919 8 0	919 8 0	..	919 8 0	919 8 0	..	..	..
V. Ferries	97 15 8	473 6 0	571 5 8	97 15 8	322 0 0	419 15 8	..	151 6 0	151 6 0
VI. School fund, Road fund, and Dawk fund	..	817 0 0	817 0 0	..	817 0 0	817 0 0	..	..	..
VII. Stamps	..	1,901 9 0	1,901 9 0	..	1,901 9 0	1,901 9 0	..	..	..
VIII. Forest	..	21,141 10 3	21,141 10 3	..	21,141 10 3	21,141 10 3	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	153 12 11	53,753 11 1	53,907 8 0	153 6 11	53,525 3 5	53,678 10 4	0 6 0	228 7 8	228 13 8

In last official year "podu" cultivation diminished considerably owing to an uncertainty before demarcation regarding the boundaries of the proposed reserves. This was the chief cause, but, as previously mentioned, the cholera epidemic had some influence upon it. Now, however, the people are cutting "podu" freely in unreserved jungle.

26. *Civil and Criminal Courts.*—The statements Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 appended show the operations of the civil and criminal courts in my division. There were no grave offences committed during the year. None of the village munsifs exercised civil powers. One only, the munsif of Waddigudem, exercised magisterial powers.

27. *Trade.*—The following statement shows the comparative value of land and river trade in the taluk:—

Year.	Land Trade.		River Trade.		Total.
	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1885-86	66,136 0 0	30,701 8 0	20,703 4 0	6,53,913 13 2	6,71,454 9 2
1886-87	43,527 0 0	53,229 0 0	2,26,915 0 0	2,63,577 0 0	5,87,248 0 0
Increase ..	..	22,527 8 0	2,06,211 12 0	..	..
Decrease ..	22,609 0 0	..	..	2,90,336 13 2	84,206 9 2

The decrease of Rs. 22,609 in the import of land trade was due to the decrease of export of horses, grain and pulse, tobacco, timber, &c., from the Nizam's territory. The increase in export was due to the greater number of cattle and also to the greater quantities of cloths, salt and grain and pulse exported during the year. The increase of Rs. 2,06,211-12-0 in import of river trade was due to greater quantities of different articles, chiefly turmeric, opium, myrabolams, wax and skins exported from Rajahmundry and Sironcha. The seigniorage on timber has been raised and the merchants consequently did not export timber in large quantities as they did in the last year. Hence there was a decrease of Rs. 2,90,336-13-2 in export.

I.—Statement showing the amount sanctioned and expended on road works in the Special Assistant Agent's division for 1886-87.

Drawn from the treasury.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount actually spent.
	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Drawn from the treasury.	3,357 8 7	New Works—		
		Bridle-path from Devarapalle to Bhadráchalam ..	450 0 0	422 15 4
		Do. do. Kunavaram to Gorrangudem ..	500 0 0	464 0 6
		Do. do. Murmur to Nalakonda	600 0 0	379 9 10
		Incomplete portion of road from Special Assistant Agent's office to Kunavaram village.	259 11 3	191 13 8
		Incomplete portion of road of Waddigudem-Lakkavaram road.	111 12 3	111 12 3
		Total ..	1,951 7 6	1,620 3 7
		Repairs—		
		Bridle-path from Bhadráchalam to Parnasala ..	400 0 0	[illegible] 6 11
		Do. do. Gommagudem to Totapalle ..	88 0 6	88 0 6
		Total ..	[illegible] 0 6	453 7 5
		Establishment	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible] 15 4
		Contingencies	145 14 11	72 14 5
		Grand Total ..	[illegible] 6 11	3,357 8 7

II.—Operations of the Civil Courts in the Agency tract, Special Assistant Agent's division, Godávari, during the official years 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Name of the court.	Name of the year.	Pending on the 1st of April of the year.		Instituted during the year.		By transfer or reference.		Total.		Disposed.		Referred to subordinate courts.		Total.		Pending on the 31st March of each year.	
		O.	A.	O.	A.	O.	A.	O.	A.	O.	A.	O.	A.	O.	A.	O.	A.
Special Assistant Agent's court	1885-86	..	..	..	..	13	5	13	5	7	5	..	..	7	5	6	..
	1886-87	6	..	..	..	8	..	14	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	5	..
Bhadráchalam Tahsildar's court	1885-86	19	..	28	..	11	..	58	..	50	..	1	..	51	..	7	..
	1886-87	7	..	35	..	..	..	42	..	23	..	..	..	23	..	19	..
Bhádráchalam Naib Tahsildar's court	1885-86	5	..	25	..	..	..	30	..	30	..	..	..	30	..	..	..
	1886-87	..	..	11	..	..	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
Total ..	1885-86	24	..	53	..	24	5	101	5	87	5	1	..	88	5	13	..
	1886-87	13	..	46	..	8	..	67	..	43	..	..	..	43	..	24	..

III.—Operations of the Criminal Courts in the Agency tract, Special Assistant Agent's division, Godávari, during the official years 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Name of court.	Name of the year.	Preliminary inquiries.												Trials.																									
														Regular.										Summary.															
		Pending on 1st April of each year.		Filed since.		Total.		Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.		Remaining on 31st March of each year.		Pending on the 1st of April of each year.		Filed since.		Total.		Convicted.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.		Remaining on 31st March of each year.		Pending on the 1st of April of each year.		Filed since.		Total.		Convicted.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.		Remaining on 31st March of each year.			
		C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	P.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	P.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	P.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.		
Special Assistant Agent's court, Godávari.	1885-86.	..	..	1	5	1	5	5	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	4	6	4	6	6	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	3	5	3	5	..	5	3	5	..	..		
	1886-87.	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	17	33	17	33	10	20	14	30	3	3	..	..	12	25	12	25	4	21	12	25	..	..		
Bhadráchalam Taluk Magistrate's court.	1885-86.	..	..	4	5	4	5	2	2	3	4	1	1	3	3	78	152	81	155	47	106	79	153	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	1886-87.	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	46	96	48	98	21	77	48	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Bhadráchalam Naib Tahsildar's court.	1885-86.	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	36	106	33	106	25	81	36	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	1886-87.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	68	37	68	10	58	37	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total ..	1885-86.	..	..	6	11	6	11	8	2	5	10	1	1	3	3	118	264	121	267	78	187	119	265	2	2	..	..	3	5	3	5	..	5	3	5	..	..		
	1886-87.	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	3	3	..	..	2	2	100	197	102	199	41	155	99	196	3	3	..	..	12	25	12	25	4	21	12	25	..	..		

IV.—Appeal cases disposed of in the Special Assistant Magistrate's Court during the official years 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Name of the court.	Name of the year.	Pending on the 1st of April.		Received during the year.		Total.		Disposed of.										Remaining on the 1st of April.	
								Lower court's sentence confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Otherwise disposed of.		Total.			
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Special Assistant Magistrate's court.	1885-86 ..	..	..	4	16	4	16	4	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	16	..	..
	1886-87 ..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..

V.—Criminal statement showing the number and general result of criminal trials by Village Magistrates in the Bhadráchalam taluk for the official year 1886-87.

Name of the taluk.	Number of village munsifs.	Number of village munsifs actually trying criminal cases.	For disposal.						Disposed of.					Pending.		Remarks.
			Cases.			Persons.				Convicted.						
										Description of conviction.						
			Pending at the end of the last year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Pending at the end of the last year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Cases.	Simply confined.	Confined in stock.	Dismissed.	Total.	Cases.	Persons.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bhadráchalam	293	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	In this taluk almost all the munsifs are illiterate and incapable of exercising judicial powers.

From M.R.Ry. T. JAGANNATHAM, Temporary Deputy Collector, Godávari district, to the Government Agent and Collector, Godávari district, dated Cocanada, 18th May 1887, No. 68.

I have the honor to report on the administration of the agency tracts in my division for the year 1886-87.

2. The limit of the agency tract in my division is neither diminished nor increased and is the same as last year. The agency village of Bornagudem is transferred into the plains and grouped with Annavaram part, while Turpu Lakshmipuram, belonging to Ramanayyapeta part, is added to the agency tract.

3. The scheme of the village establishment in the agency tract sanctioned by Government in their Order, No. 1097, dated 26th September 1885, was brought into force in the latter part of the year. It increases the number of groups of villages from 8 in the previous year to 11.

4. The groups contain the following village establishment at a cost of Rs. 19 a-month or Rs. 2,508 a-year against the village-cess of Rs. 300 collected from the tract:—

	RS.
Karnam	6
Munsif	5
Vettian	4
Talliar	4
Total ..	19

The subjoined statement shows the land-revenue demand, population and number of villages:—

No.	Names of parts.	Number of villages.	Population.	Demand of fasli 1295. RS. A. P.	Demand of fasli 1296. RS. A. P.
1	Jaddangi	12	1,158	1,161 6 0	1,161 6 0
2	Lagaroyi	11	458	887 8 0	513 8 8
3	Vanakaroyi	16	837		382 4 8
4	Vantsangi	12	591	671 14 0	661 7 4
5	Lododdi	7	339	482 4 8	482 4 8
6	Rajavommangi	6	345	743 12 0	481 6 0
7	Tantikonda	5	282		261 7 4
8	Yallavaram	6	644	1,503 0 0	836 6 0
9	Timmapuram	6	678		668 12 0
10	Goutuvanipalem	6	1,122	1,854 4 8	1,867 2 0
11	Kimmuru	1	330	684 14 3	684 4 6
12	Bornagudem	1	11	..	36 7 4
	Total ..	89	6,908	7,988 15 7	8,039 12 6

The system of leasing out land revenue of the villages remains untouched. The proposal to alter the existing kistbundy to meet the seasons furnishing the sources of income to hill people has not yet been sanctioned.

5. I assumed charge of the division in the middle part of June last and spent four days in the agency tracts. Copy of the manuscript notes taken by me is enclosed. The Acting Tahsildar P. Lakshminarayana spent six days and Acting Deputy Tahsildars S. Narsanna Pantulu and V. Appalaswamy Naidu sixteen and thirty-five days, respectively.

6. *Condition of the people.*—The people are poor. Their principal profession is agriculture and their trade is only confined to the sale of minor produce in the jungles within their village limits. Wet cultivation is carried on to a limited extent. Hills are cleared for podu cultivation and are raised with dry crops. The renters are chiefly the residents. The land leased out is apportioned among them in the proportion in which it had been held by each individual in the preceding years. The grazing fees collected on low-country cattle, the sale-proceeds of forest produce and the produce of cultivated land form the main sources of income from which the Government demand is paid.

7. The wet crops under the tanks have turned out unusually well.

8. *Season and sanitation.*—There were good rains in the early part of the year which continued throughout the season except for a fortnight in the month of September. The rains were so heavy in October that some tanks breached, but they hardly affected the standing crops which had come to maturity. The excessive rains have diminished the usual cultivation and the outturn of the dry crops. No rain-gauges are kept within the agency tracts. The establishment of one at each of the police stations at Jaddangi, Annavaram and Addatigala is desirable. The drinking-water supply from Yeleru, Maderu and Yeticelva requires to be supplemented by excavation of wells in the marginally-noted villages. One well was sunk at Veerabhadra-

1. Bornagudem.
2. Lododdi.
3. Papampeta.
4. Doramamidi.
5. Bandapalle.

puram two years ago and is in good order, and two are under preparation in the villages of Cheruvukommapalem and Animbada. In the journey to the markets of Addatigala and Jaddangi, people are put to inconvenience for want of water-sheds. The tahsildar proposes to open six on the two roads leading to these two markets during market days. This want requires immediate attention.

9. During the year under report the people enjoyed good health. Fever is the ordinary complaint, but it hardly proved fatal. There was no cholera, but only a slight attack of small-pox. The proposal made last year concerning the entertainment of an itinerating hospital assistant and a vaccinator has not been sanctioned yet. There was good health among cattle also, and no damage was done to them to any appreciable extent by cattle diseases.

10. *Education.*—Three schools were sanctioned at Rajavommangi, Jaddangi and Gontuvanipalem (*vide* G.O., No. 713, dated 10th November 1886. The school at Gontuvanipalem was opened last year and is improving. The school at Jaddangi also was opened, but the teacher appointed fell ill as soon as he took charge and left the place without leave. No teacher could yet be found for Rajavommangi school. The difficulty in procuring teachers for Jaddangi and Rajavommangi is great. The unhealthiness of the climate often dissuades the teachers from going there. The attack of fever, which a few days' stay necessarily produces, causes great changes in the masters and leaves the school a great part of the year unopened. The reluctance of the hill people to send in their children to school without much pressure and encouragement added to these difficulties has still been a check on our attempt to extend the elementary education in the agency tracts.

11. *Boundary disputes.*—None in the year under report.

12. *Traffic.*—Yelaiswaram and Addatigala are the principal seats of hill traffic where weekly markets are held. A weekly market has been newly established at Jaddangi, which is reported to be flourishing. This addition has shortened the journeys that had been made by hill tribes of Jaddangi and its neighbourhood to the markets of Addatigala and Yelaiswaram, and enabled them to return to their villages on the same day on which they leave them.

13. *Public Works.*—There are two roads from Yelaiswaram—one to Jaddangi and the other to Addatigala. These require to be repaired for a great part. The line from Annavaram to Timmapuram to connect Jaddangi and Addatigala roads is cleared of the jungles. The making of the marginally-noted roads is also necessary to open the country and to improve the internal communication and traffic. They may be begun one after another as the funds permit. A sum of Rs. 3,000 is allotted for the agency tract for the year under report. The Local Fund Engineer distributed this sum for expenditure as follows in the current year:—

1. From Jaddangi to Koyyur in the Vizagapatam district via Lagarai, Kirroba, Tallapalem.
2. From Jaddangi to Krishnadevipeta in the Vizagapatam district via Rajavommangi.
3. From Jaddangi to Govatavyapeta via Komalova to meet the Addatigala road at Pasmapeta.

	RS.
New Work.	
Road from Timmapuram to Ramavaram	1,170
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	
Sinking wells	540
Repairs.	
Road from Timmapuram to Addatigala	300
Establishment.	
Local Fund Engineer's allowance	600
Travelling allowance to overseers	240
Do. to Engineer's circuit clerk and lascars ..	50
Contingencies	100
Total ..	3,000

Some rest-houses are necessary. The want of a rest-house at Jaddangi is at present greatly felt by the low-country people resorting to the weekly market. One at Yellavaram on the road to Addatigala may eventually be built for the convenience of people going to, and returning from, Addatigala market.

14. *Abkári.*—The people are allowed the free use of toddy. Arrack is distilled from rice in the following villages:—

1. Jaddangi.
2. Laguroyi.
3. Sarampetapadu.
4. Gontuvanipalem.

In these agency tracts arrack is nowhere distilled from toddy. What is wanted is obtained from the distilleries in the plain villages. Its consumption is chiefly confined to festivals and marriages in hillmen's families. The present system of abkári is to lease it out annually village by village along with land revenue to the land revenue izaradars. It is generally working well and imposes no restriction on the free use of the liquor. The demand for Fasli 1296 was Rs. 326 against Rs. 293-8-0 in the previous fasli and Rs. 235-4-0 in Fasli 1294. The whole of Rs. 326 has been collected.

In some villages arrack lease is sub-rented privately by the lessees. It is difficult to get any evidence of this beyond the fact that men from plains are in charge of some shops.

15. *Opium.*—There is no opium revenue in these tracts, but free licenses are issued for the opening of shops in the following places:—

1. Jaddangi.
2. Lododdi.
3. Vantsangi.
4. Rajavommangi.

In Jaddangi and Lododdi the sales were extensive, and in other places only nominal. The hill people generally buy opium in the market days either at Jaddangi, Yeleswaram or Addateegala.

16. *Forests.*—The general administration of the forests is in the hands of the Forest department. No reserves were formed during the year. The question as to the desirability of introducing grazing fees by Forest department was discussed in my office letter, No. 153, dated 30th June last, and orders to postpone the introduction of the system were contained in your office letter, No. 660, dated 29th July last. The collection of fees on minor produce collected in jungles is reported to have given rise to unpopularity, and orders declining your interference at present were passed on Forest officer's opinion—*vide* correspondence noted in the margin. The fees appear from Forest officer's report to have been levied in stations noted in the margin * on the transit by traders of the produce from hill country. The hill people complain that this has indirectly lowered the usual income from this source, as the price of the produce has fallen down by the amount of the fees the trader has to pay to the Forest department. Fuel and wood are not allowed to be cut for domestic use and agricultural instruments without free permits from Forest department. This system is causing great delay in obtaining permits from forest subordinates residing in places far away from them.

This office letter, No. 110, dated 18th April 1887.
Your office endorsement, No. 206, dated 23rd April 1887, on Forest officer's opinion.

* Sankavaram.
Yeleswaram.

17. *Civil and Criminal Justice.*—The following statement shows the number of cases filed and disposed of under each head as compared with last year. There were no grave cases during the year:—

Years.		Cases filed.	Pending from last year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Civil	1884-85	..	..	..	..	..
	1885-86	1	..	1	..	1
	1886-87	2	1	3	2	1
Criminal	1884-85	3	..	3	3	..
	1885-86	9	..	9	9	..
	1886-87	12	..	12	11	1

The police stations are the same as in last year. The work of police both in detection and beat rounds is satisfactory. There were no revenue cases of any kind.

18. *Wild Animals.*—No injury was caused to human life during the year. The liberal rewards sanctioned have encouraged the Shikaries to have a lookout for the cruel animals.

19. *Trigonometrical Stations.*—The two stations at Lododdi and Anantagiri are reported to be in good repair.

20. *Cattle Pounds.*—These continued same as in the last year.

21. *Disturbance on the frontier.*—It was reported that in June last there was a disturbance in the Gudem taluk of the Narsapatnam division in the Vizagapatam district. The Fituridars were said to have burnt the station-house and travellers' bungalow at Gudem and looted the police. The disturbance appeared to have originated from the lawful interference of the police in the arrest of one of the Fituridars on a charge of murder. The result of the inquiries made showed that the so-called disturbance was only a case of dacoity. The Joint Magistrate and Deputy Tahsildar of Yeleswaram were deputed towards the frontier to keep the Agent informed of the state of affairs in the frontier and to prevent the extension of the disturbance. A strong police force sent from this district also watched agency frontier near Koyyuru. The dacoits were subsequently reported to have run away and sought shelter in the hills. Descriptive rolls of these dacoits were received and were circulated among the police. None of them seem to have been arrested in this district.

22. The death of Boggula Yerikireddi Dora, the munsif of Jaddangi and mokhasadar of Anigeru, Rajahmundry taluk, which occurred on 27th February 1887, is much to be regretted. He died of fever with which he had been lingering. He left a son named Yerikireddi Dora, aged 6 years, and a widow named China Venkayyamma. The widow is intelligent enough to manage her estate affairs, and on her request her son was appointed munsif of Jaddangi and Vikramahanti China Appalswamy as gumastah on his behalf. The gumastah is the son of Rachavommangi munsif, who commands a great influence in his group which adjoins Jaddangi. This arrangement and the friendship which he cultivated with the deceased Yerikireddi Dora are likely to induce him to give good help and advice to the widow and keep up her influence to a degree which her husband so long commanded.

From M.R.Ry. T. SHRINIVASA CHARLU, Acting Deputy Inspector of Schools, Rajahmundry Range, to the Acting Principal Assistant Agent, Godávari, dated Cocanada, 15th May 1887, No. 256.

With reference to your letter, No. 161, dated 3rd May 1887, I have the honor to subjoin the report called for therein.

2. Having been recently appointed to act as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Rajahmundry range, I took charge on the 9th instant. Hence the figures and views expressed herein are such as are extracted from the inspection book of my predecessor.

3. The schools inspected during the year 1886-87 by Mr. Subbarayudu, permanent Deputy Inspector, are Purshottapatnam and Devipatnam. Geddada and Chodavaram were inspected by the Narsapur Deputy Inspector in charge. The other schools were not inspected during the year.

4. The results of the examination and the numerical information of the shools inspected are given below:—

Name of School.	Date of examination.	Number on Rolls.		Average attendence.		Number presented for examination.				Number passed.				Provincial grant earned.
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Infant.	I.	II.	III.	Infant.	I.	II.	III.	RS. A. P.
1. Devipatnam	1st Mar. 1887	15	1	16	1	7	5	2	2	4	3	2	2	*14 7 0
2. Purshottapatnam	28th February 1887	15	..	13	..	9	1	3	..	6	..	2	..	*6 8 0

5. No results are recorded by the "in charge" Deputy Inspector regarding Geddada and Chodavaram; he tells me personally that no results could be recorded, as the two schools were complete failures. Following are the other particulars of those two schools:—

Name of School.	Date of examination.	Number on Rolls.		Average attendance.		Number examined.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Infant.	I.	II.	III.
1. Geddada	24th March 1887	10	..	9	..	1	2	2	2
2. Chodavaram	24th " "	12	..	8	..	3	1	2	1

6. The numerical information of the remaining schools is appended:—

Schools.	Number on Rolls.	Average attendance.
1. Mohanapuram	12	10
2. Gorteda	28	11
3. [illegible]	9	[illegible]
4. Addatigala	14	11
5. Marripalem	6	6
6. Jaddangi	14	12
7. Gontavanipalem	16	9

* Not paid during 1886-87.

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7. The school at Rachavommangi is not yet opened. Kondamodalu was abolished as per G.O., No. 713, dated 10th November 1886. Kota school was closed and recommended for abolition. Government order is awaited.

8. The present Superintendent of Hill Schools, only recently appointed, took charge, it seems, of his office only during the last month, and it is hoped that he will soon commence his tour of inspection. I also shall inspect them as per sanctioned published programme for the current year 1887-88.

9. The details of cost to Provincial funds for 1886-87 are:—

	Salaries, &c.	Travelling allowance.	Results grant.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Superintendent of Hill Schools ..	66 0 0	21 10 8	..
Government schools ..	1,479 3 10	..	..

10. Rupees 40-12-0 are entered in the treasury accounts as "petty repairs" to Agency schools. Details are not to be found.

11. Recommendations regarding the opening of new schools in better and more suitable localities instead of the two abolished ones will be submitted shortly.

Submitted to the Collector in continuation of my administration report of the Agency tracts for 1886-87.

(Signed) F. H. HAMNETT,
Acting Principal Assistant Agent.

18th *May* 1887.

From M.R.Ry. T. SITARAMASWAMI, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Ellore Range, to the Government Agent, Godávari District, dated Ellore, 20th June 1887, No. 361.

I have the honor to submit my report on the progress of education in the Agency tracts under my supervision for the official year ending 31st March 1887.

2. The agency portion attached to my range consists of the Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle taluks and part of the Ernagudem taluk. The total area and population of these tracts cannot be exactly given, as they are not distinctly stated in the census statement of the Ernagudem taluk.

3. There were at the end of the year under report 21 schools attended by 499 pupils against 19 schools with 491 pupils at the beginning of it, showing an increase of 2 schools and 8 scholars during the year.

4. The following table compares the numbers for the last three years as distributed in the several taluks:—

TABLE I.

Taluk.	Number of schools on 31st March			Number of scholars on 31st March		
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Bhadráchalam	10	9	9	287	268	285
Rékapalle	2	3	3	61	66	65
Ernagudem	3	7	9	60	157	149
Total ..	15	19	21	408	491	499

Thus the number of schools and the number of scholars have gradually though slowly increased from year to year. The cordial exertions of an energetic Inspecting Schoolmaster would have made the increase more rapid. Now that a Superintendent with the duties of an Inspecting Schoolmaster has been lately appointed, there is every reason to expect further development of elementary education from his frequent visits to important villages and his friendly persuasion of the villagers. Mr. Cain opened two more schools during the year in the vicinity of Dumagudem, but their attendance was so irregular and precarious that he could submit no annual returns for them.

5. The above schools for the last two years may also be classified thus according to their supporting agency and standard of education:—

Table II.

Description of Schools.	Number of schools on 31st March 1886.	Number of schools on 31st March 1887.	Number of scholars on 31st March 1886.	Number of scholars on 31st March 1887.
Government middle school	1	1	21	42
Do. primary schools	11	11	232	215
Local Fund Board primary schools	3	3	87	83
Aided middle school under private management	1	1	100	64
Aided primary school do. do.	3	3	51	65
Unaided do. do. do.	..	2	..	20
Total ..	19	21	491	499

It is noteworthy that the strength of the Government middle school, Bhadráchalam, has been doubled during the year chiefly owing to the scale of school fees being reduced by Government as a special favour and partly owing to the popular exertions of the late Headmaster, K. Sadasiva Rao Garu.

Of the 11 Government primary schools 9 are on the combined or rather salary result system and 2 on the salary system. One of the latter, namely, Government primary school, Zilugamilli, has fallen off in its strength from 30 to 13, which suffices not only to account for the decrease in the total number of scholars of these schools but also show the desirability of placing the two schools too on the salary result system.

The aided middle school, Dumagudem, under the management of Mr. Cain, shows a decrease of 16 pupils, apparently for no reason.

6. Of the 21 schools, 18 are for boys and 3 for girls.

7. Of the 499 pupils, 402 are boys and 97 are girls; 87 attending the 3 girls' schools above referred to and 10 the boys' schools.

8. The following three tables show respectively their race and the occupation and the income of their parents for the last two years:—

Table III.

Races.	On 31st March 1886. Boys.	1886. Girls.	1886. Total.	1887. Boys.	1887. Girls.	1887. Total.
Native Christians ..	16	14	30	19	14	33
Muhammadans ..	33	4	37	30	1	31
Brahmins ..	38	21	59	53	15	68
Vaisyas ..	41	15	56	42	18	60
Sùdras ..	261	45	306	220	34	254
Other Hindus ..	..	4	4	38	15	53
Total ..	388	103	491	402	97	499

There appears thus an increase under each head, except Muhammadans and Sudras. It is worth noticing that 15 of the 38 boys under other "Hindus" are Koyas, one of the most backward races.

Table IV.

Occupation of Parents.	On 31st March 1886. Boys.	1886. Girls.	1886. Total.	1887. Boys.	1887. Girls.	1887. Total.
Officials ..	15	3	18	13	10	23
Petty officials ..	40	19	59	33	7	40
Traders ..	70	18	88	91	25	117
Landholders ..	179	40	219	159	20	179
Artisans ..	18	3	21	36	6	41
Coolies ..	37	5	42	58	29	87
Mendicants ..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Others ..	29	15	44	11	..	11
Total ..	388	103	491	402	97	499

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The number of coolies has more than doubled itself and is exclusively found in the Church Mission results schools in Dumugudem. The number of traders also has increased by 29, but there has been a falling off of 40 under landholders:—

Table V.

State of wealth of Parents.	On 31st March 1886. Boys.	1886. Girls.	1886. Total.	1887. Boys.	1887. Girls.	1887. Total.
Richer classes (drawing an annual income of Rs. 5,000 or upwards).	5	..	5	..	..	..
Middle classes (drawing an annual income of Rs. 200 and upwards, but less than Rs. 5,000).	49	33	82	40	3	43
Poorer classes (drawing an annual income of less than Rs. 200).	334	70	404	362	94	456
Total ..	388	103	491	402	97	499

The 5 boys of the richer classes attended the Church Mission boys' result school, Dumagudem, in 1885-86.

9. The subjoined table shows how many of the pupils are protected from small-pox:—

Table VI.

Particulars.	On 31st March 1886. Boys.	1886. Girls.	1886. Total.	1887. Boys.	1887. Girls.	1887. Total.
Vaccinated (whether small-pox marked or not).	237	34	271	204	32	236
Small-pox marked only	97	20	117	69	24	93
Unprotected	54	49	103	129	41	170
Total ..	388	103	491	402	97	499

The number of the unprotected has considerably risen.

10. The qualifications of the teachers of these schools are given below:—

Table VII.

Nature of Certificate held.	On 31st March 1886.	On 31st March 1887.
Teachers holding normal or ordinary certificates	7	7
Do. general educational certificates	7	6
Unpassed men	13	16
Total ..	27	29

All the teachers, whether certificated or not, are found equal to the work they have been entrusted with, though B. Krishnamurti, master of the Mulakapalli Government primary school, looks rather too young for the post.

11. The annexed table gives several particulars regarding the 21 schools in existence on the 31st March last as compared with the numbers on the corresponding date of the preceding year:—

Table VIII.

Schools.	On rolls on 31st March		Average attendance for		Highest standard.	Total cost for 1886-87.	Result grant for 1886-87.	Cost of educating each pupil.
	1886.	1887.	1885-86.	1886-87.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Government Middle School, Bhadráchalam.	21	42	18	38	VII	1,290 0 6	..	33 15 2
2. Church Mission Boys' Middle School, Dumagudem.	100	84	64	71	VI	671 2 0	102 7 6	9 7 3
3. Government Primary Salary School, Zilugumilli.	30	13	28	17	II	145 7 0	..	8 9 10
4. Do. do. Kannapuram.	15	11	13	19	I	125 8 0	..	12 8 9
5. Government Primary Salary Result School, Mulakapalli.	8	10	5	4	Infant.	128 3 0	0 11 0	32 0 9
6. Do. do. Waddigudem ..	44	41	34	20	III	271 14 11	26 10 3	9 6 0
7. Do. do. Kunnavaram ..	23	18	21	16	II	135 4 2	16 11 0	8 7 3
8. Do. do. Chinturu ..	14	14	9	7	II	157 8 0	10 8 0	22 8 0
9. Do. do. Marrigudem ..	16	33	12	22	III	125 2 6	8 2 6	5 11 0
10. Do. do. Tekubaka ..	15	12	12	7	Infant.	105 15 7	0 6 0	15 2 3
11. Do. do. Kachavaram ..	17	15	10	10	II	111 12 0	5 4 9	11 2 9
12. Do. do. Parnasala ..	20	20	12	15	IV	135 9 10	33 1 6	9 0 9
13. Do. do. Girls' School, Bhadráchalam.	30	28	28	24	III	163 15 4	22 14 0	6 13 4
14. Local Fund Salary School, Gutala ..	22	16	20	13	IV	123 6 9	..	9 7 4
15. Do. Salary Result School, Polavaram.	35	41	34	31	IV	229 0 0	70 0 0	6 11 9
16. Do. Salary Girls' School, Polavaram.	30	26	28	20	II	149 3 9	32 0 0	7 7 5
17. Church Mission Girls' School, Dumagudem.	26	33	25	27	III	381 0 9	93 0 0	11 1 9
18. Result School, Dippakayalapadu ..	16	13	14	9	III	73 10 0	44 10 0	8 3 0
19. Do. Kottapattisam ..	9	9	8	7	IV	35 8 0	11 8 0	5 1 2
20. Do. Konturupadu ..	..	10	..	7	I	21 0 0	..	3 0 0
21. Do. Bhimavola ..	..	10	..	3	I	21 0 0	..	2 10 0

All these schools, except the last two which have been newly started, were examined by me towards the latter part of the past official year, and I shall proceed to make brief remarks on the working of each of them.

12. Government middle school, Bhadráchalam, was found in fair working order. The head-master, K. Sadasiva Row, an F.A., had worked with so much zeal and energy that he could raise the numerical strength from 21 to 42 and improve the classes. He had three assistant masters, all well co-operating with him. The qualifications and salaries of the teaching staff were as follow:—

Table IX.

Names.	Rank.	Certificate.	Salary.
			RS. A. P.
K. Sadasiva Row	Headmaster ..	F.A.	40 0 0
B. Sitaratnayya	Second Master ..	Matriculation ..	30 0 0
S. Kamayya	Third do. ..	Do. ..	20 0 0
M. Sriramacharyulu	Fourth do. ..	U.C.S (Telugu)	15 0 0

The second master being on leave, the third was acting for him, the fourth for the third, and P. Seshayya, who passed the Middle School examination, for the fourth master. The staff was found to be tolerably efficient, but there being five classes to be managed it is necessary either to abolish the first class or to add one to the teaching staff. As there are no result primary schools in the place to serve as feeders to the middle school, which is a want very seriously felt, it is not desirable to do away with the first class, and I have, therefore, proposed to the Special Assistant Agent to remove the primary school, Tekubaka, which is very ill-attended, to Bhadráchalam, and to hand over the first class of the middle school to the primary school. This will at once relieve the staff of the middle school and ameliorate the condition of the primary school with no additional expenditure.

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13. The results of my examination are tabulated below:—

Table X.

Classes.	Strength.	Present.	English Reading.	English Writing.	English Dictation.	English Grammar.	Translation into Telugu.	Translation into English.	Telugu Reading.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Upper IV	5	5	Good ..	P. fair ..	P. fair ..	Poor ..	Poor ..	P. fair ..	Poor.
Lower IV	11	8	Poor ..	Fair ..	Poor ..	Fair ..	Fair ..	P. fair ..	Poor.
III	12	11	Poor ..	Poor ..	P. fair ..	Very fair	P. fair ..	P. fair ..	Fair.
II	5	5	P. fair ..	Poor ..	P. fair ..	P. fair ..	Fair ..	Poor ..	Good.
I	8	6	Fair ..	Poor ..	Fair ..	..	..	..	Fair.

Classes.	Strength.	Present.	Telugu Writing.	Telugu Dictation.	Telugu Poetry.	Telugu Grammar.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	Mathematics.
			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Upper IV	5	5	Good ..	Good ..	Fair ..	Poor ..	P. fair ..	P. fair ..	Fair ..	Poor.
Lower IV	11	8	Fair ..	Fair ..	P. fair ..	P. fair ..	Bad ..	Good ..	Fair ..	Good.
III	12	11	P. fair ..	Good ..	P. fair ..	P. fair ..	Poor ..	Fair ..	Good ..	..
II	5	5	Poor ..	Fair ..	Bad ..	P. fair ..	Good ..	Fair ..	Poor ..	..
I	8	6	P. fair ..	Poor ..	Poor ..	P. fair ..	Fair ..	..	..	..

Exercise books were opened in upper and lower IV classes and duly corrected by the head-master. The results were on the whole pretty fair, but the lower IV and V classes failed in English reading and Arithmetic. Both the English and the Telugu grammar of the highest class and the handwriting of the last three classes were not found to be well attended to. The following results of the public examinations were creditable to the masters:—

Examination.	Presented.	Passed.
Middle school	5	3
Upper primary	11	10
Lower do.	6	5

Two of the three successful candidates of the Middle School examination passed in the first class and the third in the second class.

14. The increase in the strength of the school is, as already remarked, mainly attributable to the following reduced rates of school fees sanctioned in G.O., No. 114, dated 23rd February 1886:—

	ANNAS.
Upper fourth class } Lower do. }	8
Third class	4
Second class	2
First class	

These rates are, according to that Government Order, only tenable up to December 1887, but it is very necessary to extend the term over two or three years more to keep up the present number on the rolls.

15. The middle school is located in a tiled house which is scarcely sufficient to accommodate the present number. The roof was leaking in two places and the walls were all in need of re-white-washing. The beams, rafters, &c., were all in good order. All the ground around the building belonging to the zemindar, there is no possibility of its being enlarged to any extent without his consent.

16. The library of the school contained thirty-five books kept in good order. The supply for the year 1886 was still due. The teachers and the upper fourth class boys availed themselves of the library during the year. The number of books used by the former being thirteen and that used by the latter ten.

17. The Church Mission Society's boys' middle result school, Dumagudem, managed by the Reverend John Cain, was working up to the sixth standard corresponding with the lower fourth class. There were four teachers and a monitor, whose qualifications and salaries are as shown below:—

Names.	Rank.	Certificate	Salary.
			RS.
1. M. Sadhuvu	Headmaster	4th grade	25
2. M. John Raju	Second Master	5th "	13
3. M. Annaji Rao	Third do.	5th "	12
4. J. Lakshmanaswami	Fourth do.	4th "	8
5. Monitor			3

All the teachers are untrained. The headmaster, though a fourth-grade man, is competent for the post he holds. The remaining staff is rather to be improved.

18 The amount of result grant earned by the school at last inspection was Rs. 162-7-6 against Rs. 359-8-0 earned at the previous examination. The decrease is due to the two facts—

(1) In 1885-86 the result grant was given at double rates on the ground of the school being situated in the Agency tracts, while in the year under report the manager of the school agreed to receive it at the ordinary rates rather than to apply for a salary grant, which the Director of Public Instruction offered, owing to the amount of the estimated result grant exceeding Rs. 500.

(2) The Director's notification of the 25th January 1886 required that only 75 per cent. of the whole grant earned by boys from Provincial funds in 1886-87 should be passed, whereas there was no such retrenchment in the year preceding.

19. The school fees are levied at lower rates than those sanctioned for the Government middle school, Bhadráchalam. It is remarkable that the cost of educating each pupil in this school was only Rs. 9-7-3, while it was nearly Rs. 31 in the Government middle school as shown in table 8.

20. *Government Primary Schools.*—There are eleven schools of this description. The salary system schools, Zilugumilli and Kannapuram, are not as well attended as they can be expected. The strength of each was only 15 at my last visit, and the numbers presented for examination were 11 and 8 respectively. The results were fair in both, but the arithmetic of the first standard class in the Zilugumilli school was poor. I hope that if they be converted into salary result schools, with a reduction of one rupee from the pay of each teacher as in the case of the schools in the Bhadráchalam taluk, the teachers will have an incentive to exert themselves better than at present in improving the schools.

The salary result school at Mulakapalli in the Rékapalle taluk has been for a long time in a lamentable state. I visited it on the 1st March last when there was no school, the master being absent in another village owing to ill-health. I tried in vain to collect the pupils for their examination, but as soon as I got down the very steep bank to go back to my boat the teacher made his appearance before me with his registers and with four pupils all learning the alphabet. The teacher himself was a boy of 15 or 16 years. I examined the four pupils under the Infant standard and one of them totally failed. The amount of the net grant was ridiculously low—11 annas. The removal of the school to Chukkanapalli has been already recommended. The grant earned by the Tekubaka school was also very insignificant, being only 6 annas, as only one boy was found to have attended the school sufficiently long to make himself eligible for a grant examination. So irregular was the attendance, though Tekubaka is a village of some importance, being the head-quarters of a revenue inspector. The transfer of this school, too, as I have already suggested, is highly desirable. The number of pupils attending the Chinturu school on the 5th March was but six, of whom one was absent at inspection. The school was opened in 1881 with 14 boys. Within two years the attendance rose to 25, the highest number the school has ever attained to. Then it gradually dwindled down to the lowest number found at the time of the last examination. It has since risen to 14, but the desire for education in the villagers has in a great measure abated. Peda Arukuru, another village on the Shabari, where education is, as I believe, better appreciated, seems to be a more suitable locality for the school. The primary school at Parnasala was found to be the best of the kind, but the teacher, V. Narasayya, well devoted to his duties, being unmarried, finds it difficult to live there, and writes to me again and again applying for a transfer to any Local Fund school in plains where he may have facilities for his marriage. The Waddigudem school was the next to the school at Parnasala in producing satisfactory results at inspection.

The Government girls' school, Bhadráchalam, presented very few girls under the higher standards, two-thirds of the number on the rolls being mere beginners. The girls examined acquitted themselves very fairly. The teacher, M. Appalachari, is above 55 years old, and has been specially permitted by you to continue in service for some time more.

21. The Church Mission Society's girls' school, Dumagudem, managed by Mr. and Mrs. Cain, passed a creditable examination on the whole, though geography was a failure in the third and second standard classes.

22. *Local Fund Schools.*—I was not satisfied with the working of the Local Fund salary schools at Gutala and Polavaram, the one for boys and the other for girls. The former could only be examined for improvement, and the two boys of the fourth standard failed in securing upper primary certificates. Only 11 of the 30 girls then attending the Local Fund girls' school at Polavaram were prepared for the grant examination and 6 passed. The grant at double rates amounted to Rs. 32, totally credited to Local Funds. The Local Fund salary result school at Polavaram did well at inspection, and I was much pleased with the average results.

23. All the Government primary schools, with one or two exceptions, are conveniently held in Government buildings almost of the same plan, with thatched roofs and with walls formed of bamboo slips closely plaited and thickly smeared over with mud. The building of the Gutala Local Fund school is not a spacious one. The salary result school at Polavaram is held in a thatched shed, tolerably good, supplied by the proprietrix of the place. The girls' school in the same station is not well accommodated.

24. The four results schools are in general poorly attended, and their annual income is scarcely sufficient for their own maintenance, not to say anything of their families. It is therefore no wonder that they are not paying their whole attention to their school work.

25. In conclusion, I regret to state that the preparation of my annual returns and reports has been greatly retarded owing to my clerk having absented himself on sick leave in the busiest part of the year.

ORDER—dated 8th September 1887, No. 2048, Judicial.

The foregoing paper contains the report of the Agent on the administration of the Agency tracts in the Godávari District for the year 1886-87.

2. The map, referred to in paragraph 19 of the Agent's letter, has not yet been received, and measures must be taken to ensure its submission together with the report in future. With the exception of the Special Assistant, the touring done by the Agency officers was insufficient. The Agent explains how his own tour, which lasted only a month, was interrupted; but the failure of the Principal Assistant to spend more than 19 days in the year in the Agency portion of his division is not sufficiently accounted for, and Mr. Hamnett will be called upon to submit further explanation. The touring done by the Special Assistant Agent, amounting in all to just six months, is satisfactory, and the results are apparent in Mr. Clegg's report, which is written with evident knowledge of his charge.

3. The Special Assistant's division is stated to have suffered unusually from fever, and was also visited by a sharp attack of cholera, which occasioned 71 deaths out of 161 seizures, but fortunately did not spread beyond the villages bordering the river. Otherwise the health of the year was normal, fewer deaths and more births being recorded than in the preceding year, though, as noted by the Agent, these figures are still very far from reliable. The state of vaccination continued to be unsatisfactory, and the attention of the Sanitary Commissioner will again be drawn to the remarks in this report, the Special Assistant Agent observing that "the jungle tribes are always ready, and there is no reason why every Koya child in the taluk should not be vaccinated," except apparently the neglect of the vaccinators. The Government agree that it would be unwise to require each vaccinator to turn out a fixed number of cases per mensem; but the Deputy Inspector should insist on their travelling, and nominal lists of the cases should be submitted and a certain per-centage of these checked. The classification of diseases treated in the Bhadráchalam dispensary shows improvement, but is still faulty.

4. Two questions of some importance were unsettled at the close of the year in the Principal Assistant's division. Regarding one,—the disputed claim to the succession in the Rampa mutta,—the Government have called for a report. The other relates to the extent of the Pullangi mokhása, which is engaging the attention of the Agent. In the Senior Assistant Agent's division, two boundary disputes were awaiting settlement at the end of the year. There does not appear to be any reason for delay in either case, and the Head Assistant should see that they are speedily settled.

5. The execution of public works was not very satisfactory, mainly owing to the want of funds. In accordance with the directions given in the review of last year's report, fuller details are given regarding the main lines of communication upon which work was in progress. These details make the progress of public works in the Agency

tracts far more intelligible, and should be continued to be included in future reports. Little seems to have been done in the Special Assistant Agent's division, the only new works being three bridle-paths, on which Rs. 1,226 were expended. In the Rampa and Jaddangi tracts, four important lines of new road were in progress, and on these Rs. 4,457 were spent. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 9,781 out of a budget allotment of Rs. 11,621. Considering how much there is to be done in the Agency, this short expenditure is to be regretted.

6. The figures relating to criminal justice are very briefly noticed by the Agent. As observed last year, the number of acquittals seems excessive; 76·9 per cent. of the persons charged were acquitted or discharged—a ratio which seems to show an abnormally large proportion of false cases, or that many guilty persons escape. Neither conclusion is satisfactory or creditable to the police, and the matter should be specially noticed by the Agent in his next report. The Agent considers that the judicial work coming under his observation was generally well done. Complaints against the police were received by the Principal Assistant for the village of Devipatnam, and by the Head Assistant from the Koyas against the police at Polaveram. Neither complaint appears to have been substantiated, but the conduct of the police in the remote regions of the Agency always demands careful supervision. The Agent's statement at the end of paragraph 16 of his letter is not quite correct.

7. The Government regret to notice that, except in the Bhadráchalam middle school, there has been no improvement in education during the year. The present Acting Special Assistant Agent appears to have taken some personal interest in the matter, and it is hoped that his efforts may produce some effect during the current year. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction will be drawn to the unsatisfactory state of education in the Peddapuram Agency, and he should consider whether the two schools remaining on the salary grant system should not be re-organised on the combined system. The appointment of Superintendent of Hill Schools having been at last filled up by an officer who appears to have done well in the Bhadráchalam middle school, the Government hope that improvement may now be looked for.

8. The question of village sanitation, which is referred to by the Special Assistant Agent, merits attention, and the Agent should consider whether anything could be done in the matter.

9. Paragraphs 12 to 15 and 17 of the Agent's report will be dealt with in the Revenue Department.

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Government Agent, Godávari.
" " Ganjam.
" " Vizagapatam.
" Revenue Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Local and Municipal Department.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

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Govt. of (1887) Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Issued

Encl. Encl.

G.O., 8th Sept. 1887, No. 2048.

SEPTEMBER.

Reports.

Reviewing the Godávari Agency Administration report for 1886-87.

2048 A1 1P

Godavari District
Government Agent's
Office, Cocanada
14th July 1887.

No. 29

Despatched 16.7.87

From,
W. A. Happell Esquire
Government Agent
Godavari District

To
The Honourable H. E. Stokes
Ag. Chief Secretary to
Government.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the report on the Administration of the Agency Tracts in this District for the Official year 1886-87.

2 Mr Thomson was in charge till about the end of September 1886 when I

returned from furlough and relieved him. Mr F. H. Hamnett was the Principal assistant Agent and Mr L. C. Miller the Senior assistant Agent. Mr C. Venkata Jaggarao was in charge of the Special assistant agent's division till the 26th September when he was relieved by Mr R. B. Clegg. T. Jagannadham Garu, the Temporary Dy Collector had charge of the Peddapur Agency.

3 Tours — I started on my hill tour in the month of February and proceeded to Timmapuram where I received the telegram of Government regarding the release of prisoners for the Jubilee and had to return. I could not go again until March and was able to spend only one month in the Hills. As portion of Rampa was not sufficiently visited by the Divisional Officer, I spent all the time at my disposal there and in Dutsarti. I visited Yarlagedda,

Isamagedda, Pasaragummy, Nulakamaddi, Dutsarti Kota and other muttahs. In August the Principal Assistant Agent went to Chodavaram to enquire into the Abkari Administration of the Hill Tracts and spent 12 days, visiting Rumpa, Geddada, Marrivada, Kota and Addatigela. He was prevented from going into the interior by the jungle streams being in flood. In January he went up the river as far as Kondamodalu to enquire into a boundary dispute and visited Purushottapatnam, Devipatnam and Kondamodalu on the river. The Senior Assistant Agent was in the Agency portion of his division from 15th March to 20th April 1887. Mr Venkata Jaggarao, Special Assistant Agent was 2 months and 27 days on tour and Mr Clegg spent 3 months and 5 days. Mr Clegg made a tour in the Pamuleru valley and Guditeru, which the Principal Assistant Agent had been unable to visit when he made his hill tour. owing to frequent Changes in the Office, the Tahsildar of Bhadrachalam travelled only 97 days during the year. The Deputy Tahsildars of Gokavaram, Polavaram and Eleswaram made frequent tours in the Agency Tracts within their respective jurisdictions. Every portion of the Agency was visited at least once during the year by one or other of the Superior Officers.

4 Season – The Season was on the whole fair. There were heavy rains and high floods in the Godavari which affected the crops to a certain extent. Tamarind trees in the Rajahmundry agency only produced a half crop while hill jonna, chama, paddy and other principal crops yielded well. The crops in the villages on the river bank were damaged by floods, but the alluvium left

enabled the ryots to reap a good second Crop. A Comparative table of rainfall recorded in the last four years is given below.

Stations	1883-84	1884-85	1885-86	1886-87
Bhadrachalam	43.95	65.2	34.01	42.62
Polavaram	31.3	37.9	37.9	50.9
Waddigudem	46.1	58.8	-	-

Information regarding rainfall at Waddigudem is not available as the register kept by the Forest Department was

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destroyed when the Office took fire

5 Health – In the Principal assistant agents Division there was less fever in the year under report than in the previous year but in the Special assistant agents Division, it was unusually severe probably owing to the high floods in the Godavari and Sabari. Tahsildar N. Govindarajulu Naidu and Police Inspector Mackenzie both died of fever in the Bhadrachalam Agency. The Forest Department

also lost several men. My Camp followers suffered severely from fever and I had an attack after my return to Cocanada. Cholera broke out at Bhadrachalam during the Sriramanavami festival and caused 71 deaths. It was confined to the river side villages. It appears that some villages cut no podu at all for fear of the epidemic. The following is a Comparative Statement of Births and Deaths as returned for the last four years.

Name of Agency	Population	1883-84	1884-85	1885-86	1886-87
Bhadrachalam Taluk					
Births	35656	768	755	801	833
Deaths		770	819	1019	935
Yernagudem Agency					
Births	38570	450	508	531	482
Deaths		590	686	717	734
Rajahmundry Agency					
Births	16913	114	76	133	156
Deaths		89	78	230	169
Peddapur Agency					
Births	5192	177	196	150	218
Deaths		94	119	160	178
Total Births	96931	1509	1535	1615	1689
Total Deaths		1543	1702	2126	2016

N.B. The figures are not of much value.

6 Vaccination - In the Bhadrachalam Agency 704 persons were registered as having been vaccinated against 744 in the previous year, the number of successful cases being 610 against 443. The additional vaccinator sanctioned in G.O. dated 18-12-86 No. 3336 was not entertained as the Inspector of vaccination reports, owing to the difficulty of getting a man to take up the place'. The Local Fund Vaccinator, Rajahmundry is reported to have vaccinated 29 cases in 3 villages of the Rajahmundry Agency. From the Yernagudem Agency, 90 cases were returned of which 80 were said to be successful.

7 Dispensaries - The following is a statement of persons treated in the Civil Dispensary at Bhadrachalam during the year.

Annual Return of out-patients treated at the Civil Dispensary at Bhadrachalam for 1886–87. 2048/i,C.

Diseases	Remained	Admitted	Total	Cured	Relieved	Discharged	Died	Remaining	Personally	Friend	Total
I General Diseases											
Sub division A											
Small pox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simple Continued fever	.	9	9	9	.	.	.	-	6	3	9
Febricula	-	7	7	6	-	1	-	-	7	-	7
Ague	3	384	387	365	-	15	1	3	323	64	387
Remittant fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Simple Cholera	.	57	57	36	-	1	20	-	16	41	57
Malignant Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Rheumatism	-	7	7	5	-	2	-	-	6	1	7
Chronic Rheumatism	1	15	16	15	-	1	-	-	14	2	16
Sub division B											
Primary Syphilis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary Syphilis	-	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Scrofula	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anaemia	-	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Leprosy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phthisis	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
General Dropsy	-	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	4	1	5
Other diseases of this order	-	13	13	12	-	1	-	-	12	1	13

II Local Diseases											
1 Paralysis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neuralgia	-	4	4	3	-	1	-	-	4	-	4
2 Conjunctivitis	1	45	46	45	-	-	-	1	41	5	46
3 Inflammation Ext. Ear	-	42	42	41	-	.	-	1	39	3	42
4 Nose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 Circulatory System	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	2
6 Absorbent System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 D. Glands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Bronchitis	-	29	29	28	-	1	-	-	20	9	29
9 Dyspepsia	-	61	61	59	-	1	-	1	48	13	61
Dysentery	-	52	52	50	-	2	-	-	43	9	52
Diarrhoea	.	40	40	34	-	5	1	-	36	4	40
10 Urinary System	-	14	14	12	-	2	-	-	14	-	14
11 Generative System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 Locomotion	-	8	8	6	-	2	-	-	6	2	8
13 Cell T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Ulcer	-	76	76	68	-	8	-	-	65	11	76
Boil	-	7	7	7	-	-	-	-	5	2	7
Itch	1	55	56	55	-	1	-	-	52	4	56
15 Difficult Labour	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other Local Diseases	3	395	398	391	1	3	-	3	327	71	398
III Conditions &c											
General Debility	-	15	15	14	-	1	-	-	13	2	15
IV Poisons											
Snake bite	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	.	1	1	2
Dog bite	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Scorpion sting	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

V Injuries											
Burns	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Contusion	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Wounds	1	11	12	10	-	2	-	-	12	-	12
Fracture	-	2	2	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	2
All other injuries	-	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Operations											
Major operations											
Difficult Labour Craniotomy	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cancer removal	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Minor operations											
Foreign body in the nose removed	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Boil incision	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Carious tooth extraction	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Total	10	1377	1387	1288	1	55	24	9	1137	250	1387

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There was a decrease in the number admitted as compared with the previous year. The attendance was on the whole satisfactory and the Classification of diseases shows an improvement. A Local Fund Dispensary has been sanctioned for Gokavaram (vide G. O. dated 19th October 1886 No. 1530 L. F. Mis.) and steps are being taken to open it.

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8 The Ryotwari System introduced into the 8 selected villages of the Yernagudem agency has now been in force for two years and the villagers are said

to be quiet satisfied with it. The Senior assistant Agent reports that there is a considerable apparent disproportion between the holdings and the assessment on their fields and says that a measurement of holdings is necessary. Instructions will be issued to him to arrange for a rough field survey being made.

9 Boundary Disputes — Of the three boundary disputes in the Yerragudem agency referred to in the last year's administration Report, the Senior assistant Agent has disposed of two. He is awaiting certain information from the Superintendent of the Survey Department regarding the 3rd. The Borrampalem Proprietor complained of the boundary line fixed by the Survey department. The Head assistant Collector will take an early opportunity of settling this dispute. The Naib of the Superior Proprietor complained that a portion of his village of Kottagudem, 100 acres in extent was included in Kasinagaram which is pointed out on a

clearance lease. On enquiry, it was found that Kasinagaram land was not in excess of what it ought to be and the Special assistant Agent informed the Naib that if he found after measurement by a "Competent" Surveyor that his land was less than what it ought to be, the matter would be enquired into. A long standing dispute between the Choppakonda muttadar and the Gutala Proprietor in the Rajahmundry Agency was settled and a dispute which arose between the Mokhasadar of Pullangi and the Bodulur muttadar is receiving attention. Mr Carmichael granted P. Balesu — for services during the Rumpa disturbances the village of Pullangi as Mokhasa. The boundaries were not specified and a dispute has arisen as to what constituted the grant. The muttadar of Bodulur to whose mutta Pullangi belonged maintains that the boundaries extend but little beyond the village site while the grantee claims 12 villages as hamlets of Pullangi. The present inhabitants are all like the grantee Malas. The Mokhasadar incurred the enmity of the Reddies by betraying Aubal Reddi one of their Chief men, so no Reddi is willing to hold land of him. Several attempts have been made to ascertain the correct boundaries of the grant but without success. I am having the Munsabdar's old accounts examined to find out if any mention is made of the hamlets of Pullange. If this also fails I will propose the issue of a fresh Sunnud in which the boundaries of the grant will be clearly defined. Mr. Carmichael probably intended to convey only a single village with the agricultural land attached to it.

The Kota Ravi superceded the Submuttadar of Paserlagumi without reporting the matter to any public officer. I removed the acting Submuttadar and appointed Pallela Rajareddy, Submuttadar of Yarlagedda to manage Paserlagumi. This arrangement is agreeable to the Submuttadar and the Ravi concurred in it. The Submuttadar admitted that he could not manage the mutta himself, because he had no near relation to attend to his private affairs, when he went to other villages in his mutta.

10 Public Works — Works were executed by the same agency as in the preceding year. The budget amount, the surrenders and expenditure are noted below.

Bhadrachalam Taluq.

Particulars		Allotment			Amount surrendered			Expenditure		
		Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
New Works	Roads	1739	8	.	209	5	11	1530	2	1
	Buildings	200	.	-	152	14	-	47	2	-
Repairs	Roads	600	-	-	171	7	1	428	8	11
	Buildings	200	-	-	130	5	-	69	11	-
	Miscellaneous Public works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Establishment	1581	13	11	203	-	4	1378	13	7
Total		4321	5	11	867	-	4	3454	5	7

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Other agency portion

New Works	Roads	4560	-	-	102	11	7	4457	4	5
	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Miscellaneous Public works	1000	-	-	539	10	5	460	5	7
Repairs	Roads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Establishment	1740	-	-	331	-	-	1409	-	-
Total		7300	-	-	973	6	-	6326	10	-
Grand Total		11621	5	11	1840	6	4	9780	15	7

The amount of Rs 11621 sanctioned for these works in the year under report was made up of the following items

Rs 6000 from Provincial Services

Rs 4300 from the Bhadrachalam Road Fund

& Rs 1300 amount spent on Local Fund work but subsequently recovered from Local Funds (vide G.O. dated 16th March 1887 No 505. L. F. Mis:)

The following is a statement showing the works executed in the current year and the amount spent on each ~~of them~~.

Bhadrachalam Taluq

	Amount expended		
	Rs	a	p
New Works – Roads			
Bridle path from Devarapalli to Bhadrachalam	432	13	10
Do from Kunavaram to Dummagudem	463	-	6
Do from Mursumilli to Narkonda	330	9	10
Incomplete portion of road from the Special assistant agent's Office Bungalow to the village of Kunavaram	191	13	8
Do from Waddigudem to Lakkavaram	111	12	3
	1530	2	1
New Works – Buildings			
Thatched Bungalow at Lakkavaram	47	2	-
Total New Works	1577	4	1
Repairs – Roads			
Bridle path from Bhadrachalam to Pamasala	340	8	5
Do from Dummagudem to Kotapalli	88	-	6
	428	8	11

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Repairs – Buildings			
Special assistant agent's Bungalow at Kunavaram	55	12	-
Hot weather pandal at Special assistant agent's Office	13	15	-
	69	11	-
Total Repairs	498	3	11
Establishment	1378	13	7
Total of New Works & Repairs	3454	5	7

Rampa and Jaddangi Tracts

New Works – Roads			
Road from Gokavaram to Geddada	1067	-	10
Do from Geddada to join Rekapalli boundary	246	6	5
Do from Chodavaram to Kota	54	13	-
Do from Timmapuram to Ramavaram	3089	-	2
	4457	4	5
New Works – Buildings	-	-	-
New Works – Miscellaneous Public Improvements			
Sinking a well at Ammiriada	106	7	2
Do do at Verabhadrapuram	277	3	6
Do do at Cheruvukommupalem	76	10	11
	460	5	7

Total New Works	4917	10	-
Repairs	-	-	-
Establishment	1409	-	-
Total Rampa dn	6326	10	-
Grand Total	9780	15	7

This allotment was sanctioned in G. O dated 10th January 1887 No. 30 Financial. Of this Rs 6000 were sanctioned in the beginning as per Accountant General's Official Memorandum No. 995 dated 7th April 1886.

The principal lines of Communication on which the expenditure was incurred were:—

Bridle path from Devarapalli to Bhadrachalam
Do from Kunavaram to Gommugudem
Do from Murumuru to Narkonda
Do from Bhadrachalam to Parnasala
Road from Gokavaram to Rekapalli boundary
Do from Chodavaram to Kota.
Do from Timmapuram to Ramavaram

The first two bridle paths are along the bank of the river between Kunavaram the Head quarters of the Special Assistant Agent and Bhadrachalam the Head quarters of the Tahsildar and are useful paths [illegible] is situated on the Godaveri 10 miles above the Severi junction and is a place to which timber in large quantities is brought from the interior of the taluq from Bustar to be floated down the river. Naikonda is situated on the borders of the Bustar territory about 16 miles to the north and the bridle path under construction between the two places is very useful for timber traffic. The bridle path between Bhadrachalam and Parnasala which is situated in the extreme north of the Bhadrachalam Taluq passes through Dummagudem and is also useful.

Road from Gokavaram to Rekapalli boundary runs through the heart of the Rumpa Country and is the principal road along which the hill produce passes to the Gokavaram market.

Road from Chodavaram to Kota will be a very useful road when joined to Jinnapuram Ramavaram Road which is a very important line along which is conveyed to Elesvaram market considerable through traffic from Jeypore and the Central Provinces as well as the produce of the Eastern part of the Rumpa Country and of Dutsarti and Guditeru muttahs.

The work done on roads in the Special Assistant Agent's division was as follows:

1 Bridle path from Devarapalli to Bhadrachalam — Bridle path for one mile was formed, side channels were cut and jungle was cleared.

2 Bridle path from Kunavaram to Gommugudem — Bridle path for 2½ miles was formed, side channels were dug and the ground levelled. Jungle was cleared for 7 miles and roots also were eradicated.

3 Bridle path from Missummy to Narkonda — Bridle path was formed, side channels were dug, the jungle was cleared and the ground ~~was~~ levelled for one mile.

4 Incomplete portion of road from Special Assistant Agent's Office to Kunavaram village — Road was formed and a channel which

Crosses it has been bridged.

In respect of the other 3 works viz Incomplete portion of the Waddigudem Lakkavaram Road and Bridle paths from Bhadrachalam to Parnasala and from Gommugudem to Istapalli; jungle has been cleared for 22, 1 and 18 miles respectively.

The following is the work done on roads in the other agency.

1 Road from Gokavaram to Geddada — the ground was levelled and gullies filled in earth and gravel were spread and the culverts cleared. A storeshed was erected at Gokavaram.

2 Road from Gokavaram to join the Rekapalli boundary — earth work was done and stones removed in mile 19 and side channels were opened and slopes were cut.

3 Road from Chodavaram to Kota — materials prepared and kept ready.

4 Road from Timmapuram to Ramavaram — earthwork done from mile 8 to mile 16; road in miles 4 to 8 widened and jungle cleared

The road work done in Bhadrachalam was unsatisfactory. There was short expenditure and the overseer employed proved untrustworthy. He is now on trial for misappropriating the wages of Coolies.

The main roads through Rumpa, Dutsarti and Guditeru are of great importance. The traffic is sufficient to require well made roads bridged and metalled throughout. The grant for the present year from Provincial funds is hardly sufficient to maintain what has already been constructed.

11 Judicial Statements I, II and III are enclosed. The Civil and Criminal returns call for no remark except that the number of suits filed in the Polavaram District Munsiff's Court shows a decrease when compared with the number filed last year which was increased by suits lying over from uncertainty prevailing as to the Court in which they should be filed. The Criminal returns show 236 cases with 542 persons proceeded against, of whom 10 cases with 12 persons were committed

113 persons were convicted and 417 persons acquitted or discharged as against 235 cases with 608 persons, 6 cases with 8 persons, 59 persons and 441 persons last year.

The Civil returns show 254 cases filed during the year and 202 disposed of, against 314 and 269 last year. The number of cases appealed was 3 Criminal and 10 Civil. The cases committed to my Court were disposed of as shown below.

Nature of the Offence	Number of cases	Number of persons	Convicted or acquitted	Punishment
1 Murder under section 302 I. P. C.	2	3	Convicted	all three were sentenced to transportation for life.
2 Attempt to murder under section 307 I. P. C	1	1	do	seven years Rigorous Imprisonment
3 Mischief by fire under section 436 I. P. C	2	2	1 Convicted 1 acquitted	3 days Rigorous Imprisonment and fine of Rs 10 (paid)
4 Forgery and using as genuine a document knowing it to be forged under sec 465 and 471 I. P. C	1	1	acquitted	
5 Housebreaking by night and theft by a servant under sec 457 and 381 I. P. C	1	1	Convicted	3 Years Rigorous Imprisonment.
6 Theft by a servant under section 381 I. P. C	1	1	do	3 months Rigorous Imprisonment.
7 Theft by an old Offender under section 379 and 75 I. P. C	1	1	do	2 Years Rigorous imprisonment.
	9	10	8 convicted 2 acquitted	
	1	2	Pending	

The Judicial work coming under my observation was generally well done.

12 The following is a Comparative statement of land trade carried on with the Nizam's territories and the river trade in the Bhadrachalam Taluq.

		Land Trade		River Trade	
		Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Bhadrachalam	1885-86	66136	30701	20703	553914
	1886-87	43527	53229	226915	263577
Yerragudem Agency	1885-86	72436	32423	-	-
	1886-87	58179	32786	-	-
Total	1885-86	138572	63124	20703	553914
	1886-87	101706	86015	226915	263577

The decrease in the imports by land was due to decrease in horses, grain, pulse, tobacco, timber &c exported from the Nizam's Country. The increase in exports was due to the greater number of cattle and also to the greater quantities of cloths, salt, grain and pulse exported. The export of large quantities of different articles especially turmeric, opium, myrabolams, wax and skins from Rajahmundry and Sironcha was the cause of the increase in the Imports by River. Owing to the raising of the seigniorage on timber, there was a considerable decrease in the export of timber by river.

13 The Demand, Collection and Balance of land and other sources of Revenue for all the agency tracts in the District were as shown in the subjoined statement. They call for no remark.

Statement showing the Demand and Collection and Balance of all sources of revenue of the Agency Tracts in the Godavari District for the year 1886-87

Items	Demand Arrear	Demand Current	Demand Total	Collection Arrear	Collection Current	Collection Total	Balance Arrear	Balance Current	Balance Total
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
I. Land Revenue -									
(1) Permanently settled.	1667 7 10	44012 1 7	45679 9 5	1667 7 10	34026 13 3	35694 5 1	„ „	9985 4 4	9985 4 4
(2) Ryotwari	„ „	1485 1 2	1485 1 2	„ „	1485 1 2	1485 1 2	„ „	„ „	„ „
	1667 7 10	45497 2 9	47164 10 7	1667 7 10	35511 14 5	37179 6 3	„ „	9985 4 4	9985 4 4
II Miscellaneous									
(1) Quitrent	38 6 „	698 7 2	736 13 2	38 6 „	271 3 1	309 9 1	„ „	427 4 1	427 4 1
(2) Excess on Shrotriam inams	„ „	15 3 8	15 3 8	„ „	15 3 8	15 3 8	„ „	„ „	„ „
(3) Excess on Service inams	„ „	28 3 „	28 3 „	„ „	28 3 „	28 3 „	„ „	„ „	„ „
(4) Water tax on Service inams	„ „	1 „ „	1 „ „	„ „	1 „ „	1 „ „	„ „	„ „	„ „
(5) Assessment on unassessed jirayati land	„ „	185 7 „	185 7 „	„ „	185 7 „	185 7 „	„ „	„ „	„ „
(6) Water tax on ditto	„ „	3 „ „	3 „ „	„ „	3 „ „	3 „ „	„ „	„ „	„ „
(7) Assessment on backyards	„ „	4 6 10	4 6 10	„ „	4 6 10	4 6 10	„ „	„ „	„ „
(8) Rent on trees in ashalminaha lands	„ „	16 „ „	16 „ „	„ „	16 „ „	16 „ „	„ „	„ „	„ „
(9) Assessment on rented villages	972 1 9	13114 13 8	14086 15 5	972 1 9	9933 9 2	10905 10 11	„ „	3181 4 6	3181 4 6
(10) Excess Collections	„ „	9 11	9 11	„ „	9 11	9 11	„ „	„ „	„ „
(11) Process levies in Revenue Courts	„ „	14 6 „	14 6 „	„ „	14 6 „	14 6 „	„ „	„ „	„ „
(12) Fines in Ditto	„ „	3 10 „	3 10 „	„ „	3 10 „	3 10 „	„ „	„ „	„ „
(13) Assessment on unauthorized cultivation	„ „	24 9 1	24 9 1	„ „	24 9 1	24 9 1	„ „	„ „	„ „
(14) Assessment on inams under attachment	„ „	18 8 „	18 8 „	„ „	16 12 „	16 12 „	„ „	1 12 „	1 12 „
(15) Clearance lease	„ „	523 9 „	523 9 „	„ „	440 9 „	440 9 „	„ „	83 „ „	83 „ „
(16) Khalsa villages	„ „	331 10 3	331 10 3	„ „	300 10 7	300 10 7	„ „	30 15 8	30 15 8
(17) Quitrent on Inamaguirm abasite	„ „	274 1 8	274 1 8	„ „	249 „ 5	249 „ 5	„ „	25 1 3	25 1 3
(18) Asst on inams Confiscated	27 4 „	36 15 „	64 3 „	27 4 „	23 „ „	50 4 „	„ „	13 15 „	13 15 „
	1037 11 9	15294 8 3	16332 4 „	1037 11 9	11531 3 9	12568 15 6	„ „	3763 4 6	3763 4 6
III. Abkarry revenue	118 9 9	11556 1 10	11674 11 7	118 9 9	9743 14 8	9862 8 5	„ „	1812 3 2	1812 3 2
License fees	„ „	50 „ „	50 „ „	„ „	50 „ „	50 „ „	„ „	„ „	„ „
Ippa tax	„ „	1052 2 „	1052 2 „	„ „	1036 3 „	1036 3 „	„ „	15 15 „	15 15 „
IV Opium	„ „	919 8 „	919 8 „	„ „	919 8 „	919 8 „	„ „	„ „	„ „
V Ferries	„ „	473 6 „	473 6 „	„ „	322 „ „	322 „ „	„ „	157 6 „	157 6 „
VI School, road, & dawk funds	„ „	817 „ „	817 „ „	„ „	817 „ „	817 „ „	„ „	„ „	„ „
VII Stamps	„ „	1696 13 „	1696 13 „	„ „	1696 13 „	1696 13 „	„ „	„ „	„ „
VIII Forests	1 3 10	21141 10 3	21142 14 1	1 3 10	21141 10 3	21142 14 1	„ „	„ „	„ „
IX Cess on the assessment of clearance lease	„ „	25 „ „	25 „ „	„ „	21 „ „	21 „ „	„ „	4 „ „	4 „ „
X Village cess	132 13 4	895 14 6	1028 11 10	132 13 4	713 7 2	846 4 6	„ „	182 7 4	182 7 4
XI Income tax	„ „	162 15 9	162 15 9	„ „	162 15 9	162 15 9	„ „	„ „	„ „
	252 10 11	38790 7 4	39043 2 3	252 10 11	36624 [illegible]	36877 2 9	„ „	2165 15 6	2165 15 6
Total	2957 14 6	99582 2 4	102540 „ 10	2957 14 6	83667 10 [illegible]	86625 8 6	„ „	15914 8 4	15914 8 4

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14 Opium — as a general rule free-licenses are issued to the villagers for the vend of Opium. The monopoly of vend at Dummugudem, Bhadrachalam and Waddigudem was sold as in last year and a comparative statement showing the bids received is given in the margin.

Places	1885-86	1886-8
Dummagudem	625 - -	541 - -
Bhadrachalam	230 - -	246 8 -
Waddigudem	100 - -	132 - -
Total	955 - -	919 8 -

15 Forests — The general administration of the Forests is in the hands of the Forest Department. The Special Assistant Agent is the Forest Settlement Officer in his Division. He has finally settled 13 out of 28 reserves proposed. There is a decrease in the export of timber from the Bhadrachalam Taluq attributed to the high rates of Seigniorage. There was some dissatisfaction caused by the formation of the reserves which was soon removed when matters were clearly explained.

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16 Police — The Principal Assistant Agent, it appears received a complaint from the village of Devipatnam against the Head Constable to the effect that he had extorted money from the arrack Shop-keeper. An enquiry showed that there was no sufficient evidence to support the complaint and there was reason to believe that it was got up by the village munsiff with whom the Head Constable

was in bad times. No other Complaints were received against them.

17 Abkari — The Abkari administration underwent no change in the year under report. No toddy tax was levied. The right of manufacturing and selling arrack was rented out for nominal sums to the villagers jointly except in Bhadrachalam Dummugudem and Waddigudem and their surroundings and in a few advanced villages in Yerragudem and Rajahmundry Talugs where it is put up to auction.

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The Abkari Demand of 1885-86 and 1886-87 is given below.

Agency Tracts.	1885-86			1886-87		
	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
Rajahmundry Agency	1025	14	4	1709	11	6
Peddapur Agency	389	4		273	4	
Yerragudem Agency	2759	15	2	3028	3	10
Bhadrachalam Agency	10388	7	4	8217	2	
Total	14563	8	10	13228	5	4

Arrack is distilled from Rice at Jaddangi, Lagarayi, Sarampetapadu and Gontuvanipalem in Peddapur Agency. The restrictions laid down as to getting permits for the transport of arrack are, the Principal assistant agent says, giving rise to frauds and people are tempted to smuggle arrack into the Hill Tracts without permits or in excess of the quantity covered by the permit. He does not however recommend the removal of any of the restrictions to the importation of arrack in Rumpa as it is not a natural beverage of the hill people. No complaints have yet been made in respect of the restrictions.

It appears that sale of toddy was detected at Gutala, a village in the Yernagudem Agency by the Sub Magistrate of Polavaram and the Senior assistant agent told the Submagistrate to proceed against the Culprits. Gutala and some other agency villages of the Yernagudem Taluq and some agency villages of the Rajahmundry Taluq are as advanced as any of the plain villages pear and the abondonment of toddy revenue in these villages is an unnecessary measure.

The question of extending the new Abkari Act to the Agency tract is now under consideration.

18 Education — The total number of Children on the rolls for the year in the different Schools, according to the Deputy Inspector's figures is given below as compared with the figures of last year.

Name of Agency	Schools	1885–86		1886–87	
		children on rolls	average	Children on rolls	average
Bhadrachalam agency	Bhadrachalam Middle school	21	18	42	38
	Maddigudem Primary school	44	34	34	29
	Kunavaram do	23	21	18	16
	Kachavaram do	17	10	15	10
	Iskubaka do	15	12	12	7
			2048	68 26	
	Marrigudem Primary school	16	12	32	22
	Chinturu do	14	9	9	7
	Mulakapalli do	8	5	6	4
	Parnasala do	19	11	18	15
	Bhadrachalam Girls' school	30	28	28	24
	Dummagudem Boys' school	100	64	84	71
	do Girls school	26	25	33	27
Yernagudem Agency	Jilugumilli	21	20	23	17
	Kannapuram	15	13	11	10
Peddapur Agency	Jaddangi	-	-	14	12
	Gunturvanipalem	-	-	16	9
Rajahmundry Agency	Chodavaram	9	7	12	8
	Guditeru	24	22	28	11
	Addatigala	12	10	14	11
	Geddada	4	3	10	9
	Mohanapuram	15	10	12	10
	Nimmalapalem	12	11	9	9
	Devipatnam	21	10	19	17
	Purushottapatnam	13	10	11	11
	Marripalem	11	9	6	6

There was no improvement in education. Three schools were sanctioned in the year for the Peddapur agency, but only two were opened at Jaddangi and Gunturvanipalem and as no teacher could be procured no school was started at Raja Vommangi. The teacher of Jaddangi school fell ill as soon as he took charge and went away without leave. The two primary schools at Jilugumilli and Ramapuram have not been producing satisfactory results. They are the only schools on the salary system out of the 11 Government primary schools

and the Deputy Inspector of schools is of opinion that the teachers will produce better results if they are converted into salary result schools. I approve of his suggestion. The attendance of Jilugumilli school has gone down from 21 in 1886 to 12 in 1887. This was attributed to unusual prevalence of fever. The average attendance in the Ramapuram school for the year was 16. There were no Koya pupils in either of these schools. The schools in the Rajahmundry Agency are in no better condition. The attendance in most of them is very poor and the Principal assistant agent says that the Muttadars ask for schools promising to secure a large attendance but that their sole view is to have their own children educated and to have a schoolmaster to write letters and petitions for them.

Of the schools in the Bhadrachalam Agency, the middle school at Bhadrachalam is in a thriving condition out of the five pupils who appeared for the middle school examination, three passed, two in the first class and one in the 2nd. Of the 9 Government Primary schools in the Special assistant Agents division that at Mulakapalli has not improved since last year and it has been ordered to be removed to Chokkanapalli, a Reddi village. The Deputy Inspector of schools reports that the schools at Mulakapalli and Iskubaka have earned a grant of 11 and 6 annas respectively. The school at Chintur is also ill attended and the Deputy Inspector finds that Peda-arkuru is better suited for a school.

The Special assistant Agent has been asked to report on this. The Schools at Pamasala and Waddigudem are said to be the best of the lot. Of the girls' schools the one at Dummugudem managed by Mr and Mrs Cain is according to the report of the Deputy Inspector of schools in a better condition than the Government Girls' school at Bhadrachalam. It appears that besides the two results schools at Dippakayalapadu and Kotta Pattesam which were in existence before,

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two more were started at Kovvurpadu and Bhimavole also villages in the Yernagudem agency. The Deputy Inspector found at his inspection that the attendance in these schools was very poor as also the income that the teachers get from them. The post of Hill schools' Superintendent though sanctioned in G.O dated 8th December 1885 No. 784 was practically vacant till April last. A superintendent was appointed but he never moved from his village and at last resigned the post. The Head master of the Bhadrachalam middle School was at his own request afterwards appointed but he has applied for permission to revert.

19. A map in which the places referred to in the report are marked has been sent to the Superintendent, Madras Survey.

20. The Reports received from the four Divisional Officers and the Deputy Inspectors of Schools of the Rajahmundry and Ellore Ranges are herewith submitted.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
W A Hassell
Government Agent

Enclosure 1
to letter no. 29.

Judl. 3 | 674 | 87
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Statement no. I.

No. 1. Operations of the Civil Courts in the Agency tracts, Godavari District, during the Official Years 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Name of the Court.	Name of the Year.	Pending on the 1st April.		Instituted during the year.		Received by transfer or on reference during the year.		Total.		Disposed of.		Referred to subordinate Courts or transferred to other Courts.		Total.		Pending on 31st March.	
		Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Govt. Agent's Court.	1885-86	9	-	9	6	-	-	18	6	8	1	10	4	18	5	-	1
	1886-87	-	1	11	6	-	-	11	7	-	3	10	3	10	6	1	1
Principal Asst. Agent's Court	1885-86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1886-87	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Special Asst. Agent's Court	1885-86	-	-	-	-	13	5	13	5	7	4	-	1	7	5	6	-
	1886-87	6	-	-	-	8	-	14	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	5	-
Senior Asst. Agent's Court	1885-86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1886-87	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	1	-
Bhadrachelam Tahasildar's Court	1885-86	19	-	28	-	-	-	47	-	39	-	1	-	40	-	7	-
	1886-87	7	-	35	-	-	-	42	-	23	-	-	-	23	-	19	-
Dy. Naib Tahasildar's Court	1885-86	5	-	25	-	-	-	30	-	29	-	1	-	30	-	-	-
	1886-87	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Polavaram Dy. Tahasildar's Court	1885-86	23	-	173	-	-	-	196	-	180	-	-	-	180	-	16	-
	1886-87	16	-	134	-	-	-	150	-	139	-	-	-	139	-	11	-
Elesvaram Dy. Tahasildar's Court	1885-86	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	1886-87	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
Gokavaram Dy. Tahasildar's Court	1885-86	4	-	5	-	-	-	9	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	3	-
	1886-87	3	-	8	-	-	-	11	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	4	-
Total	1885-86	60	-	241	6	13	5	314	11	269	5	12	5	281	10	33	1
	1886-87	33	1	210	6	11	3	254	10	202	6	10	3	212	9	42	1

Government Agent.

Cocanada
14-7-87
Despatched 16-7-87

2048
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Statement no II

2018
77

No. 2. Operations of the Criminal Courts in the Agency tracts, Godavari District, during the Official Years 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Name of the Court	Name of the year	Cases: Pending on the 1st April	Cases: Received during the year	Cases: Received by commitment	Cases: Total	Cases: Committed	Cases: Otherwise disposed of	Cases: Total	Cases: Pending on the 31st March	Persons: Pending on the 1st April	Persons: Received during the year	Persons: Received by commitment	Persons: Total	Persons: Convicted	Persons: Committed	Persons: Otherwise disposed of	Persons: Total	Persons: Pending on the 31st March
Govt. Agent's Court	1885-86	-	-	6	6	-	[illegible]	6	-	-	-	8	8	6	-	2	8	-
	1886-87	-	-	10	10	-	9	9	1	-	-	12	12	8	-	2	10	2
Principal Asst. Agent's Court	1885-86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1886-87	-	2	-	2	-	[illegible]	2	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	5	5	-
Special Asst. Agent's Court	1885-86	-	8	-	8	-	8	8	-	-	16	-	16	6	-	10	16	-
	1886-87	-	31	-	31	-	[illegible]	28	3	-	60	-	60	14	-	43	57	3
Senior Asst. Agent's Court	1885-86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1886-87	-	3	-	3	1	[illegible]	3	-	-	7	-	7	1	1	5	7	-
Bhadrachalam Tahsildar's Court	1885-86	3	80	-	83	2	78	80	3	3	155	-	158	47	2	106	155	3
	1886-87	3	47	-	50	1	[illegible]	50	-	3	97	-	100	21	1	78	100	-
Rekaile Tahsildar's Court	1885-86	-	34	-	34	1	[illegible]	34	-	-	104	-	104	25	1	78	104	-
	1886-87	-	36	-	36	1	[illegible]	36	-	-	68	-	68	11	2	55	68	-
Polavaram Dy. Tahsildar's Court	1885-86	2	64	-	66	2	[illegible]	65	1	15	157	-	172	40	4	125	169	3
	1886-87	1	76	-	77	3	[illegible]	76	1	3	225	-	228	48	4	175	227	1
Eleswaram Dy. Tahsildar's Court	1885-86	-	9	-	9	-	[illegible]	9	-	-	35	-	35	22	-	13	35	-
	1886-87	-	12	-	12	-	[illegible]	11	1	-	26	-	26	4	-	17	21	5
Gokavaram Dy. Tahsildar's Court	1885-86	2	33	-	35	1	[illegible]	33	2	4	121	-	125	13	1	107	121	4
	1886-87	2	17	-	19	2	[illegible]	19	-	4	41	-	45	6	2	37	45	-
Yernagudem Tluq Sherista Magistrate's Court	1885-86				-	-												
	1886-87		2		2	2		2			2		2		2		2	
Total	1885-86	7	228	6	241	6	[illegible]	235	6	22	588	8	618	59	8	441	608	10
	1886-87	6	226	10	242	10	[illegible]	236	6	10	531	12	553	113	12	417	542	11

W. A. Ward
Government Agent.

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Despd 16-7-87

Cocanada
14-7-87

Statement No III

32

2068/79

No 3 Appeal cases disposed of in the Criminal Courts of the scheduled tracts, Godavari district during the official years 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Name of the Court	Name of the years	Pending on the 1st of April		Received during the year		Total		Lower Courts sentence confirmed		Disposed of Modified		Reversed		Otherwise disposed of		Total		Remaining on the 1st of April	
		Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases		Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Government Agent & Magistrate's Court	1885-86	-	-	1	3	1	3	-		-	-	1	3	-	-	1	3	-	-
	1886-87	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Principal assistant & Magistrate's Court	1885-86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1886-87	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Special assistant & Magistrate's Court	1885-86	-	-	4	16	4	16	4	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	16	-	-
	1886-87	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Senior assistant & Magistrate's Court	1885-86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1886-87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1885-86	-	-	5	19	5	19	4	16	-	-	1	3	-	-	5	19	-	-
	1886-87	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-

Government Agent.

Cocanada
14.7.87

Despatched 16.7.87

No. 251

GODAVARI DISTRICT

Sub COLLECTOR'S OFFICE 38

Rajahmundry

DATED 4th May 1887.

2048/80

Recd. No. 194 d/14-5-87

From

F. H. Hamnett Esquire

Ag. Sub Collector, and Principal Assistant Agent

Godavari District

To

W. A. Happell Esquire

Government Agent

Godavari

Sir,

I have the honor to submit my Administration Report on the Agency tracts in this Sub Division for the official year 1886-87, the first during which they have been under my charge.

2. Tours - I made two tours into these tracts during the year - The first lasted from the 4th to the 16th August 1886 and made with a vie

to enquire into the Abkari Administration of the Hill tracts about which I am asked to report. I travelled from Gokavaram to Chodavaram where I stayed for 4 days & visited from there Rampa, Geddada and Marivada. I then went on to Kota where I camped for 2 days and proceeded thence to Addateegala from whence I returned to the plains after a stay of 17 days. During this tour I made the acquaintance of most of the Hill Muttadars, but I was prevented from going into the interior owing to the difficulty of crossing the various jungle streams which [illegible] flood

My second tour was made up the river as far as Kondamodalu and lasted from the 9th to the 16th January 87. During this period I visited Kondamodalu, Devipatnam and Purushothapatnam and enquired into the boundary dispute between the Choppakoda Muttadar and the Gutala Proprietor.

I was unable to make any other tours into the Agency tracts as my time has been fully occupied in touring in the other portions of my Division. I went to Chodavaram for 3 days at the end of last month to conduct the Abkari Settlement for the next

Fasli.

3 Season - The season was on the whole fair - There were heavy rains during the last 6 months of 1886 and the principal crops - hill Jonna, Chamai and paddy - yielded well, but in those Muttas along the river bank, the early gingelly crops were lost by floods, and the tamarind trees, on which the Hill people largely depend, only yielded a half crop - The Deputy Tahsildar of Gokavaram reports that the price of tamarind in Gokavaram, where it is brought by merchants from the Hill

Tracts, is about Rs 1 per maund higher than last year. No distress has, however, been anywhere experienced by the hill people as far as my enquiries go -

4. Health - As compared with the last official year the one under report has been singularly free from casualties from fever among the officials - since the death of the Police Inspector in the beginning of the year, none of the officials have died of fever, though, as usual, many of them have had frequent attacks - The Hill people and their cattle were also fairly free from

diseases - The opening of a Dispensary at Gokavaram which was sanctioned in G.O. L.F. Mis No 1530 dated 17th October 1886 is regarded as a great boon by those employed in the Hill tracts & steps are being taken by the Local Boards to secure a building and furniture for the Dispensary. Some medicines have been received by the Deputy Tahsildar and I have addressed you as President of the District Board in my letter No 134 dated 21/4/87 regarding the appointment of a Hospital Assistant to take charge.

4. Changes in Muttadars - The appointment of Santuru Chenniah in succession to his brother

Tammayya to the Rampa Mutta was approved of by Government in their Order No 1868 dated 16th July 1886. The Velagapalli Muttadar, Mirtivada Yerukireddi died in January 1887 and the appointment of his brother Lingareddi as his successor was recommended in my letter No 141 dated 9/3/87. No successor has yet been recommended by the Deputy Tahsildar to Boggula Yerukireddi, the Mokhasadar of Anigeru and other villages and also Munsiff of Jaddangi in the Peddapur Taluk. The Deputy Tahsildar has been directed to institute inquiries as to his heirs and report -

5. Disputes concerning Muttahdars.- There is still a considerable party in the Rampa Muttah who favor the claims of Lingamma, the widow of the late Muttadar, who was passed over in favor of her husband's brother Chinniah.- Lingamma gave birth to a son on the 22nd October 1881 and she now claims the Mutta for her son.- Chinnayya disputes the legitimacy of the child and, as ordered by you, a "panchayet" was held at Chodavaram to enquire into this question by the Deputy Tahsildar, during my recent visit there.

I shall submit a separate report on this matter, and consider that Chinniah's appointment should not be disturbed, even if Lingamma's child is considered legitimate, as the Muttah is a purely service Inam awarded to Chinniah's father and his heirs.- When a qualified heir is already in office it seems inadvisable to oust him in favor of a minor.- I made arrangements for Lingamma's maintenance when I was at Chodavaram in August/80, and though she agreed to abide by what I then decided, she is now dissatisfied with the arrangements I made - As a matter of fact she has inherited a considerable amount of property from her husband and does not need maintenance - She is instigated by a relative of her husband's, one Ganga Razu, and some others to urge her claims for the Muttah - There is no fear of any disturbance arising in consequence of these disputes, but the authority of Chinniah as Muttadar will not be fully established until they are finally disposed of -

The boundary dispute between the Chappakonda Muttadar and the Gutala Proprietor was locally Enquired into by me and finally disposed of in your Official Memorandum no 127 dated 2/4/87 - The dispute between the Mokhasadar of Pullangi and the Bodalum Muttadar as to the area of the Mokhasa is still undisposed of - The Mokhasadar originally claimed a large tract of country including about 12 villages as his Mokhasa, but it was decided by Mr Foster that his claim to this was quite unfounded and that he had only a right to the village of Pullangi -

The point to be decided now is, what are the boundaries of the village, and before finally disposing of this matter I propose to search the Mansabdar's old accounts with a view of ascertaining whether they contain any mention of the boundaries of the villages.

6. Administration of justice.

The District Munsiff of Gokavaram disposed of 7 out of 11 Civil Suits on his file, in four of which both the Plaintiffs & Defendants belonged to the Hill tracts and in the remaining 7 the Plaintiffs were from the plains and the Defendants Hill people. Nine of the suits were for money due on written contracts and 2 for money due on settlement of accounts.

Two suits were referred to me by the Agent and disposed of. One of them was brought by the late Mansabdar to recover Rs 690 with Rs 855 interest on a mortgage deed alleged to have been executed by the lately deceased Muttadar of Velagapalli. The suit was thrown out by me as barred by limitation.

The Sub Magistrate of Gokavaram disposed of 19 criminal cases of which 2 were committed to the Agent, 5 were convicted be compounded and be discharged. Two cases were disposed of by me, one of which referred to a charge of bribery against a Sub Probate Gumasta in the Gokavaram Deputy Tahsildar's Office – Owing to the discrepancies in the evidence the Gumasta was discharged in the Criminal enquiry but dismissed by me after a departmental investigation. He was charged with taking bribes from both parties in connection with the succession to the Rampa Muttah –

The Taluk Magistrate enquired into and disposed of a charge of wrongful confinement with intent to extort property

brought by the S.H. Officer of Kota against the Muttadar of Gurtedu and 3 others – The Muttadar is stated to have suspected the complainant of having stolen his property and confined him and 3 other persons to extort the stolen property from them. The Station House Officer deposed to having found the 4 persons confined in 4 different houses in the village, but there was no evidence to show that they had been so confined by the Defendants, beyond their own statements. The Muttadar alleged that the Station House Officer had concocted the case against him as he had refused to give him a pony — The case was discharged by the Sub Magte. for want of sufficient evidence.

7 Police. The only complaints I received against the Police were from the village of Devipatnam in the plains — The Head Constable was charged with extorting money from the arrack shopkeeper, but on enquiry it was found that there was no sufficient evidence to support the charges and there was reason to believe that they were made partly at

the instigation of the village Munsiff, a very influential man, who does not appear to be on good terms with the Head Constable.

In two cases the Police seized liquor for being carried without a pass and reported ~~them~~ the seizures for the orders of the Abkari Department, under the impression that the new Abkari Act (No I of 1886) was in force in the Agency tracts. The Police have now been informed that Abkari cases must be disposed of under the old Act III of 1864 and such mistakes are not likely to occur again. Both cases were recently tried by me and convicted –

8. Opium – No complaints were received about the quality or price of the opium obtained from the plains – Free licenses were granted for shops at the following places –

1.	Bhimadrapakalu	1 shop.
2.	Addatigala –	1 "
3.	Chamagedda –	1 "
4.	Kota	1 "
5.	Chhepparapalam –	1 "
6.	Rampa –	2 shops
7.	Geddada –	1 shop.
8.	Devaratigudem	1 "
9.	Sirigindalapadu	1 "
10.	Marriwada –	1 "
11.	Devipatnam & Tolyeru	1 –
12.	Kondamodalu	1 –
13.	Siripuram	1 –
		14.

In the previous official year licenses were granted to Gurtedu & Dutsarti, for which no licenses were issued this year, and a license was issued this year for Chippanapalem, for which no license was taken out last year. During my recent visit to Chodavaram 2 or 3 Muttadars freshly applied for free licenses and their applications will be separately reported on by me. The sale of opium appears to me to be a source of considerable profit to the holders of the free licences in some cases. The shop at Purushothapatnam was not put up to sale this year and the free license for Devipatnam and Toyyeru was given to the Taluk Renters as in last year—

7. Abkari— I have reported in my letter No 448 dated 3/9/86 on the results of my enquiry into the Abkari Administration in the Hill tracts and in my letter No 195 dated 28/3/87 I have submitted detailed proposals for the leasing out of the Arrack farms in future— I have made the Abkari Settlement for F. 1297 under your orders and fixed the total demand for the Arrack farms of the Agency tracts and Lakkundasima (which is farmed out on a similar principle) at Rs 1909-6-0 as against Rs 1784-10-0 the demand for the current fasli— Arrack has hitherto been distilled only at the one small village of Patavaram, where it ~~was~~ is made on a very small scale from toddy for consumption in the village, but I recently received an application from the Renter of Devaram for permission to open a still in his village— This application will be reported on after further enquiry— Under the present rules the Hill renters cannot get permits for the transport of more than 16 gallons of arrack—

from the plains from the Deputy Tahsildar & for larger quantities they have to apply to the Divisional Officers. In every case they have also to obtain the sanction of the Taluk Renter before they can get a permit. In consequence of these restrictions there is a great temptation to smuggle arrack into the Hill tracts without permits or in quantities in excess of those for which permits have been granted by the Deputy Tahsildars. The two cases charged by the Police and referred to in paragraph 7 of my report were of this nature. The persons concerned in this smuggling are persons from the plains, whom the Muttadars employ as their agents in the arrack business. I would not recommend the removal of any of the restrictions which now exist to the importation of arrack into Rampa, as it is not a natural beverage of the hill people in these parts and the greater part of what is imported into the Agency tracts is consumed in the plain villages, in the large market towns, and in villages along the main lines of communication, which are frequented by people from the plains -

10 Education - I have not up to date received the report of the Deputy Inspector of Schools regarding the state of the Schools in the Agency tracts - There were only 9 Schools open as against 11 in the previous year, the Schools at Kota & Kondamodalu having been closed on account of the poor attendance - As far as my own observations go, the working of the Schools cannot be said to be satisfactory. The Muttadars are ready enough to promise to secure a large attendance at the Schools and to ask for new Schools where none are now in existence, but I believe that all that they care for is to have their own children educated and to obtain the assistance of the School masters in writing letters & petitions for them - The attendance in most of the Schools is very poor and the Schools are shut up for several days at a time when the masters go to Rajahmundry to draw their pay - I consider that arrangements can easily be made to pay the masters at Gokavaram and have made a reference

to the Superintendent of Hill Schools on this subject - He has not yet replied - The Schools would no doubt be much improved by proper supervision and it is to be hoped that this object will be secured in future under the Supdt of Hill Schools who has been recently appointed -

11 Public Works. I have no information in my Office as to the amount spent on public works under the Local Fund Engineer. The Jungle was cut near Maredupalli along the road from Geddada to Valamuru & between Addateegala & Dummukonda - Some repairs were executed to the road between Gokavaram & Chodavaram and some earth work was done on the road between Addateegala & Yeleswaram.

2048/32 46 EW

I have brought to your notice in my letter No 415 dated 23/8/86 the complaints that were made to me by some of the Sub-Muttadars of Kota about not having been paid by the L. F. Overseer for road work done by them.

12. Gudem Disturbances. During the recent disturbances at the Gudem in the Vizagapatam District, the Sub Magistrate was in Rampa and his reports show that the Muttadars were perfectly loyal all through and showed no signs of giving any trouble - The Muttadar of Gurtedu did not come to the Deputy Tahsildar when he was first sent for, but

he visited the Superintendent of Police at Addateegala and it was ascertained that he had not received the Deputy Tahsildar's notice until several days after it was despatched.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
[illegible]
Agent Collector

The Coll...
Dated 4-5-87
Despatched 5-5-87
Issued
No. 28/ Enclosures
SUBJECT,

4751

No. 118.

Senior Apt. Agent's
Office, Godavari
District, Ellore.
2nd May 1887.
Despd. 11-5-87

2068/94

From L. C. Miller Esquire
Senior Apt. Agent
Godavari.

To W. A. Happell Esquire
Government Agent,
Godavari.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Yernagudem Agency for the year 1886-87.

1. I was in the Agency from the 15th of March to the 20th of April 1887, i.e. only 16 days in the year 1886-87. I visited Polavaram also for one day in May 1886.

2. Boundary disputes.

These settled were only two petty disputes: one between the Antara Mainyam villages of Geddapalli and Gundigudem, of which the former belongs to the Polavaram Estate and the latter to Government, was decided in favour of Geddapalli. The question was whether a certain 'poru' lay in the one village or the other. The other was a dispute between Pattinapalem and the Ragavaram Mutha mentioned in my last year's report. It related to a few acres only and the question raised was whether the Survey department's demarcation line was correct. It was decided that it was so.

An enquiry was held by the Survey Department into the dispute between Gangol and Korrada and I have asked the

Deputy superintendent to let me know what the final decision was. He has not yet replied.

3. The Borrampalem proprietor represented that there was an unsettled dispute relating to his estate. I enquired and was informed that the Survey Department had settled the line and no appeal had been made. However just as I was leaving the Agency, the proprietor's Jamedar produced an endorsement shewing that the survey line is only temporary pending settlement of the dispute. I will take an early opportunity of settling this after going into the previous record and correspondence.

4. Public works are at a stand still for want of funds. I received a considerable number of applications for assistance in digging or completing wells chiefly in villages in the neighbourhood

of Kannapuram. I could not promise any assistance this year. The most promising and most urgently needed works will be selected for consideration next year.

5. The Agency schools are two: one at Kannapuram and one at Jilugumilli. I visited these as well as the Local Fund School at Polavaram. The attendance at Polavaram seems stationary. The number of boys on 1st March 1886 was 44 and on 1st March 1887 43. The Head master was not present. Those of the boys whom I examined seemed to be doing moderately. At Kannapuram the average attendance for the year was 16: at my inspection there were 18 present 3 of whom were girls: there were also 4 other girls learning their alphabet, whose names were not on the books: the master said they had not

been

been registered as attendants as they had only been learning a few days: they expressed their intention of coming regularly to school, but it is possible they were brought chiefly to make a good muster at inspection. The Deputy Inspector of Schools in his last year's report stated that little or nothing was learnt in this school: There seems to be some improvement this year, but I do not think the master a particularly capable man. The munsiff as remarked by the Deputy Inspector takes great interest in the welfare of the school. There were no Koya pupils at this school or at Jilugumilli. The village Munsiff at Kannapuram and the school master at Jilugumilli both told me they had promises from Koyas to send their children, but none had arrived.

The school at Kannapuram is held in an open shed in the dry weather and on the pials of the Munsiff's house in the rains. The question of providing a building is being separately reported.

6. The attendance at Jilugumilli went steadily down from 21 in 1886 to 12 in 1887. The master attributes this to the unusual prevalence of fever in the last cold weather, and he was corroborated by those of the parents of scholars who came to the school at my inspection. Both he and the same parents want the school holidays altered so that the whole hot weather may be utilized as working season. A third class has it seems been ordered to be opened in this school: three boys were to be promoted to it.

7. The private results school at Dippakayalapadu was reopened. The books show an attendance now of 16 to 18. The master was not in the village when I went there. He and some of the inhabitants want the school to be taken under Government. It is I think rather close to the Kannapuram school, but I have asked the opinion of the Educational Authorities.

8. The newly introduced ryotwari system has now been in force for two years in eight selected villages. The villagers seem contented with the new system; they say that their position is practically the same as it was before, as far as regards amount of payments. The settlement is however defective

There is a considerable apparent disproportion between the holdings and the assessment on them and this is I think chiefly to be attributed to the fact that the holdings were not measured in any way; the boundaries were pointed out and the registered extent taken as correct, while it probably is very far from being so. The average rent is by no means high. The inhabitants of Maisanagudem asked for a regular survey of their village complaining that the Karnam and Munsiff collected too much. This was not borne out by the accounts, and the complaint seemed to be spiteful: at the same time I think a measurement of holdings is necessary.

Given the boundaries, a Revenue Inspector should be able to measure the areas, and it would then be seen if there is any real disproportion between the area and assessment, and whether a resettlement of the latter is urgently needed.

9. The Abkari system remained the same as last year, but towards the close of the year proposals were submitted for the extension of the system already applied to a few villages on the river bank. The Sub Magistrate of Polavaram told me that he had detected sale of toddy in Gutala, but was doubtful whether prosecutions should be instituted. Gutala is in no way different from any plain village and I told him that offences should be prosecuted without hesitation whenever found. There seem to have been

no prosecutions as yet; so possibly the offenders were frightened

10. In the Koya villages it is reported that a difficulty is felt in procuring the consent of the Taluk renter to the transport of arrack out of his farm. The renter's Agent lives as a rule at Tallapudi, 50 miles from some of the agency villages, and the Koyas say that even when they do reach his residence he is averse to receiving their requests or troubling himself about them at all. The Deputy Tahsildar suggested that the renter's consent might be dispensed with for small consignments. I do not think this can be done, and I told the Koyas so. The renter will be asked to make better arrangements.

11. In the Polavaram Estate some Koyas complained that the rents of their village had

been greatly raised. The complaint is an old one, no rise having taken place since the Manager was sent to the Estate. The Manager tells me that the accounts of area are very inaccurate and the rents consequently seem much higher than they are. An examination of old puttas shews that the rent has been raised at intervals in some villages without any apparent reason, and in nearly every case the rents are much higher than those paid by the similarly situated Anparaimanyam Government villages. The Manager has promised a full report on the subject. Another complaint was that the proprietrix is preventing the villagers from cutting timber as of old. It appears that she intended to introduce a system of forest preservation, something on the lines of the present Government system, in the neighbouring villages, and as a preliminary measure, prohibited the cutting of certain trees. The system was temporarily abandoned however at the instance of the Deputy Tahsildar who represented that it was inadvisable to curtail the privileges of the villages in this disastrous year. There is no reason why the Zemindarni should not carry out her project if it is done judiciously. The manager is to give me a report dealing with that scheme also. Certain complaints against the Manager of obtaining wood without

payment

payment have been reported to you separately by the Deputy Tahsildar.

12. Some Koyas complained of the taking of Dasara mamools or presents by the police of Polavaram station. They have been frequently warned, as they admit, by the Sub Magistrate of Polavaram, against giving these presents. In the present case I held an enquiry both in their villages and in Polavaram. The stories told by them were very contradictory and the only one man whom any of them professed to identify successfully proved an alibi by the duty roster. The villagers of Chegundapalle complained against the Karnam and watcher of

Polavaram of taking fruits from their baskets in the market place without payment. The evidence produced did not seem sufficient to support a prosecution. I held an enquiry in Polavaram.

13. During the year a very necessary addition of a clerk was made to the judicial staff of the Polavaram Agency Munsiff. His civil file is heavy. Only one original case and 3 appeals were referred to him.

14. There were no complaints against the Deputy Tahsildar who seems to have the confidence of the hill people and to take a great interest in them.

15. The general state of the Agency villages in

2048/10 54

the past year was not good. The unusual flood in the river did some damage to those along its banks, and in the interior the excessive rains injured the dry crops. I was met with a complaint of loss of crop in every village.

16. The flood completely washed away the police station in Polavaram and the lockup which served as a subjail. I chose a building for a subjail and submitted the matter to you a short time ago for orders.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
Senior Asst Agent

A.H.

Enclosure 2.

From

The Senior Asst. Agent
Ellore

To

The Govt Agent
Cocanada

Dated 2nd May 1887

Despatched 10th May 1887

Received

No. 118

Enclosures - None

Submitting his report on the administration of the Yernagudem Agency for the year 1886-87

Godavari District
Special Asst. Agent's
office, Camp Rajahmundry
Dated 15th June 1887

No.

From

Robert B. Clegg Esquire
Special Assistant Agent
Godavari

To

W. A. Happell Esquire
Government Agent
Godavari

Sir,

I have the honor to submit my report on the administration of the Bhadrachallam - Rekapalli Taluq for the official year 1886-87.

2 Mr C Venkata Jaggarow was in charge until 24th September 1886. I was in charge for the remaining portion of the year. Mr Venkata Jaggarow was two months and twenty seven days on tour and I spent three months and five days. I was at Rajahmundry about four weeks

in December and January, and the first half of March in Rumpa under your orders. The rest of the time I spent in the Division. Numerous changes took place in the office of Tahsildar. Bennuri Venkanna applied for pension, and Sarikaparty Subramhanyam, Deputy Tahsildar of Gokaram was appointed to act. On April 19th 1886 he reverted to his permanent post. Until the 15th May Calahasti Ayyappa Naib Tahsildar was in charge when he was relieved by Vadrevu Vigiaramayya. The latter however in July was called away to act as Tahsildar of Tanuku. Nakala Govindaragulu naidu, then Head Clerk of my office was appointed to act.

[illegible]

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103

He died of malarious fever on 29th December 1886. Again there was no Tahsildar, the Naib Tahsildar being in charge until 4th March 1887. Syed Vaziruddin, Police Inspector of Cocanada, then took charge as permanent incumbent. In this new arrangement, Calahasti Ayyappa became my Head Clerk and G. Autchutu Ramayya from your office, Naib Tahsildar. In consequence of these frequent changes the travelling of the Tahsildar was but 97 days during the year.

3 At the beginning of the year there was a great deal of dissatisfaction owing to the introduction of the Forest Act, and the constitution of reserved forests covering an area of 545 square miles. It was chiefly due to

ignorance regarding the intentions of Government, which were not properly explained. My predecessor appears to have served printed notices under the act on every Koya and Reddi patel. This frightened them and gave them an exaggerated idea of the evils that were going to befall them. One Reddi patel told me his village had been hemmed in on all sides by forest reserves and they were not even allowed to run away. By the end of the year thirteen reserves have been finally settled, boundaries have been demarcated and matters explained to them, and the discontent has subsided. I have made careful enquiries in every case that a village has been deserted,

but do not find that any more than is usual every year have left the Taluq.

It was discovered by my predecessor that in certain parts of the Taluq, chiefly in the northern part of the Mairegudiem range, the curnums (patwaries) were receiving 'russums' of grain from the jungle villages. These 'russums' were the remains of the old system of payments, which was abolished at the settlement of 1867. I issued order to have it explained that these payments were unauthorized and to bring to notice any instance of curnums receiving them in future. From personal enquiries I find the people now all know that they need not make these payments to the curnum

No complaints have been received that the Police, or Revenue peons, or forest guards have taken supplies without paying for them. The Station House officer of Chintur, Jemaluddin was convicted by me, on the complaint of the Koyas of Kalleru of bribery and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

In February 1887 complaints were preferred by Punnie Passadu and Madi Bachanna Koyas of Kasimnagaram against one Mettapalli Venkatayudu the superior proprietor's peshcar, that ~~had~~ he had threatened to shoot, and kicked them respectively in order to make them pay

up their Kist. Both cases were compromised before the Submagistrate. The two Koyas afterwards informed me they had got Rs 3½ each out of the Zamindar's officials and seemed satisfied. There is considerable difficulty in obtaining payments from the Koyas and I have reason to believe that the Zamindar's officials do not treat them as they ought to do.

4. Health. During the usual Rama's festival at the Bhadrachallam temple in April cholera was introduced into the Taluq by pilgrims from Rajahmundry. The following statement shows the number of people attacked and the number of deaths.

	Attacks	Deaths
Males	63	40
Females	53	31
	116	71

The figures shown in the last year's report are not for 1885-86 but for the current official year. They appear to have been entered by mistake.

It did not penetrate to the interior, but was confined to the river side villages. The Koyas however, near Bhadrachalam and Dommagudim diminished their 'podu' cultivation through fear of it. Some villages cut no 'podu' whatever. Their impression was that if the village was attacked their labour would be wholly lost. Fortunately however, the epidemic disappeared at the end of May 1886.

3

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Fever has been unusually severe particularly in November and December, owing, I believe, to the heavy floods of the Godavari and Severy in August. In addition to the Tahsildar, Mr Mackenzie, Police Inspector of Kunavaram died of it. The Forest Department also lost several officers.

5. Season. The season was fair. The river bank villages were all flooded during the high floods of the Godavari in August and some damage was done to 'Punasa' crops. The damage was not great as the water rapidly subsided. Paddy

suffered most. However the rich silt which was left enabled the ryots to cut a good second crop, which compensated them for any loss they may have previously sustained. Very little damage was done to houses ~~and~~ but very few cattle were drowned. The people and cattle all took refuge on the hills some little distance away from their villages. A D.P.W. lascar was washed away at Domagudem along with the sluice, while engaged in measuring water.

The Zamindar applied for remission, but it was refused in your order No 214 dated 6th May 1887.

60-84

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6. The following is a comparative statement of rainfall during the last three years.

	1884-85	1885-86	1886-87
Bhadrachallam	65.20	33.57	42.2

No information could be obtained regarding the rain-fall at Waddigudem as the rain-fall registers kept by the Forest Department there were destroyed when the office took fire.

7. Population: According to the last census the population was

Males 18220
Females 17436
35656

The following statement shows the number of births & deaths during the last three years.

	1884-85	1885-86	1886-87	Increase or decrease
Births	755	801	833	+ 32
Deaths	819	1019	935	- 84

8. The following shows the number of out-patients at the Bhadrachalam Civil Dispensary for 1886–87

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	Diseases.	Remaining	Admitted	Total	Cured	Relieved	Discharged	Died	Remaining	Hindus	[illegible]	Total
	General Diseases											
	Small-pox	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sub division A	Simple continued fever	.	9	9	9	.	"	.	"	6	3	9
	Febricula	.	7	7	6	.	1	"	.	7	"	7
	Ague	3	384	387	365	"	18	1	3	323	64	387
	Remittent fever	.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Simple Cholera	.	57	57	36	.	1	20	"	16	41	57
	Malignant Cholera	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sub division B	Acute Rheumatism	"	7	7	5	"	2	"	"	6	1	7
	Chronic Rheumatism	1	15	16	15	"	1	"	"	14	2	16
	Primary Syphilis	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Secondary Syphilis	.	4	4	4	.	.	.	.	4	.	4
	Scrofula	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Anaemia	.	6	6	6	.	-	-	.	6	.	6
	Leprosy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Phthisis	.	1	1		.	.	1	0	1	"	1
	General Dropsy	.	5	5	5	.	.	.	.	4	1	5
	Other diseases of the order	-	13	13	12	.	1	-	.	12	1	13
	Local Diseases											
	1 {Paralysis Neuralgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2 Conjunctivitis	-	4	4	3	-	1	-	-	4	.	4
		1	45	46	45	-	.	-	1	41	5	46
	3 Inflammation of the ext. ear	.	42	42	41	.	.	.	1	39	3	42
	4 Nose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5 Circulatory system	.	2	2	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	2
	6 Absorbent system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7 D. Glands	-	-	-	-	.	-	.	.	.	.	.
	8 {Bronchitis Pneumonia	.	29	29	28	"	1	"	-	20	9	29
	9 {Dispepsia	.	61	61	59	-	1	.	1	48	13	61
	Dysentery	.	52	52	50	.	2	"	"	43	9	52
	Diarrhoea	.	40	40	34	.	5	1	"	36	4	40
	10 Urinary system	-	14	14	12	-	2	-	-	14	.	14
	11 Generative system	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	12 Locomotion	.	8	8	6	.	2	.	.	6	2	8
	13 Cell T.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	14 {Ulcer	.	76	76	68	"	8	"	"	65	11	76
	Boil	.	7	7	7	"	"	"	.	5	2	7
	Itch	1	56	56	55	0	1	0	"	52	4	56
	Difficult labour	"	1	1	1	"	"	"	.	1	.	1
	Other local diseases	3	395	398	391	1	3	"	3	327	71	398
	Conditions etc	.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	General Debility	.	15	15	14	"	1	"	"	13	2	15
	Poisons	.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	.	.	.
	Snake-bite	.	2	2	1	"	1	"	.	1	1	2
	Dog-bite	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
	Scorpion Sting	"	1	1	1	.	0	.	.	1	.	1
	Injuries											
	Burns	.	2	2	2	"	"	"	"	2	.	2
	Contusion	"	1	1	1	"	"	"	"	1	.	1
	Wounds	1	11	12	10	"	2	"	"	12	.	12
	Fracture	"	2	2	1	"	"	1	"	2	.	2
	All other injuries	"	3	3	3	"	"	"	"	2	1	3
	Total	10	1377	1387	1298	1	55	24	9	1137	250	1387

Major operations											
Difficult labour Craniotomy	„	1	1	1	„	-	„	„	1	„	1
Cancer removed	„	1	1	1	.	-	.	.	1	.	1
Minor operations											
Foreign body in the nose	„	1	1	1	.	-	-	.	1	.	1
Boil incision	„	1	1	1	„	-	„	„	1	„	1
Carries tooth extraction	„	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	„	2

	Total treated																		Daily attendance							
	Europeans			Eurasians			Hindus			Mohammedans			Other castes			Total			Average daily number				Ratio per cent.			
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total
Out-door patients	„	„	„	17	2	„	840	226	260	30	1	2	6	„	3	893	229	265	6·78	1·73	1·33	9·84	68·91	17·55	13·51	100

The average daily attendance is 9.84 as compared with 11.49 last year. The new dispensary is now in course of erection by the Public Works Department and will shortly be completed. This is the only dispensary in the Taluq. At Dummagudem, however, the mission distribute medicines.

9. Vaccination:—

The following is a comparative statement of Vaccination for the official years 1885-86 & 1886-87.

Name of the Taluq	Official year	Number vaccinated	No. Successful	No. Unsuccessful	Unknown
Bharachallam (Hill Tracts)	1885-86	474	443	23	8
	1886-87	704	610	37	57

Many more persons ought to have been vaccinated, but the vaccinators are indolent, and do not care to go to the jungle villages.

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The jungle tribes are always ready and there is no reason why every Koya child in the Taluq should not be vaccinated. From the 12th December to 31st March the Rekapalli Vaccinator was away on sick leave and no substitute was found to act for him. However there is an increase as compared with last year. The Deputy Inspector of Vaccination suggests that each vaccinator should be compelled to turn out at least 50 cases in a month in order to earn not less than Rs 30. including batta. I think, however, that this would merely lead to incorrect returns being furnished. The Hospital assistant attached to my office has vaccinated a considerable number when out on circuit, but I have no account of them.

10. The following statement shows the prices of grain this

year and last year.

	1885-86 per rupee	1886-87 per rupee
Rice, 2nd sort	13½ seers	14 seers
Horse gram	19¼ "	21¾ "
Cholum	24½ "	30¾ "
Salt	13¼	12¼ "
Wheat	14¼ "	9¾ "
Black gram	16 "	14¼

11. A jubilee chuttram is to be erected shortly in Bhadrachalam. A site has been selected between the Taluq Cutcherry and the river embankment.

12. The house sites in Domagudiem are as usual let out on quit rent. The number of sites granted keeps increasing from year to year.

13. Abkari

The system remains the same as before. The sales of the privilege of manufacturing and vending arrack in the three Khandams of Bhadrachallam Domagudiem and Waddigudiem for Fasli 1296 realized the following sums.

2048/111

Name of Khandam	Amount
Bhadrachallam	2620 ..
Domagudiem	2575 ..
Waddigudiem	1300 ..

The privilege in the Koya and Reddi villages is leased out at the annual Jamabandi to the villagers, village by village for a small sum.

14. Education.

The following statement shows the attendance in the schools.

Name of School	Attendance 31st March 1886	Attendance 31st March 1887	Average daily attendance
Middle school Bhadrachallam	21	42	38

1 Girls' School, Bhadrachalam	30	28	25
2 Primary do Parnasala	20	20	17
3 Do — Tekubaka	15	12	7
4 — Do — Kachavaram	17	15	7
5 — Do — Marrigudeim	16	14	12
6 — Do — Kunavoram	23	21	15
7 — Do — Chintur	14	6	6 $\frac{133}{256}$
8 — Do — Naddigudeim	44	41	39
9 — Do — Mulakapalli	8	10	8

The Head Master of Bhadrachallam Middle School, K. Sadasiva Row since appointed Hill Schools' Superintendent, has done good work. Five of his boys went up for the Middle School Examination, three of them passed, two in the first class and one in the second class.

I have proposed to you in my letter No. 48 dated 25th March 1887, that a master should be appointed to the lowest class. Now there are five classes with but four masters. There is no primary school in Bhadrachallam and this class, I think, might take the place of a primary school and serve as a feeder to the upper classes.

The girls School master is too old to work, and is moreover incompetent. He passed his 55th year, but you allowed him to remain one year more. I have inspected all the schools once several times, with the exception of Pamacala. It is extremely difficult to get good masters, and they require constant supervision. The Revenue Inspectors whenever they visit a village in which there is a school, are directed to consider it a part of their duty to inspect it, and report the result to me in their monthly diaries. S. Venkatachellam was appointed Hill Schools Superintendent but he was called away to act as Deputy Inspector of Schools.

Vizayanagaram Range. When he came to take charge of the Superintendent's post, he resigned. Consequently there was no Hill Schools Superintendent who visited my division during the year. The School at Mulakapalli has not improved since last year and I wrote to you (vide my letter No 81 dated 5th May 87) proposing to transfer it to the Reddi village of Chokkanapalli. The Hill Schools Superintendent has been directed to submit proposals for opening new Schools. I will address you separately on the matter when I receive them. There is a Koya village of 60 or 70 huts at Nadikudi where, I think, a school may be successfully opened. I have personally endeavoured to get the Koyas to attend school and for some time at the end of last year there were Koyas attending in several Schools, but they gradually ceased, on account of their cultivation. In some villages they are afraid that they have to become Christians if they attend school, owing to the influence of the Domagudem mission. In other villages I find there is an idea that we want to educate them to make them Govt servants and take them away from their homes. The general excuse, however, is that their children are required to watch the crops and tend the cattle. There is a mission school, at Nallamilli with a Koya teacher, and the Koyas of the village are proud of being taught by one of their own race.

I have not received the Deputy Inspector's annual report yet.

15. Public Works Buildings

The following statements shows the works other than roads executed during the year.

Particulars	Amount of allotment			Amount of expenditure		
Buildings						
I New Works						
Thatched bangolow at Lakavaram	200	..	..	47	2	..
II Repairs						
Thatched bangolow at Lechigudem	50	..	..	..	..	..
Special Asstt Agents bangolow at Kunavaram	100	..	..	55	12	..
Hot weather pendals at Spl asstt Agents office	50	..	..	13	15	..
Waddigudiem School	7	..	..	7	..	..
Chintur School	30	..	..	30	..	..
Kunavaram School	3	12	..	3	12	..
Marrigudiem School	17	..	..	..	..	..
	257	12	..	110	7	..
Pounds						
1 New Works						
Cattle-pound at Bhadrachellam	48	4	..	48	4	..
Do Chowdavaram	30	..	..	30	..	..
	78	4	..	78	4	..
II Repairs						
Cattle-pound at Marrigudiem	35	..	..	35	..	..
Grand Total	571	..	..	270	13	..

16. Public Works Roads

Statement no. I appended shows the expenditure on various lines of roads in Bhadrachellam Taluq. A sum of Rs 4492-5-11 was sanctioned for all public works. These works were executed by the Road overseer Mr L. F. A. Ambrose and they were not completed owing to the estimates not being sanctioned until 14th July 1886 and to the negligence of the overseer. Out of the sanctioned amount Rs 3608-5-7 were expended. The work done on roads is as follows.

1 Bridle path from Devarapalle to Bhadrachellam — Bridle path for 1 mile was formed, side channels were cut, and jungle was cleared.

2. Bridle path from Kunavaram to Gommugudiem — Bridle path for 2½ miles was formed, side channels were dug and the ground levelled. jungle was cleared for 7 miles and roots also were eradicated.

1. 3. Bridle path from Marmui's to Narakonda — Bridle path was formed, side channels were dug and the ground was levelled for one miles. The jungle also was cleared.

4 Incomplete portion of road from Special Assistant Agent's office to Kumararam village — Road was formed. Tunnel was built and the revetment was formed on both sides of the tunnel.

5 Incomplete portion of Vaddigudem Lakanaram Road — Jungle was cleared for 22 miles from Venkanipeta to Lakanaram.

6 Bridle path from Bhadrachellam to Parnasala — Jungle was cleared and side channels were cut for one mile.

7 Bridle path from Gommugudem to Kotapalli — Jungle was cleared and the ground was levelled for 18 miles.

The overseer appears to have misappropriated certain amounts drawn by him from the Bhadrachellam Taluq Treasury without making payments to coolies employed on different roads. One case was investigated, in which it was evident that he misappropriated Rs 54.13.1 drawn by him on Devarapalli-Bhadrachellam Road. This case was reported to you and you sanctioned his prosecution before the Joint Magistrate for criminal breach of trust. (Vide your endorsement no 219 dated 12.5.87 on your proceedings dated 9th May 1887.) There are several other items alleged to have been misappropriated by him, but the evidence is not so clear as in the case reported. The trial has not yet taken place. I have kept in deposit in my office his salary and travelling allowance from February 1887, in order to pay off the coolies. He fell sick on 17th March and his services were then dispensed with. Next official year the work will be continued by the ordinary Revenue Establishment.

17. Cemeteries

The cemeteries require some slight repairs. An estimate for Rs 33.12.6 was submitted to you but you intimated in your official memorandum No. 350 dated 14.9.86 that funds were not available then and the amount would be included in the estimate for 1887-88.

18. Trigonometrical Stations.

There are four trigonometrical survey stations in places noted below and they are all in good order. —

1 On Manchalamma hill near Peda Arukur
2 Narakonda
3 Dandikonda near Madigur
4 Gattugudem hill

19. **Tanks** — There are two good tanks in Bhadrachallam Taluq one at Gangole and the other at Kannayagudem. The following table shows the area irrigated by Gangole tank for Faslis 1295 & 1296.

	A. R. P
Fasli 1295 —	85.2.12
" 1296 —	90.3.39

No land was irrigated by the tank at Kannayagudem. There were breaches made in the tank bund by the late floods and no sufficient water was left for irrigation.

20. Forests. ~~Twelve~~ Thirteen (13) out of the 28 reserves proposed for reservation have been finally settled by me as Forest Settlement officer. The draft notification under s. 16 of the act for 12 of them comprised in the Marrigudem Range will shortly be submitted. 'Podu' cultivation will go on as before, care having been taken so as to allow each individual village enough land for its requirements.

Two educated Koyas have been appointed Forest guards. At present they are attending to their work well.

Comparatively little timber has been exported from the Taluq this year owing to the high rates of seigniorage. There have been constant complaints by the Forest officers against the proprietors being allowed to fell timber in their dupati lands for export. It is a convenient means of fraud; for when the timber comes down to Forest office of Waddigudem, a statement that it is from Zamindary land is sufficient to pass it on down the river without payment of seigniorage. The truth or otherwise of such a statement can only be ascertained by minute enquiries in the Forest in every single case. There is but little timber in the Zamindary land and if permission is conceded, in a very few years there will be none. The matter is, I believe, still under the consideration of Government.

21. Nandigama Mutta.

This mutta is still under the management of Govt.

1. The money due to several decree-holders on 31st January 1887 was Rs 15-12-3-9. The profits of the estate will be about Rs 400 and the debt may probably be liquidated in four years.

The following statement shows the demand, collection and balance of revenue on the mutta.

	Demand Rs	Collection Rs	balance Rs
1885-86 —	1906.12.7	1714.1.9	252.10.10
1886-87 —	2057.8.0	2043.4.9	14.3.3

More land has been taken up by the ryots in the last year. Hence the increase.

22. Boundary dispute. The boundary dispute referred to in para no. 21 in the last year's administration report, was enquired into by the Tahsildar of Bhadrachellam. The Naib of Superior Proprietor alleged that about 100 acres belonging to Kottagudem, a Zamindary village, was included in Kasimnagaram land, a large block of land rented out on clearance lease. Kasimnagaram lies between Kottagudem and Narayanapurampadu which is a part of Kottagudem. On the ground that Kasimnagaram plan does not coincide with that of Kottagudem and that the boundary line of Kasimnagaram appears to pass over Narayanapurampadu, he states that the whole of Narayanapurampadu was included in Kasimnagaram. Whereas it appears that Kasimnagaram land is not in excess of what it ought to be after having taken the necessary measurements. It was impossible to decide the matter without measuring up the Zamindary village of Kothagudem as the Superior proprietor had not kept up his boundary marks and Narayanapurampadu is now covered with jungle. An endorsement was given to the Naib that if he found after measurement by a competent Surveyor that his land was less than it ought to be, the matter would be enquired into.

23. Opium.- The monopoly of the vend of opium at Dommagudem, Bhadrachallam and Waddigudem was sold as usual by auction to the highest bidders and the following sums were realized.

	Rs. ans. p
Domagudem —	541-0-0
Bhadrachellam —	246-8-0
Waddigudem —	132-0-0

Free licenses were issued to vendors at Mummadivaram Kunavaram, Rekapalli, Chintur, and Kalleru. The shop at Kalleru was transferred to Kuyugur where greater consumption was expected. (Vide your official memorandum no. 35 dated 24/1/87.)

24. Sanitation.— There are three large villages in Bhadrachellam Taluq, viz Dumagudem, Bhadrachellam and Waddigudem. Hitherto no sanitary establishment has been employed in any portion of the Taluq. The river side Telagu villages are

always dirty in consequence of the custom of tying up the cattle during the night in the village close to the houses. Woddigudem is worst of all. There are no Local Funds in the Taluq. I should recommend that in each of the three large villages above-mentioned two scavengers be employed on 6 Rupees per mensem.

25. The following statement shows the demand, collection, and Balance of all sources of revenue of Bhadrachellam Taluq during the year 1886–87

Items	Demand			Collection			Balance		
	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total	Arrears	Current	Total
Land Revenue									
I. Permanently settled	..	16723 2 8	16723 2 8	..	16723 2 8	16723 2 8	..	..	..
II Miscellaneous									
Clearance lease	43 . .	440 9 .	483 9 .	43 . .	440 9 .	483 9 .	..	..	..
Khalsa Villages	9 6 .	331 10 3	341 . 3	9 6 .	300 10 7	310 . 7	..	30 15 8	30 15 8
Quit rent of Domagudiem	3 7 3	274 1 8	277 8 11	3 1 3	249 . 5	252 1 8	. 6 .	25 1 3	25 7 3
Water-tax	..	240 10 11	240 10 11	..	240 10 11	240 10 11	..	..	..
Revenue fines	..	3 10 .	3 10 .	..	3 10 .	3 10 .	..	..	..
Commission on the sale distrained property attached for arrears of revenue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government Padi	..	2164 11 4	2164 11 4	..	2159 9 7	2159 9 7	..	5 1 9	5 1 9
Total	55 13 3	20178 7 10	20234 5 1	55 7 3	20117 5 2	20172 12 5	. 6 .	61 2 8	61 8 8
III Abkary Revenue	..	7165 . .	7165 . .	..	7165 . .	7165 . .	..	..	..
License fees	..	105 . .	105 . .	..	105 . .	105 . .	..	..	..
Sara tax	..	1052 2 .	1052 2 .	..	1036 3 .	1036 3 .	..	15 15 .	15 15 .
IV Opium	..	919 8 .	919 8 .	..	919 8 .	919 8 .	..	..	..
V Ferries	97 15 8	473 6 .	571 5 8	97 15 8	322 . .	419 15 8	..	151 6 .	151 6 .
VI School fund, Road fund, & Dak fund	..	817 . .	817 . .	..	817 . .	817 . .	..	..	..
VII Stamps	..	1901 9 .	1901 9 .	..	1901 9 .	1901 9 .	..	..	..
VIII Forest	..	21141 10 3	21141 10 3	..	21141 10 3	21141 10 3	..	..	..
Grand Total	153 12 11	53753 11 1	53907 8 .	153 6 11	53525 3 5	53678 10 4	. 6 .	228 7 8	228 13 8

In last official year 'Padu' cultivation diminished considerably owing to an uncertainty before demarcation regarding the boundaries of the proposed reserves. This was the chief cause, but as previously mentioned the Cholera epidemic had some influence upon it. Now, however, the people are cutting 'Padu' freely in unreserved jungles.

26. Civil & Criminal Courts:—

The statements nos 2, 3, 4 & 5 appended show the operations of the civil and Criminal Courts in my division. There were no grave offences committed during the year. None of the village munsiffs exercised civil power. One only, the munsiff of Waddigudem, exercised Magisterial power.

27. Trade. The following statement shows the comparative value of land and river trade in the Taluq.

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Year	Land Trade		River Trade		Total
	Import	Export	Import	Export	
1885-86	66136 " "	30701 8 "	20703 4 "	553913 13 2	671454 9 2
1886-87	43527 " "	53229 " "	226915 " "	263577 " "	587248 " "
Increase	"	" " 22527 8 "	206211 12 "	" "	" "
Decrease	22609 " "	"	" "	~~290336 13 2~~ 290336 13 2	84206 9 2

The decrease of Rs 22 609 in the import of land trade was due to the decrease of export of horses, grain and pulse, tobacco, timber etc from the Nizam's Territory. The increase in export was due to the greater ~~larger~~ number of cattle and also to the greater quantities of cloths salt & grain and pulse exported during the year. The increase of Rs 206211-12-0 in import of river trade was due to greater quantities of different articles, chiefly Turmeric, opium, Myrobalans, wax and skins exported from Rajahmundry and Sironcha. The seignorage on timber has been raised and the merchants consequently did not import timber in large quantities as they did in the last year. Hence there was a decrease of Rs 290336-13-2 in export.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obed^t Serv^t

Robert B. Clegg
Ag^t Sp^l Asst Agent

I

Statement showing the amount sanctioned and expended on road works in the Special Assistant Agent's Division for 1886-87

Drawn from the treasury	Amount	Expenditure	Amount Sanctioned	Amount actually Spent
		New Works		
		Bridle-path from Devarapalli to Bhadrachallam	480 " "	422 15 4
Drawn from the treasury	3337 8 7	Do Kunavaram to Gommagudem	500 " "	463 " 6
		Do Murmur to Narakonda	500 " "	330 9 10
		Incomplete portion of road from Special Asst. Agent's office to Kunavaram Village	259 11 3	197 13 8
		Do of Woddigudem-Lakavaram Road	111 12 3	111 12 3
		Total	1851 7 6	1520 3 7
		Repairs		
		Bridle path from Bhadrachallam to Parnasala	400 " "	350 6 11
		Do Gommagudem to Totapalli	88 " 6	88 " 6
		Total	488 " 6	438 7 5
		Establishment	1436 " "	1305 15 2
		Contingencies	145 13 11	72 14 5
		Grand Total	3921 5 11	3337 8 7

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II

Operations of the Civil Courts in the Agency tract, Special Assistant Agent's Division, Godavari, during the official years 1885-86, 1886-87.

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Name of the Court	Name of the year	Pending on the 1st of April of the year		Instituted during the year		By transfer or reference		Total		Disposed		Referred to Subordinate Courts		Total		Pending on the 31st March of each year	
		Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal	Original	Appeal
Spl. Asst. Agent's Court	1885-86	"	"	"	"	13	5	13	5	7	5	"	"	7	5	6	"
	1886-87	6	"	"	"	8	"	14	"	9	"	"	"	9	"	5	"
Bhadrachellam Tahsildar's Court	1885-86	19	"	28	"	11	"	58	"	50	"	1	"	51	"	7	"
	1886-87	7	"	35	"	"	"	42	"	23	"	"	"	23	"	19	"
Bhadrachellam Naib Tahr's Court	1885-86	5	"	25	"	"	"	30	"	30	"	"	"	30	"	"	"
	1886-87	"	"	11	"	"	"	11	"	11	"	"	"	11	"	"	"
Total	1885-86	24	"	53	"	24	5	101	5	87	5	1	"	88	5	13	"
	1886-87	13	"	46	"	8	"	67	"	43	"	"	"	43	"	24	"

No. 4 Appeal cases disposed of in the Special Assistant Magistrate's Court during the official years 1885–86 & 1886–87.

Name of the Court	Name of the year	Pending on the 1st of April		Received during the year		Total		Disposed of										Remaining on the 7th of April	
								Lower courts sentences confirmed		modified		Reversed		otherwise disposed of		Total			
		Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Spl. Asst. Magistrates Court.	1885-86	"	"	4	16	4	16	4	16	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	16	"	"
	1886-87	"	"	1	1	1	1	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	"	"

V Criminal Statement showing the number and general result of criminal trials by village magistrates in the Bhadrachellam Taluq for the official year 1886-87

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Name of the Taluq	Number of Village Munsiffs	Number of Village Munsiffs actually trying criminal cases	For disposal						Disposed of					Pending		Remarks.
			Cases			Persons				Convicted						
			Pending from the close of the last year	Received during the year	Total	Pending at the close of the last year	Received during the year	Total	Cases	Detention by conviction Simply confined	Detention by conviction Confined in stock	Dismissed	Total	Cases	Remaining Persons	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Bhadrachellam	~~349~~ 298	1	"	1	1	"	1	1	1	"	1	"	"	"	"	In this Taluq almost all the munsiffs are illiterate and incapable of exercising judicial powers.

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No. 68

Godavari District, Temporary Deputy
Collector's office, Cocanada, dated
18th May 188

2048/127

From

T. Jagannatham,
Tempy. Deputy Collector,
Godavari District.

To

W. A. Happell Esquire,
Government Agent &
Collector, Godavari District.

Sir,

I have the honour to report on the administration of the Agency Tracts in my division for the year 1886-87.

2. The limit of the agency tract in my division is neither diminished nor increased and is the same as last year. The agency village of Bornagudem is transferred into the plains and grouped with Annavaram part, while Turpu Lakshmipuram belonging to Ramanayyapeta part is added to the agency tract.

3. The scheme of the village establishment in the Agency tract sanctioned by Government in their order no 1097 dated 26th September 1885 was brought into force in the latter part of the year. It increases the number of groups of villages from

8 in the previous year to 9.

4. The proposal contains the following village establishment at a cost of Rs. 209 a month or Rs. 2508 a year against the village fees of Rs. 800 collected from the tract.

No. 3 Karnam.
5 Munsiffs.
4 Vettians.
4 Talliars.
12

The subjoined statement shows the Land Revenue demand, population and number of villages:

Names of parts	Number of villages	Population	Demand of F. 1296	Demand of F. 1297
1 Yeddangi	12	1158	Rs. [illegible]	1161-6--
2 Lagarayi	11	459	597-8--	513-1-0
3 Vanakarayi	15	887		352-4-0
4 Vantsangi	12	571	678-14--	611-7-4
5 Lododdi	7	339	452-4-0	352-4-0
6 Rajavommangi	6	345	743-10--	484-6--
7 Santikonda	5	252		261-7-4
8 Yallavaram	6	644	1503---	851-6--
9 Timmapuram	6	675		681-12--
10 Gontuvanipalem	6	1122	1554-4-0	1567-2--
11 Kinnuru	1	330	651-12-3	654-4-0
12 Bornagudem	1	114		31-7-4
Total	69	69[illegible]	7958-15-7	8037-12-0

The system of leasing out Land Revenue of the villages remains untouched. The proposal to alter the existing kistbundy to meet the seasons furnishing the sources of income to hill people has not yet been sanctioned.

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5. I assumed charge of the Division in the middle part of June last and spent 4 days in the Agency tracts. Copy of the manuscript notes taken by me is enclosed. The Acting Tahsildar, P. Lakshminarayana spent 6 days and Acting Deputy Tahsildars, S. Narasimhapantulu and V. Appala Swamy Naidu, 16 and 35 days respectively.

Condition of the people.

6. The people are poor. Their principal profession is agriculture and their trade is only confined to the sale of minor produce in the jungles within their village limits. Wet cultivation is carried on to a limited extent. Hills are cleared for Podu cultivation and are raised with dry crops. The renters are chiefly the residents. The land leased out is apportioned among them in the proportion in which it had been held by each individual in the preceding years. The grazing fees collected on low country cattle, the sale proceeds of forest produce and the produce of cultivated land form the main sources of income from which the Government demand is paid.

7. The wet crops under the tanks have turned out unusually well.

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Season and Cultivation.

8. There were good rains in the early part of the season which continued throughout the season except for a interval in the month of September. The rains were so heavy in October that some tanks breached, but they hardly injured the standing crops which had come to maturity. [illegible] rains have diminished the usual cultivation and the outturn of the dry crops. No rain gauges are kept in the agency tracts. The establishment of [illegible] of the Police Stations at Jaddangi, [illegible] and Addatigala is desirable. The drinking water supply from [illegible] and [illegible] requires to be supplemented by excavation of wells in the marginally noted villages. One well was sunk at Veerabhadrapuram 2 years ago and is in good order. And two are under preparation in the villages of Cherivu Kommapalem and [illegible]. In the journey to the markets of Addatigala and Jaddangi people are put to inconvenience for want of water-sheds. The Tahsildar proposes to open one on the two roads leading to these two markets during market-days. This want requires immediate attention.

9. During the year under report the people enjoyed good health. Fever is the ordinary complaint but it hardly proved fatal. There was no Cholera but only a slight attack of Small-pox. The proposal made last year concerning the entertainment of an Itinerating Hospital Assistant and a vaccinator has not been sanctioned yet. There was good health among cattle also and no damage was done to them to any appreciable extent by cattle disease.

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Education.

10. Three schools were sanctioned at Rajavommangi, Jaddangi and Gontuvanipalem vide Government orders no 713 dated 10th November 1886. The school at Gontuvanipalem was opened last year and is improving. The School at Jaddangi also was opened but the teacher appointed fell ill as soon as he took charge and left the place without leave. No teacher could yet be found for Rajavommangi school. The difficulty in procuring teachers for Jaddangi and Rajavommangi is great. The unhealthiness of the climate dissuades the teachers from going there. The attack of fever which a few days stay necessarily produces, causes great changes in the masters and leaves the school a great part of the year unopened. The reluctance of the hill people to send in their children to school without much pressure and encouragement added to these difficulties has still been a check on our attempt to extend the elementary education

in the Agency tract.

Boundary disputes.

11. None in the year under report.

Traffic.

12. Yelaiswaram and Addateegala are the principal seats of hill traffic where weekly markets are held. A weekly market has been newly established at Jaddangi which is reported to be flourishing. This addition has shortened the journeys that had been made by hill tribes of Jaddangi and its neighbourhood to the markets of Addateegala and Yelaiswaram and enabled them to return to their villages on the same day on which they leave them.

Public Works.

13. There are two roads from Yelaiswaram, one to Jaddangi and the other to Addateegala. These require to be repaired for a great part. The line from Annavaram to Timmapuram to connect Jaddangi and Addateegala roads is cleared of the jungle. The making of the marginally noted roads is also necessary to open the country and to improve the internal communication and traffic. They may be begun one after another as the funds permit. A sum of Rs. 3000 is allotted for the Agency tract for the year under report. The Local Fund Engineer distributed this sum for expenditure as follows in the current year.

1. From Jaddangi to Koyyur in the Vizagapatam district via Lagaroi, [illegible] Mallapalem.
2. From Jaddangi to Krishnadevipeta in the Vizagapatam District via Rajavommangi.
3. From Jaddangi to Ramayyapeta via Kondalova to meet the Addateegala road at Papampeta.

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	Rs.
New work	
Road from Timmapuram to Ramavaram	1170
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	
Sinking wells	540
Repairs.	
Road from Timmapuram to Addateegala	300
Establishment.	
Local Fund Engineer's allowance	600
Travelling allowance to overseers	240
Do to Engineer's Circuit clerk & Lascars	50
Contingencies	100
Total Rs.	3000

Some rest-houses are necessary. The want of a rest house at Jaddangi is at present greatly felt by the low country people resorting to the weekly market. One at Yellavaram on the road to Addateegala may eventually be built for the convenience of people going to and returning from Addateegala market.

Abkary.

14. The people are allowed the free use of toddy. Arrack is distilled from rice in the following villages.

1 Jaddangi.
2 Lagaroye.
3 Sarampetapadu.
4 Gontuvanipalem.

In these Agency tracts arrack is nowhere distilled from toddy. What is wanted is obtained from the distilleries in the plain villages. Its consumption is chiefly confined to festivals and marriages in hill men's families. The present system of Abkary is to lease it out annually village by village along with Land Revenue to the Land Revenue Izaradars. It is generally working well and imposes no restriction on the free use of the liquor. The demand for F. 1296 was Rs. 326 against Rs. 293-8-0 in the previous fasli and Rs. 335-4-0 in F. 1294. The whole of Rs. 326 has been collected.

In some villages, arrack lease is subrented privately by the lessees. It is difficult to get any evidence of this beyond the fact that men from plains are in charge of such shops.

Opium.

5. There is no opium revenue in these tracts but free licenses are issued for the opening of shops in the following places:-

1 Jaddangi
2 Lododdi
3 Vantangi
4 Rajavommangi.

In Jaddangi and Lododdi, the sales were extensive

and in other places, only nominal. The hill people generally buy opium in the market-days either at Jaddangi, Yeleswaram or Addateegala.

Forests

16. The general administration of the forests is in the hands of the Forest Department. No reserves were formed during the year. The question as to the desirability of introducing grazing fees by Forest Department was discussed in my office letter no 153 dated 30 June last and orders to postpone the introduction of the system were contained in your office letter no 660 dated 29 July last. The collection of fees on minor produce collected in jungles is reported to have given rise to unpopularity and orders declining your interference at present, were passed on Forest officer's opinion vide correspondence noted in the margin. The fees appear from Forest officer's report to have been levied in stations noted in the margin× on the transit by traders of the produce from hill country. The hill people confirm that this has indirectly lowered the usual income from this source as the price of the produce has fallen down by the amount of the fees the trader has

This Office letter No 110 d/ 18-4-87.
Your Office Endt No 206 d/ 23-4-87 on Forest Officer's Opinions.

× Sankavaram
Yeleswaram.

has to pay to the Forest Department. Fuel and wood are not allowed to be cut for domestic use and agricultural instruments without free permits from Forest Department. This system is causing great delay in obtaining permits from Forest subordinates residing in places far away from them.

Civil and Criminal Justice.

17. The following statement shows the number of cases filed and disposed of under each head as compared with last year. There were no grave cases during the year.

	Years -	Cases filed -	Pending from last year -	Total -	Disposed of -	Pending.
Civil	1884-85.	.	.	.	.	.
	1885-86.	1	.	1	-	1
	1886-87.	2	1	3	2	1
Criminal	1884-85.	3	.	3	3	.
	1885-86.	9	.	9	9	.
	1886-87.	12	.	12	11	1

The Police Stations are the same as in last year. The work of Police both in detection and beat-rounds is satisfactory. There were no revenue cases of any kind.

Wild animals.

18. No injury was caused to human life during the year.

The liberal rewards sanctioned have encouraged the Shikaries to have a look out for the cruel animals.

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Trigonometrical Stations.

19. The two stations at Dododdi and Anantagiri are reported to be in good repair.

Cattle Pounds.

20. These continued same as in the last year.

Disturbances on the frontier.

21. It was reported that in June last there was a disturbance in the Gudem Taluk of the Narsipatam Division in the Vizagapatam District. The Fituridars were said to have burnt the Station house and Traveller's Bungalow at Gudem and looted the Police. The disturbance appeared to have originated from the lawful interference of the Police in the arrest of one of the Fituridars on a charge of murder. The result of the enquiries made showed that the so called disturbance was only a case of decoity. The Joint Magistrate and Deputy Tahsildar of Yeleswaram were deputed towards the frontier to keep the Agent informed of the state of affairs in the frontier and to prevent the extension of the disturbance. strong Police force sent from this District

also watched agency frontier near Koyyuru. The decoits were subsequently reported to have run away and sought shelter in the hills. Descriptive rolls of these decoits were received and were circulated among the Police; three of them seem to have been arrested in this District.

22. The death of Boggala Yerrikireddi Dora the Munsiff of Jaddangi and Mokhasadar of Anigaree, Rajahmundry Taluk, which occurred on 2 February 1887 is much to be regretted. He died of fever with which he had been lingering. He left a son named Yerrikireddi Dora aged 6 years and a widow named Chinna Venkayyamma. The widow is intelligent enough to manage her Estate affairs and on her request, her son was appointed Munsiff of Jaddangi and Vikramahanti Chinna Appalaswamy as gumastah on his behalf. The gumastah is the son of Ratha Rammangi Munsiff who commands a great influence in his group which adjoins Jaddangi. This arrangement and the friendship which he cultivated with the deceased Yerrikireddi Dora are likely to induce him to give good help and advice

to the widow and keep up her influence to a degree which her husband so long commanded.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.

Jagannatham

Tempy. Deputy Collector.

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Rc 2338 [illegible]

Enclosure

From

The Temp. Dy Collector

To

The Government Agent.

dated 18th } May 1887.
despatched 23. }

No. 68.

Subject.

Reporting on the administration of the Agency Tracts in the principal Division for the year 1886-87

87/81

Office of the Dy. Inspector of Schools,
Rajahmundry Range,
Camp. Coconada,
15th May 1887,
No. 256.

20608/135

From,
J. Shrinivasacharlu,
Ag. Dy. Inspector of Schools,
Rajahmundry Range.

To,
The Ag. Principal Assistant Agent,
Godavery.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. $\frac{161}{3-5-87}$, I have the honor to sub-join the report called for therein.

2 Having been recently appointed to act as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Rajahmundry Range, I took charge on the 9th Instant. Hence the figures and views expressed herein are such as are extracted from the inspection books of my predecessor.

3 The schools inspected during the year 1886-87 by Mr. Pillarayudu, permanent Dy. Inspector are:- Purshottapatnam and Devipatnam. Godada and Chodavaram were inspected by the Narsapur Deputy Inspector in charge. The other schools were not inspected during the year.

4 The results of the examination and the numerical

numerical information of the Schools inspected are given below:-

Name of School	Date of Examination	No on Rolls Boys	Girls	Average attendance Boys	Girls	No presented for Examination / No passed Infant …	Provincial	Grant earned
1 Arripatnam	1-3-87	18	1	16	1	7 5 2 2 0 3 2 2 [illegible]		7
2 Purshottapatnam	28-2-87	5	-	3	-	9 1 3 - 6 - 2 - 6		5

not paid during 1886-87

5. No results are recorded by the "in charge" Dy. Inspector regarding Galdada and Chodavaram; he tells me personally that no results could be recorded as the two schools were complete failures. Following are the other particulars of these two schools.

Name of School	Date of Examination	No on Rolls Boys	Girls	Average attendance Boys	Girls	No Examined Infant	I	II	III
1 Galdada	24-3-87	10	-	9	"	1	2	2	2
2 Chodavaram	24-3-87	12	-	8	.	3	1	2	1

6. The numerical information of the remaining schools is appended:-

Schools	No on Rolls	Average attendance
1 Mohanapuram	12	10
2 Gorledu	28	11

(Continued)

Schools	Av. No on Rolls	Average attendance
3 Nimmalapalem	9	9
4 Addatigala	14	11
5 Marripalem	6	6
6 Jaddangi	14	12
7 Gontuvanipalem	16	9

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7. The School at Rachavommangi is not yet opened. Kondamodalu was abolished as per G. O. No 713/10-11-86. Kota School was closed and recommended for abolition. Government order is awaited.

8. The present Superintendent of Hill Schools, only recently appointed took charge of the Office only during the last month, and it is hoped that he will soon commence his tour of inspection. I also shall inspect them as per sanctioned published programme for the current year 1887-88.

9. The details of cost to Provincial Funds for 1886-87 are:-

	Salaries &c.			Travelling allowance			Results Grant		
Superintendent of Hill Schools	66	-	-	21	6	8	-	-	-
Government Schools	1479	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

10. Rupees 40-12-0 are entered in the Treasury accounts as "petty repairs" to Agency Schools. Details are not to be found

11 - Recommendations regarding the opening of new schools in better and more suitable localities instead of the two abolished ones will be submitted shortly.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedt. Servant,

Ag. Dy. Inspector of Schools,
Rajahmundry Range.

Enclosure 5

From,

The Ag. Dy. Inspector of Schools
Rajahmundry Range.

To,

The Ag. Principal Asst. Agent
Godavery

Dated 15th } May 1887
Recd 18th }

Received.

No. 256

Subject

Annual Report on the Schools in the Agency tracts for 1886-87

[illegible]

25/5/87

Agency Rel.

Page 1

No. 361

Office of the Deputy Inspector
of Schools, Ellore Range
Ellore 20th June 1887.

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From

The Deputy Inspector of Schools,
Ellore Range.

To

The Government Agent,
Godavari District.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit my report on the progress of Education in the Agency tracts under my supervision for the official year ending 31st March 1887.

2. The Agency portion attached to my range consists of the Bhadrachalam and Rékapalli taluks and part of the Yernagudem taluk. The total area and population of these tracts cannot be exactly given as they are not distinctly stated in the census statement of the Yernagudem taluk.

3. There were at the end of the year under report, 21 Schools, attended by 499 pupils against 19 Schools with 491 pupils at

the beginning of it, showing an increase of 2 Schools and 8 scholars during the year

4. The following table compares the numbers for the last 3 years as distributed in the several Taluks.

Table 1

Taluk.	No of Schools on 31st March			No of Scholars on 31st March			Remarks.
	1885	1886	1887	1885	1886	1887	
Bhadrachalam.	10	9	9	287	263	285	
Rekapalli.	2	3	3	61	66	65	
Ernagudem.	3	7	9	60	167	147	
	15	19	21	408	491	499	

Thus the number of schools and the number of scholars have gradually though slowly increased from year to year. The cordial exertions of an energetic Inspecting School Master would have made the increase more rapid. Now that a Superintendent with the duties of an Inspecting School Master has been lately appointed, there is every reason to expect further development of elementary education from his frequent visits to important villages and his friendly persuasion of the villagers. He has opened two more schools during the year in the vicinity

Page 3.

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of Dummugudem but their attendance was so irregular and precarious that he could submit no annual returns for them.

5. The above schools for the last two years may also be classified thus according to their supporting agency and standard of education.

Table 2.

Description of Schools.	No of Schools on 31st March		No of Scholars on 31st March	
	1886	1887	1886	1887
Government Middle School	1	1	21	42
Do Primary Schools.	11	11	232	215
Local Fund Board Primary do.	3	3	87	83
Aided Middle School under Private Management	1	1	100	84
Do Primary do do	3	3	51	55
Unaided Primary do do.	–	2	–	20
	19	21	491	499

It is noteworthy that the strength of the Government Middle School, Bhadrachalam has been doubled during the year chiefly owing to the scale of school fees being reduced by Government as a special favour and partly owing to the popular exertions of the late Head Master Sadasiva Rao Garu.

Of the 11 Government Primary Schools

9 are on the Combined or rather Salary Result system and 2 on the Salary System. One of the latter, namely Government Primary School, Silugumilli, has fallen off in its strength from 20 to 13, which suffices not only to account for the decrease in the total number of scholars of these schools but also show the desirability of placing the two schools too on the Salary Result system.

The aided middle School, Duimmugudem under the management of the Coin shows a decrease of 16 pupils apparently for no reason.

6. Of the 21 Schools, 18 are for boys and 3 for girls.

7. Of the 499 pupils 402 are boys and 97 are girls; 37 attending the 3 girls' schools above referred to and 60, the boys' schools.

8. The following 3 tables show respectively their race and the occupation and the income of their parents for the last two years.

Table 3.

Races.	On 31st March.					
	1886			1887		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Native Christians	16	14	30	19	14	33
Mahomedans.	33	4	37	30	1	31
Brahmans.	37	21	58	53	15	68
Vaisyas	41	15	56	42	18	60
Sudras.	261	45	306	220	34	254
Other Hindus.	–	4	4	38	15	53
	388	103	491	402	97	499

There appears thus an increase under each head except Mahomedans. It is worth noticing that 15 of the 38 boys under "Other Hindus" are Koyas, one of the most backward races.

Table 4.

Occupation of Parents.	On 31st March					
	1886			1887		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Officials.	15	3	18	13	10	23
Petty Officials.	40	19	59	33	7	40
Traders.	70	18	88	91	26	117
Landholders	179	40	219	159	20	179
Artisans.	18	3	21	36	5	41
Coolies.	37	5	42	58	29	87
Mendicants.	–	–	–	1	–	1
Others.	29	15	44	11	–	11
	388	103	491	402	97	499

The

The number of coolies has more than doubled itself and is exclusively found in the Church Mission Results schools in Dummugudem. The number of traders also has increased by 29 but there has been a falling off of 40 under Land holders.

Table 5.

State of wealth of Parents.	On 31st March					
	1886.			1887.		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Richer classes (drawing an annual income of Rs 5000 or upwards.)	5	–	5	–	–	–
Middle classes (drawing do - do Rs 200 and upwards but less than Rs 5000)	49	33	82	40	3	43
Poorer classes (drawing do of less than Rs 200)	334	70	404	362	94	456
	388	103	491	402	97	499

The 5 boys of the Richer classes attended the Church Mission Boys' Results school, Dummugudem in 1885–86.

9. The subjoined table shows how many of the pupils are protected from small-pox.

Table 6

Particulars.	On 31st March					
	1886			1887		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Vaccinated (whether small-pox marked or not)	237	34	271	204	32	236
Small-pox marked only	97	20	117	69	24	93
Unprotected. - - -	54	49	103	129	41	170
	388	103	491	402	97	499

The number of the unprotected has considerably risen.

10. The qualifications of the teachers of these schools are given below.

Table 7

Nature of Certificate held.	On 31st March	
	1886.	1887.
Teachers holding normal or Ordinary Certificates.	7	7
do do General Educational Certificates	7	6
Unpassed men.	13	16
	27	29

All the teachers whether certificated or not are found equal to the work they have been entrusted with, though V. Krishnamurty, master of the Rophalli Government Primary

Primary school looks rather too young for the post.

11. The annexed table gives general particulars regarding the 21 schools in existence on the 31st March last, as compared with the numbers on the corresponding date of the preceding year.

Table 8.

Schools	On Rolls on 31st March		Average attendance for		Highest standard	[illegible] 1886-87	[illegible] for 1886-87	[illegible]
	1886	1887	1885-86	1886-87				
1 Govt Middle school, Bhadrachalam	21	42	18	35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Church Mission Boys' Middle School, Dummugudem	100	54	64	71	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Govt Primary Salary school Telagamilli	30	13	28	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Do do. Hanumapuram.	15	11	13	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 Govt Primary Salary Result school, Nelakapalli.	5	10	5	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 Do Waddigudem	44	41	34	27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 Do Pinnavaram.	23	18	21	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8 Do Chintur	14	14	7	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 Do Manugudem.	16	33	12	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Do Pekulaka	15	12	11	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11 Do Kochavaram	17	10	10	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 Do Parnasala.	20	23	12	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13 Do Girls' school, Bhadrachalam	30	20	23	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14 C. M. Salary school, Gutala.	22	16	20	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15 Do Salary Result school Polavaram	35	41	34	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16 Do Salary Girls' school do	30	21	28	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17 Ch. Mission Girls' school, Dummugudem.	26	33	25	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18 Result school, Bikkavolu (aided)	13	13	14	27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19 Do Kotapattanam	7	7	8	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20 Do Kommupaidu.	–	10	–	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21 Do Bhimavolu.		10	–	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

All these schools except the last two which have been newly started, were examined by me towards the latter part of the past official year and I shall proceed to make brief remarks on the working of each of them.

12. Government Middle school, Bhadrachalam was found in fair working order. The Head Master, K. Sadasiva Rao, an F. A. had worked with so much zeal and energy that he could raise the numerical strength from 21 to 42 and improve the classes. He had three assistant Masters all well cooperating with him. The qualifications and salaries of the teaching staff were as follow:—

Table 9.

Names	Rank.	Certificate	Salary
			Rs. as.
K. Sadasiva Rao	Head Master	F. A.	40 –
B. Sitaramayya	2nd do.	Matriculation	30 –
S. Ramayya	3rd do.	Do.	20 –
M. Viranacharyulu	4th do.	U. C. S. (Telugu).	15 –

The 2nd master being on leave, the 3rd was acting for him, the 4th for the 3rd and P. Seshayya who passed the Middle School Examination, for the 4th Master. The staff was found to be tolerably efficient but there being five classes to be managed, it is necessary either to abolish the 1st class or to add one to the teaching staff. As there are no Result Primary Schools in the place to serve as feeders to the middle school, which

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is a want very necessarily felt. It is not desirable to do away with the 1st class and I have therefore proposed to the Special Assistant Agent to remove the Primary school, Zitimbaka which is very ill-attended, to Bhadrachalam and to hand over the 1st class of the middle school to the Primary school. This will at once relieve the staff of the middle school and ameliorate the condition of the Primary school with no additional expenditure.

13. The results of my examination are tabulated below.

Classes.	On Rolls.	Present.	English Reading.	English Writing.	English Dictation.	English Grammar.	Translation into Telugu.	Translation into English.	Telugu Reading.	Telugu Writing.	Telugu Dictation.	Telugu Poetry.	Telugu Grammar.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	Mathematics.	
Upper IV	5	5	Good.	P. fair	P. fair	Poor.	Poor.	P. fair	Poor	Good	Good	Fair.	Poor.	P. fair	P. fair	Fair	Poor.	
Lower IV	11	8	Poor	Fair.	Poor	Fair.	Fair.	P. fair	Poor	Fair	Fair.	P. fair	P. fair	Bad	Good	Fair	Good.	
III.	12	11	Poor	Poor	P. fair	Very fair	P. fair.	P. fair	Fair	P. fair	Good	P. fair.	P. fair.	Poor.	Fair	Good.	—	
II.	5	5	P. fair	Poor	P. fair	P. fair	Fair	Poor	Good	Poor	Fair	Bad	P. fair	Good	Fair	Poor.	—	
I.	8	6	Fair.	Poor.	Fair	—	—	—	Fair	P. fair	Poor.	Poor	P. fair	Fair	—	—	—	

Exercise books were opened in Upper and Lower IV classes and duly corrected by the Head Master. The results were on the whole pretty fair but the Lower IV and III classes failed in English Reading and Arithmetic. Both the English and the Telugu Grammar of the highest class and the hand-writing of the last three classes were not found to be well attended to. The following results of the public Examinations were creditable to the masters.

Examination	Presented	Passed
Middle school	5	3
Upper Primary	11	10
Lower Primary	8	5

two of the three unsuccessful candidates of the middle school examination passed in the 1st class and the 3rd in the 2nd class.

14. The increase in the strength of the school is, as already remarked, mainly attributable to the following reduced rates of school fees sanctioned in G. O. No. 114 dated 27th February 1886.

Upper 4th Class.
Lower 4th Class. } 8 annas.
3rd Class.
2nd Class. 4 annas.
1st Class. 2 annas.

These rates are according to sanction only leviable upto December 1887 but it is necessary to extend the term over 2 or 3 years more, to keep the present numbers on the rolls.

15. The middle school is located in a tiled house which is scarcely sufficient to accommodate the present number. The roof was leaking in two places and the walls were all in need of re-white washing. The benches, rafters &c were all in good order. As the ground around the building belongs to the Zamindar, there is no possibility of its being enlarged to any extent without his consent.

16. The library of the school contained 35 books kept in good order. The supply for the year 1886 was still due. The teachers and the upper 4th class boys availed themselves of the library during the year. The number of books used by the former being 13 and that used by the latter, 10.

17. The Church mission society's Boys' Middle Result School, Dummagudem managed by the Revd. John Cain was working upto the 6th Standard corresponding with the Lower 4th Class. There were 4 teachers and a monitor whose qualifications and salaries are as shown below. 2048/144

Names.	Rank.	Certificate.	Salary. Rs
1. M. Sadhum	Headmaster	4th Grade	25.
2. M. John Rajan	2nd master	5th Grade	13.
3. M. Anjayya Rao	3rd do.	Do	12.
4. J. Lakshmanaswami	4th do		3.
5. Monitor			3.

All the teachers are untrained. The Hd master though a 4th Grade man is competent for the post he holds. The remaining staff is rather to be improved.

18. The amount of result grant earned by the school at last inspection was Rs 162-7-6 against Rs 359-8-0 earned at the previous Examination. The decrease is due to the two facts:- (1) In 1885-86, the result grant was given at double rates on the ground of the school being situated in the Agency Tracts, while in the year under report the manager of the school agreed to

to receive it at the ordinary rates
rather than to apply for a salary grant,
which the Director of Public Instruction
offered, owing to the amount of the esti-
mated result grant exceeding Rs 500.
(a) The Director's notification of the 25th January
1886 required that only 75 per cent of the
whole grant earned by boys from Pro-
-vincial Funds in 1886-87 should be
passed whereas there was no such
retrenchment in the year preceding.

19. The School fees are levied at
lower rates than those sanctioned for the Government
middle school, Bhadrachalam. It
is remarkable that the cost of educating
each pupil in this School was only Rs 9-7-3
while it was nearly Rs 34 in the Government
middle School as shown in Table 8.

20. Government Primary Schools. There
are 11 schools of this description. The Salary
System Schools, Tekulagumilli and Kanigapuram
are not as well attended as they can be expected.
The strength of each was only 15 at my last visit,
and the numbers presented for Examination
were 11 and 8 respectively. The Results were
fair in both but the [illegible] of the 1st Stan-
-dard class in the Tekulagumilli School was

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poor. I hope that if they be converted into
Salary Result Schools, with a reduction of
one rupee from the pay of each teacher, as
in the case of the Schools in the Bhadrachalam
Taluk, the teachers will have an incentive
to exert themselves better than at present, in
improving the schools.

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The Salary Result school at Mulakapalli
in the Rekapalli Taluk has been for a long
time in a lamentable state. I visited it on
the 1st March last when there was no School,
the master being absent in another village
owing to ill-health. I tried in vain to collect
the pupils for their examination but as soon as
I got down the very steep bank to go back to my
boat the teacher made his appearance before
me with his registers and with 4 pupils all
learning the alphabet. The teacher himself
was a boy of 15 or 16 years. I examined the 4
pupils under the Infant Standard and one of
them totally failed. The amount of the net grant
was ridiculously low — 11 annas. The removal
of the School to Chukkanapalli has been already
recommended. The grant earned by the Kotikalaka
School was also very insignificant being only
6 annas, as only one boy was found to have
attended the School sufficiently long to make
himself eligible for a grant examination. So
irregular was the attendance, though Kotikalaka
is a village of some importance being the head-
-quarters of a Revenue Inspector. The transfer of ~~this~~

this school too, as I have already suggested, is highly desirable. The number of pupils attending the Chintur school on the 15th March, was but 6 of whom one was absent at inspection. The school was opened in 1881 with 14 boys. Within 2 years, the attendance rose to 25, the highest number the school has ever attained to. Tho' it gradually dwindled down to the lowest number found at the time of the last examination. It has since risen to 14, but the desire for education in the villages has in a great measure abated. Peda Arukum another village on the Chalwai where education is, as I believe, better appreciated seems to be a more suitable locality for the school. The Primary school at Parnasala was found to be the best of the kind, but the teacher, V. Narasayya well devoted to his duties being unmarried finds it difficult to live there and writes to me again and again applying for a transfer to any Local Fund school in plains where he may have facilities for his marriage. The W. Adigudem school was the next to the school at Parnasala in producing satisfactory results at inspection.

The Government Girls' School, Bhadrachalam presented very few girls under the higher standards two-thirds of the number on the rolls being mere beginners. The girls examined acquitted themselves very fairly. The teacher Sn. Appalachari is above 55 years old and has been specially permitted by you to continue in service for some time

time more.

21. The C. M. S. Girls' School, Dummagudem managed by Mr and Mrs Cain passed a creditable examination on the whole, though Geography was a failure in the 3rd and 2nd standard classes.

22. Local Fund Schools. I was not satisfied with the working of the Local Fund Salary schools at Gutala and Polavaram, the one for boys and the other for girls. The former could only be examined for improvement and the two boys of the 4th standard failed in securing upper Primary Certificates. Only 11 of the 30 girls then attending the Local Fund Girls' School at Polavaram were prepared for the grant examination and 6 passed. The grant at double rates amounted to Rs 32 totally credited to Local Funds. The Local Fund Salary Result School at Polavaram did well at inspection and I was much pleased with the average results.

23. All the Government Primary schools with one or two exceptions are conveniently held in Government buildings almost of the same plan, with thatched roofs and with walls formed of bamboo slips closely plaited and thickly smeared over with mud. The building of the Gutala Local Fund School is not a spacious one. The Salary Result School at Polavaram is held in a thatched shed tolerably good supplied by the Proprietrix of the place. The

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the girls' school in the same station is not well accommodated.

21. The 4 Result Schools are in general poorly attended and their income is [illegible] insufficient for their own maintenance not to say anything of their families. It is therefore no wonder that they are not paying their whole attention to their school work.

22. In conclusion, I beg to state that the preparation of my annual returns and reports have been greatly retarded owing to my clerk having absented himself one month and more in the busiest part of the year.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) T. Sitaramaswami
Deputy Inspector of Schools,
Ellore Range.

(True copy)
T. Sitaramaswami
Deputy Inspector of Schools,
Ellore Range.

To

The Special Assistant Agent
with reference to his letter No. 14 of the 12th February 1887.

20 Ed.
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Educational Dept.
Ellore Range

Enclosure 6

From

The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Ellore Range

To

The Government Agent, Godavari District.

Dated 20th June 1897
Despatched
Received

27. Recd. 6. 97

No 366

Subject

Submitting the Annual Report on the Progress of Education in the Agency Tracts of the Godavari District for 1896–97.

Enclosure 3

[illegible]

1887

From

The Spl Asst Agent
Godavari

To

The Government Agent
Godavari

Dated 15th } June 1887
Recd 18th }
Recd 17
No.
R 102
Enclosures nil

Submitting his report
on the administration
of the Bhadrachallam
Rekapalli Taluq
for 1886-87.

Judicial Department.

2048

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following

From the Govt. Agent, Godavari, 14th July 1887, No. 29.

A

Order, 8 Sept/87 No. 2048.

The foregoing paper contains the report of the Agent on the administration of the Agency tracts in the Godavari district for the year 1886-87.

2. The Map referred to in para. 19 of the Agent's letter has not yet been received, and measures must be taken to ensure its submission [illegible] together with the Report in future. With the exception of the Special Assistant, the touring done by the Agency Officers was insufficient. The Agent explains how his own tour, which lasted only a month, was interrupted, but the failure of the Principal Asst to spend more than 19 days in the year in the Agency portion of his Division is not sufficiently accounted for, and Mr. Hamnett will be called upon to submit further explanation

The touring done by the Sub Asst. Agent, amounting in all to just 6 months is satisfactory, and the results are apparent in a clear report, which is written with evident knowledge of his charge.

3. The Special Asst's division is stated to have suffered unusually from fever and was also visited by a sharp attack of cholera, which occasioned 7 deaths out of 181 seizures but fortunately did not spread beyond the villages bordering the River. Otherwise the health of the year was normal, fewer deaths & more births being recorded than in the preceding year, though, as noted by the Agent these figures are still very far from reliable ~~not of much value~~. The state of vaccination continued to be unsatisfactory & the attention of the Sanitary Commr. will be again drawn to the remarks in this report. The Spl. Asst. Agent observing that "the jungle tribes were always ready … there is no reason why every koya child in the taluk should not be vaccinated", except apparently the neglect of the vaccinators. The Govt agree

that it wd. be unwise to ~~[illegible]~~ require each vaccinator to turn out a fixed number of cases per mensem, but the Dy. Insp. should insist on their travelling, & nominal lists of the cases shd. be submitted & a certain percentage of these checked. The classificn. of diseases treated in the Bhadrachalam dispensary shows improvement but is still faulty.

4. Two questions of some importance were unsettled at the close of the year in the Principal Asst's division. Regarding one, the disputed claim to the succession in the Rampa mutta, the Govt. have called for a report. The other relates to the extent of the Pullangi mokhasa, which is engaging the attention of the Agent. In the ~~Senior~~ Asst Agent's Divn., two boundary disputes were awaiting settlement at the end of the year. There does not appear to be any reason for delay in either case & the Senior Asst. should see that they are speedily settled.

5. The execution of Public Works was not very satisfactory, mainly owing to the want of

funds. In accordance with the directions given in the review of last year's report, fuller details are given regarding the main lines of communication upon which work was in progress. These details make the progress of public works in the Agency tracts far more intelligible & should be continued to be included in future reports. Little seems to have been done in the Sub Asst Agent's Div., the new works being 3 bridle paths, on which Rs 1226 were expended. In the Rampa & Jaddangi tracts, four important lines of new roads were in progress & on these Rs. 4459 were spent. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 9731 out of a budget allotment of Rs. 11621. Considering how much there is to be done in the Agency, the short expenditure is to be regretted.

6. The figures relating to crim^l justice are very briefly noticed by the Agent. As observed last year, the number of acquittals seems excessive. 75.9 per cent. of the persons charged were acquitted or discharged, a ratio wh. seems to show ~~either that many innocent persons are put on their trial or~~ an abnormally large proportion of false cases or that many guilty persons ~~evade~~ escape. Neither conclusion is satisfactory or creditable to the Police, & the matter ~~will be~~ should be specially noticed by the Agent in his next report. The Agent considers that the judicial work coming under his observation was generally well done. ~~[illegible]~~ Complaints against the Police were recd. by the Principal Asst fr. the ~~[illegible]~~ village of Devipatnam, & by the Senior Asst. from the ~~[illegible]~~ Koyas agst the Police at Polavaram. Neither ~~[illegible]~~ complaint appears to have been substantiated, but ~~[illegible]~~ the conduct of the Police in the remote ~~out of the way~~ regions of the Agency always demands careful supervision. The Agent's statement at the end of para. 16 of his letter is ~~hardly~~ not quite correct.

7. The Govt. regret to notice that, excepting the Bhadrachalam [illegible], there has been ~~no~~ little improvement in educ^n during the year. The present acting 1st Asst Agent appears to have taken some personal interest in the matter, & it is hoped that his efforts may produce some effect during the current yr.

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The attention of the D.P.I. will be drawn to the unsatisfactory state of education in the Peddapuram Agency & he should consider whether the six schools remaining on the salary grant system should not be constituted on the combined system. The appointment of Supt of Hill Schools having been at last filled up by an officer who appears to have done well in the Bhadrachellam Middle School, the Government hope that improvement may now be looked for.

8. The question of village sanitation is referred to by the Spl Asst Agent as meriting attention, & the Agent should consider whether anything could be done in the matter.

9. Paragraphs 12 to 15 and 17 of the Agent's Report will be dealt with in the Revenue Department.

AGP
30/8

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

Revenue {1887} Department.

From
Government Agent,
The ~~Collector,~~
Godavari District.

No.

Dated 14th July 1887
Despatched 16th
Received

No.

SUBJECT.

Enclosures 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 to letter No. 29 dated 14.7.87 reporting on the administration of Agency tracts for 1886-87.

[illegible]

[illegible]

2048/150

L 1240-16-6-87
L [illegible]-29-2-87
L 2612-13-10-86
L 266-8-2-87
Li 191-31-1-87
Li 102-31-1-87
L 30-10-1-87 [illegible]
L 2101-2-10-86
L 2336-18-10-86 E
L 713-10-11-86 E
L 2598-29-9-86
L 2146-13-8-86
L 1068-16-7-86
Li 1039-14-7-86
L 725-19-3-86
L 647-12-2-86
Li 505-2-2-86
L 3391-14-12-85
L 304-8-12-85 E
L 1097-26-9-85 Rev

Fed
Revenue {1887} Department

From Government

~~The Collector,~~

Godavari District

No.

Dated 14th July 1887

Despatched 16th

Received 25th

No. 29

(with enclosure)

SUBJECT.

Reporting on

Administration

of Agency Tract

Godavari Dist

for 1886-87.

To the [illegible]

No 24/7

Orig first entd

L & Mi Dept 6