[L. & M. 9,000-8-96.]

Local & Munl. (1895) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 2016 L

DATED 22d Octr 1895

[Despatch Abstract.]

Godavari Agency.

Recording G.O., Judicial Department, reviewing the report on the administration of the ---- for 1894-95.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Miscellaneous.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPT.
G.O., DATED 22-10-95.
No.
2016

INDEXED.

When given for copying.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Godavari Agency

Recording G.O. J.D. reviewing the report on the administration of the —— for 1894-95.

V.

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
189 , No , MISCELLANEOUS.

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL (not paged).

N.B.—

A — Copy in full.
B — Not to be copied.
P — Copy abstract only.
Q — Copy heading only.

Copied by

Examined by

BACK PAPER, No. OF 189

FURTHER PAPER, No. OF 189

No. 2033, JUDICIAL, 1st OCTOBER 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From C. G. SPENCER, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, Gódávari District, to the Government Agent, Gódáyari District, dated Rajahmundry, 2nd July 1895, Dis. No. 852-S.A.A.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Gódávari Agency for the year 1894–95. The usual statements are attached.

2. *Administrative charges and touring.*—I have held the office of Special Assistant Agent during the whole of the past year. For the first 26 days of April 1894 I was in charge of the Sub-Collector's office in addition to my own. I have spent 166 days in touring in the Agency by which means I have tried to make myself familiar with the condition of the people and their wants. The map accompanying the report will show that the only parts left unvisited are the Guditéru mutta, which I saw in the previous year and the interior of Marrigudem range, Bhadráchalam taluk, into which I toured within a month of the year's close.

3. The most important tour was that undertaken about the middle of January, when after going up the river to Kunavaram I visited the interior of Rékapalle range. Then passing over the Gurrapughari ghât I descended into the Valamur and Maredumilli muttas and thence *viâ* Devarapalli and Geddada to Chodavaram. Here I met all the Rampa muttadars that I had not already seen in their own villages assembled for the annual settlement of abkári and opium rents. After the dispensary and newly-built Deputy Tahsildar's office buildings had been inspected, I crossed into Yellavaram division to Kota and thence proceeded through Mohanapuram and Ducherti muttas to Addatigala and Timmapuram where I met the Government Agent Mr. Lefanu. The jamabandi of the Government villages of Yellavaram division was next taken up and halts made in several of the larger villages before returning to head-quarters after two months spent in camp.

4. Among my subordinates in administrative charge, the only changes during the year have been the transfer of M.R.Ry. G. Subramanyam, Deputy Tahsildar of Polavaram, to Tanuku, the absence on three months' leave of M.R.Ry. K. Buchanna, Deputy Tahsildar of Yellavaram, during which period M.R.Ry. Hanumantarao Naib, Tahsildar of Bhadráchalam acted, and the permanent transfer of M.R.Ry. Ramarow, Tahsildar of Bhadráchalam to Ellore, though continuing to act at Bhadráchalam. M.R.Ry. G. Subramanyam from his long experience of the hill tracts and their inhabitants was peculiarly well fitted for agency work, but his claims to promotion on account of long service and good work could not be passed over. He was succeeded by M.R.Ry. Y. S. Somayajulu on 4th July 1894.

5. The Deputy Tahsildar of Polavaram spent 115 days in camp, the Tahsildar of Bhadráchalam 125 days, the Deputy Tahsildar of Chodavaram 201 days, and the Deputy Tahsildar of Yellavaram 125 days. I have had occasion to find fault with the last-named officer, M.R.Ry. K. Buchanna, for failure to visit the interior of his division. During the year and four months he occupied the office, he never went further north than Kota, so that he knew nothing of the state of Gudéteru mutta and the sub-muttas of Kota. In the last week I regret that intelligence of his death from fever has been received. The large amount of civil and criminal work which falls to the lot of the Deputy Tahsildar of Polavaram necessitates his remaining longer at head-quarters than the other three officers.

6. *Season.*—The rainfall was normal and the season on the whole favourable. There were no excessive downpours, and the amount of rain registered at Chodavaram is only half of what fell in last year. As the site of the temporary rain-gauge at Timmapuram was ill-chosen, the return of 26·32 inches for that division should not be too much trusted. Steps have been taken to ensure accurate registration at Addatigala, the future head-quarters. The outturn of hill cholum and paddy crops was above the average throughout the Agency, but cholum and pulses in Bhadráchalam suffered slightly for want of timely rain. Tamarind too yielded well except in Polavaram division. The records kept at Bhadráchalam and Polavaram show a general fall in the prices of food-grains.

7. *Health.*—The health of the people was generally good. There was a fall in the death-rate and an excess of births over deaths in all the returns for this year. Malarial fever was prevalent as usual, but perhaps hardly so severe as in some years owing to the greater dryness of the season. At the same time the casualty list among officials from this cause is long and includes a revenue inspector, a forest ranger, a forest head gumastah, a schoolmaster, a taluk duffadar, and lastly a Deputy Tahsildar among others. In Polavaram division, the least unhealthy part of the Agency, 886 deaths were attributed to fever and only 17 (all unprotected persons) to small-pox. There was no cholera.

8. I checked a number of the death and birth registers in three out of four of the divisions and found the returns generally to be sufficiently accurate to make no serious difference in compiled statistics. Mistakes and omissions were most frequent in zemindari tracts, such as Nagavaram mutta, where the karnams are less under the control of Revenue officers.

9. There was a general decrease in cattle mortality, the figures in Polavaram division falling from 1,846 to 845, of which 253 deaths occurred from anthrax, 33 from wild beasts, and 6 from snake-bite. In Bhadráchalam the mortality of cattle was diminished from 99 in last year and 346 in the previous year to 77 in the present.

10. *Fairs and Festivals.*—The Sriramanavami festival at Bhadráchalam was held on six days beginning from the 14th of April and attended by 4,000 pilgrims, the decrease in the number of persons present being due to the fear of cholera which was at that time prevalent in Ellore. I personally superintended the sanitary arrangements made at a cost of Rs. 443–15–0 out of an allotment of Rs. 900, and no epidemic was reported.

In Polavaram division, Sivarathri festival was celebrated by 12,000 persons on 22nd February 1895 and following days at Pattisam temple which stands on an island in the river Gódávari three miles below Polavaram. I have pointed out that the allotment of Rs. 75 is quite insufficient to prevent pollution of the river-bed at a place where such numbers of pilgrims congregate and Government in their Order, No. 436, Financial, dated 7th June 1895, have sanctioned an increase of Rs. 25 for the purpose. The Deputy Tahsildar brought to notice that a similar festival is regularly observed at Taduvoy, and Government in their Order, No. 94, Financial, dated 31st January 1895, sanctioned an annual allotment of Rs. 50 for sanitation. In this year about 4,000 pilgrims attended the festival, but the receipt of the necessary sanction only a day or two prior to its commencement left no time to make any preparations. In my opinion, some of the unspent funds assigned to the Bhadráchalam festival might, with advantage, be transferred to the more frequented but less endowed festivals held in Polavaram division. Weekly fairs are held at Jangareddigudem, Kannapuram, Polavaram, Dondapudi, Buttayagudem, Hukumpeta, Rampa, Addatigala and Jaddangi, and to all appearance trade between the hills and the plains is yearly increasing with the gradual improvement of communications to the mutual advantage of both classes of inhabitants.

11. *Judicial work—Criminal.*—The disposal of cases by the Agency Magistrates finds place in Statement V. The number of cases for trial was 490 against 448 in last year. Of these, 31 were pending at the end of the year. I can suggest no explanation for the decrease of 13 calendar cases and 7 appeals on my file. There is also a decrease of work in the two Bhadráchalam courts. In the Tahsildar-

Magistrate's Court the explanation is that last year's figures were abnormal and that in thi year there has been a return towards the normal figures, while in the Naib Tahsildar's Court the office was held for nearly two months by two officers not invested with magisterial powers. The increase of 41 cases in the Polavaram Sub-Magistrate's file is due to 47 nuisance cases taken up this year. This Magistrate deserves credit for leaving only a single case pending at the end of the year in spite of having the heaviest file of all the courts. The most noticeable feature of the statement is that the Yellavaram Sub-Magistrate's file has been more than doubled during the past year. I attribute this fact to the increasing trade on that side of the country and especially to the Magistrate's prompt disposal of his criminal work which is commendable. The delay in disposal of cases in the Chodavaram Sub-Magistrate's Court is quite the reverse. There were eight cases committed to the sessions against one in the previous year.

12. *Civil.*—It may be seen from Statement VI that the number of cases instituted has risen in every court except Chodavaram. The Munsif of the latter court explains that debtors had less difficulty in satisfying their creditors owing to the good season, but I observe that the decrease in the number of suits for disposal is connected with the pendency of suits at the beginning of the year rather than with their institution within the year. Last year, it will be remembered, there was a temporary decline in the timber trade. This year has been one of prosperity and consequent activity among litigants. Accordingly the Polavaram Munsif's file has resumed much the same condition as it was in during 1892–93, and a moderate increase appears in the work of other courts. During the last two years the upward tendency has been most marked in the Yellavaram Munsif's Court which is due to the same causes assigned above to the increase of criminal cases. My proposal for the appointment of a process-server alluded to in last year's administration report was negatived by you in your Order, Dis. No. 237, Agency, of 1894, dated 13th August 1894, but if the work in that office continues to increase in all branches at the present rate, it will be impossible for the existing establishment of two clerks to deal with it, and I shall be compelled to address you separately for the addition of another gumastah as well as a process-server.

13. As for the suggestion made last year to relieve the Polavaram Deputy Tahsildar by the appointment of a separate District Munsif, Government remarked in their Order, No. 2661, Judicial, dated 5th November 1894, that a sufficient case had not been made out. The question of appointing an additional Revenue Inspector for that division to take some of the heavy revenue work off the Deputy Tahsildar's hands is still under correspondence.

14. In G.O., No. 2548, Judicial, dated 24th October 1894, an addition to the Agency rules was approved, by which suits of less than Rs. 300 value in which a hill chief is concerned may be tried by the Agency Munsifs, if both parties consent thereto. Only two cases were transferred under the new rule.

15. *Dispensaries.*—Statement VII shows the work done by these institutions during the past year. The Bhadráchalam dispensary has been of great service and was attended by 469 more out-patients than in the previous year. The Hospital Assistant in charge was again changed during the year under the rule in force in the Medical department by which two years' service in an unhealthy locality qualifies for a transfer to the plains, and the vacant post was filled by a Muhammadan. The building of a new ward and the renovation of the two existing wards have been lately undertaken by the Department of Public Works, and at my recommendation the compound has been enlarged, so as to include some of the vacant ground at the back which was before in a very dirty state.

16. The decrease in the admissions at the Polavaram dispensary is due to the fact that the Native Christian Hospital Assistant in charge died suddenly in November and a substitute was not sent to re-open the dispensary till February, so that the dispensary had unfortunately to be closed for three months during the unhealthiest season of the year. The absence of any serious epidemics and the caste of the

deceased hospital assistant, no doubt, also contributed to the diminished attendance. The latter difficulty has been overcome by the appointment of a successor of Kamma caste.

Some minor repairs were executed at a cost of Rs. 43 to the rented building now used as a dispensary, and a new Government building is now in course of construction on the best available site in the village.

17. At the Chódavaram dispensary newly opened in February 1894 there has been an average monthly attendance of 136 patients, which, in a thinly-populated country, may be considered as fairly satisfactory for the first year. A temporary thatched building has been completed for Rs. 212–5–3. This will probably last for four or five years, at the end of which time it may be considered whether the institution has been successful enough to justify the erection of a permanent building at greater expenditure. The Nayar hospital assistant was relieved on transfer in February by a Telugu man.

18. I have lately been asked to supply certain information required by the Surgeon-General with a view to opening a dispensary at Addatigala. It is hoped that nothing may occur to prevent this event in 1896, for the transfer of the Deputy Tahsildar's office to a malarious station, where no medical aid is available, has been much dreaded by all the members of his establishment.

19. The Eurasian hospital assistant attached to my office has been succeeded by a Brahmin on my representation of the difficulties experienced by the former in obtaining any accommodation either at head-quarters or when accompanying the Special Assistant Agent on tour.

20. *Vaccination.*—Statement VIII contains the vaccination statistics for the year. The number of operations has risen from 3,723 to 4,135, but the percentage of successful cases has fallen from 89·1 to 86·52. Government in reviewing the report for 1893–94 remarked that the vaccinators needed closer supervision and severer treatment. These instructions have not been neglected. The Deputy Inspector of Vaccination reported against A. Venkanna, the local fund vaccinator working in Polavaram division, against K. Dasumahanti, probationary vaccinator, acting as Rékapalle first-class vaccinator in Polavaram division, and against K. Patteyya, acting probationary vaccinator, that he had detected falsification of their returns. After due inquiry, the first named was, on my recommendation, dismissed by the President, District Board, the second was suspended for six months and the resignation of the third was accepted instead of dismissal. The permanent Rékapalle vaccinator V. Venkataswami, who had been on leave on loss of pay since December 1893, disobeyed my orders to return to duty in Rékapalle range instead of Polavaram division, where he was deputed in 1891 to work temporarily. As he continued to be absent without leave, I dispensed with his services. I thought I had secured a suitable substitute in the person of a schoolmaster residing in the Rékapalle range and thus accustomed, to some extent, to the climate of that most unhealthy part, but after a short trial, he expressed himself unequal to the task and forthwith tendered his resignation. Finally a native of Vizagapatam district named Mahboob Khan, recommended by the District Medical officer, was chosen for the post on probation and directed to work in Rékapalle, where the Bhadráchalam Tahsildar reports that there is much vaccination work to be done. The deputy inspector of vaccination suspects S. Subbarayudu, the Chódavaram vaccinator, of having entered some old cases vaccinated by his predecessor as his own work, and has promised an early report after investigation of the matter.

21. As in last year the only vaccinators who turned out good work were K. V. Ranga Row of Bhadráchalam and Abdul Razack of Yellavaram Division, and it is due to their exertions that an increase of 370 cases vaccinated over last year's returns has been obtained. The first-named vaccinator was on duty throughout the whole year with the exception only of four days, while the Chódavaram and Yellavaram vaccinators were each on leave for one month without substitutes and the probationary vaccinator on two occasions for 44 days in all. The fall in the percentage of successful cases I attribute partly to the closer supervision of a professional man, to which they have for the first time been subjected.

22. There can be no doubt that the good results achieved by the Bhadráchalam and Yellavaram vaccinators are due almost entirely to the inducement held out to them in the shape of a remuneration of As. 2 for every successful case above the minimum, and I am convinced that a discontinuance of this system of reward would inevitably be followed by a falling off in the results. Vaccinators who do bad work are not those who obtain the benefit of remuneration. The scheme of paying by results was introduced in the year 1891–92 and the following figures sufficiently indicate the good effect it has produced in the work of the Bhadráchalam vaccinator :—

Years.	Cases.	Years.	Cases.
1887	413	1891–92	1,600
1888	661	1892–93	1,792
1889	763	1893–94	1,240
1890	677	1894–95	1,470

The defect in the system is that whereas a vaccinator is entitled to remuneration of As. 2 per head for every successful case, deductions are only made at the rate of one anna for every case less than the minimum, so that it is actually to the advantage of a vaccinator to do short work in one month so as to reserve a number of cases for operation in the following month and thus to be enabled to show an exceptionally large outturn in any one particular month; and a vaccinator who fails to operate any cases successfully in a month is nevertheless entitled to Rs. 14–4–0 pay unless punished in some other way for his neglect. Under these circumstances I recommend that sanction be accorded to the permanency of the system with the modification that deductions for deficient work should be made at the rate of As. 2 for every case short of the minimum of sixty cases per mensem.

23. I have tried to impress on my subordinate officers that they are not relieved from all responsibility by reason of the appointment of a deputy inspector of vaccination to supervise vaccination work in the Agency. Accordingly the Tahsildar of Bhadráchalam has checked 26 per cent. of the cases in his taluk, the remainder being checked by the deputy inspector. The Deputy Tahsildar of Polavaram by making a vaccinator accompany him on tour got 125 cases operated in his presence within a few days, though the vaccinator is said to have been beaten when he went alone to one of the villages (Darôhagudem) of this division.

24. I have addressed you separately giving reasons for the appointment of an additional vaccinator for Yellavaram division, and in the same letter I proposed the appointment of another vaccinator for Polavaram division, seeing that the President, District Board, has refused to allow a local fund vaccinator to do work in the Agency unless his pay is debited to provincial funds. I have nothing to urge against this refusal, but the result that Polavaram is thus left for the present without any vaccinator, except the probationer in charge of the calf depôt, who is expected to vaccinate at least thirty cases a month in the villages adjoining head-quarters, the rest of the division being left without protection against small-pox. The Rékapalle 1st-class vaccinator, when the appointment was first sanctioned, was intended to do work in Polavaram division and in Rékapalle alternately according to requirements, but as I have reason to believe that vaccination is very backward in the interior of Rékapalle, it does not seem probable that his services will be easily spared for Polavaram for some time to come.

25. The calf vaccine depôt was opened on December 19th and by the end of the official year sixteen calves had been inoculated and 36 glass plates of glycerine paste supplied to the vaccinators. The quantity and quality of the lymph supplied has not been very satisfactory at the outset. The deputy inspector puts the blame on the vaccinators who were in charge of the depôt and recommends that a 1st-class vaccinator be appointed for the post instead of a probationer. I have asked the deputy inspector to inspect the working of the depôt as often as he can spare time, and I hope to secure better results in future by constant personal attention.

26. The deputy inspector represents that eighteen weeks in the Agency is an insufficient time to properly supervise the work of all the vaccinators. I agree with him, but I have been unable to direct him to make a longer stay during the past year, because at the suggestion of the District Medical Officer when the deputy inspector

of Rajahmundry was first deputed to look after vaccination work in the Agency in addition to his own charge on the plains, I proposed in the budget a sum only sufficient to meet his expenses for that period.

27. A question has been raised whether the order of Government, dated 3rd September 1891, No. 2128, Local and Municipal, prohibiting the use of humanized lymph applies equally to vaccination in the agencies. Hitherto arm-to-arm vaccination has been practised with good results and to a saving of cost, but I have issued orders that as most of the Koya population suffer from some form or other of a peculiar skin disease which might possibly be communicated by the process, the prejudices of any who object to this form of vaccination should be respected.

Education—Statement IX.—The progress of education among the mass of the population in a backward locality like the Agency is slow enough to discourage the most sanguine; but so long as some improvement, however small, can be shown in each year over the figures of the year before, I think there is no need for despair. In the present year I am able to report an improvement in numbers and in attendance to the following extent:—

	1894.	1895.
Numbers of pupils on the rolls on 31st March	1,695	1,710
Average daily attendance	1,143	1,185

On the other hand there has been a decrease of 28 in aboriginal pupils and of 23 in the number of girls receiving education. All the Agency schools were examined for grants, but no grants were passed for 1894–95. A sum of Rs. 1,084–8–8 of 1893–94 was disbursed during the year 1894–95.

28. The two Superintendents of Hill schools have made regular inspections. The Junior Superintendent especially does more touring than any officer in the Agency. The Senior Superintendent was in charge of the office of sub-assistant inspector of schools, Ellore range, during the last month of the year, which somewhat interfered with his agency work. The only fault I have to notice here is that they do not more frequently report for punishment the names of schoolmasters who show a lack of interest in their work. A personal examination of 27 schools has left me with the impression that, though it is common to make the indifference of parents an excuse for poor results, a great deal depends on the individual efforts of schoolmasters. The most promising schools are not always those taught by the best trained or best paid masters. But among the aboriginal races for a poor parent to send his children to school means a real pecuniary loss by taking them away from other employment. To meet this, the Senior Superintendent has proposed that scholarships of half-a-rupee a month should be offered to every Koya or hill reddi child that regularly attends a Government school. I have not recommended the suggestion, thinking it unlikely that Government would sanction the extra expenditure involved. As some allotment for prizes has been provided in this year's educational budget, I shall first see what can be done by this means after ascertaining how much of the lump sum assigned to the three Agencies will be available for the schools in my charge.

29. *Secondary Schools.*—Attendance at the lower secondary school of Bhadráchalam continues to be good, but I apprehend a serious falling off in the future, unless the present scale of fees is allowed to continue for some time longer. Sanction has been given for an enlargement of the present school building. A gymnastic teacher for the school is now undergoing training in Madras. Three boys were sent up for the lower secondary examination and all passed. The first assistant teacher was reduced for six months for insubordination and ill-treatment of his pupils. In February last, the Director of Public Instruction appointed a new headmaster in place of the acting man who had held the post for some years on a promise of being eventually confirmed. I protested against appointments being made without consulting the agency officers, and by your order No. 31-Agency, dated 26th March 1895, you reinstated the former occupant.

30. *Salary Results Schools.*—There is an attendance of 90 at Polavaram primary school for boys and of 80 at Gutala school. Both ought to be provided with Government buildings as the present accommodation afforded by rented dwelling houses is

quite inadequate. I hope Polavaram school may be converted into a lower secondary school in the coming year. The appointment of a Hindustani teacher for the benefit of the Muhammadan community of that place was sanctioned in G.O., No. 176, dated 28th February 1895. A headmaster on Rs. 8 has been appointed for Gutala, there being formerly only one master on Rs. 6.

31. The salary of schoolmaster at Guzzumamidivalsa, an unhealthy village in the heart of Rampa, has been raised from Rs. 11 to 15, Marripalem school has been abolished and a new school opened at Etipalli.

32. The head-quarters of the two superintendents have been transferred from Polavaram and Timmapuram to Gutala and Indukurpeta, respectively. During the winter vacations training classes were held and were each attended by five teachers. All those trained by the junior superintendent succeeded in passing the test. Only two Agency teachers were admitted into the Training College, Rajahmundry, during the past year, but this year the Principal has found room for five at my request.

33. *Result Schools.*—Three unaided schools and two aided schools have disappeared during the past year. One aided school for girls has been started at Jinnelagudem.

34. *Girls' schools.*—I inspected the three girls' schools at Bhadráchalam, Dummugudum and Polavaram, and found them all in a flourishing state. The Bhadráchalam girls' school has been reduced from the upper primary to the lower primary standard.

35. *Public Works.*—Statement X contains statistics as to the utilization of the annual civil works grant and Statement X (*a*) gives the receipts and charges of the Bhadráchalam road fund. The allotment for road works in 1894–95 was Rs. 17,600, out of which Rs. 17,206–9–10 were expended in the year leaving a balance of only Rs. 393–6–2. Out of this the principal item is Rs. 337–2–3 allowed to lapse on the Lakkavaram-Gurrapujhari road in Bhadráchalam owing to the fact that both the permanent and the acting Revenue Inspectors of Rékapalle range fell ill and the difficulty of the blasting work to be done on the ghât was not realized in time to arrange for the expenditure of Rs. 1,000 allotted.

36. A revised budget for 1894–95 had to be prepared when the year was well advanced on account of the mistake noticed in last year's report of the Deputy Tahsildar of Yellavaram who spent money in the current year out of the previous year's allotment. This occasioned considerable delay in commencing some of the works and every effort had to be made to complete all the works within the official year.

37. The principal expenditure was on the road running north from Chodavaram towards the bottom of the Gurrapujhari ghât on the Rampa side. Between Chodavaram and Geddada, the road was diverted for 4 miles distance by my predecessor entailing the construction of three culverts and several cuttings through the side of the hills instead of building two large bridges. Two culverts were undertaken during the past year at a cost of Rs. 2,598 and Rs. 1,000 were spent on levelling the road over a very steep and rocky hill known as Chintagandi, 10 miles further north.

38. In Yellavaram division, the Timmapuram-Addatigala road was improved and an extension made in the direction of Kota by way of Duppulapalem. With the exception of these items and Rs. 500 spent on Murumur-Narakonda road in Bhadráchalam taluk, the rest of the allotment for the year was mostly spent in maintaining the existing lines of communication.

39. The office buildings at Chodavaram and Addatigala commenced shortly before the close of the year 1893–94 are also reported to have been completed before the close of the year. These works were given on contract, the sanctioned estimate being Rs. 3,747 at each place. I considered the building work at Addatigala to have been well executed and I believe Mr. LeFanu also agreed in this opinion, but I have not seen the Chódavaram buildings since their final completion.

40. Portions of two roads constructed by the local fund department and passing through corners of the Agency tracts have been maintained during the year under review out of Agency funds. Thus Rs. 800 were spent in repairing 9 miles between Bornagudem and Jaddangi in Yellavaram division, and Rs. 600 on a similar strip of

8 miles of the Ellore-Tallapudi road in Polavaram division. The district board has for the future agreed to keep in repair so much of the latter road as lies within the Agency provided that a contribution of Rs. 600 be paid annually from the Agency civil works grant towards its cost.

41. During the year I inspected the progress of all the works in my division and I recently submitted a report called for by Government on the progress made in carrying out Mr. Happell's scheme of road works in this Agency, so that nothing now remains to be added in this report except to say that the proposal lately approved to appoint three temporary road maistries for the road works in the three Deputy Tahsildars' divisions and to place the conduct of works both in Yellavaram and Chodavaram divisions in the charge of the Yellavaram Revenue Inspector, leaving the revenue work of both divisions to be done by the Chodavaram Revenue Inspector, is a plan which will probably tend to greater economy and efficiency.

42. A new site in an elevated position on Kademma hill has definitely been fixed upon for the Special Assistant Agent's bungalow and office at Polavaram. This change necessitated a revision of the plan and estimates, as an upstairs building combining residence and office appeared unsuitable to the present site. I believe that the estimates are now awaiting the approval of Government.

43. *Sanitation.*—Rs. 900 were spent in the year on further improvements to the village streets in Polavaram, Bhadráchalam and Waddigudem. The Pedamattapalli well sunk in last year was revetted in this. Platforms were built to already-existing wells at Kundulur, Papampeta, Addatigala, Polavaram, Timmapuram, and new wells were dug at Yedugurallapalli and Molleru.

The Tahsildar of Bhadráchalam has got cleared away some of the low bushes round the village of Bhadráchalam which made the village-site so insanitary. The Deputy Tahsildar of Polavaram has tried to improve sanitation in the larger Telaga villages of his division by taking up 47 nuisance cases.

44. *Abkári—Statement XII.*—There was an increase of Rs. 4,887–4–0 over last year's revenue under this head, due to keen competition in all the auctions, especially in Yellavaram division, where a number of professional distillers of arrack from rice called "sundies" have immigrated from Vizagapatam district. The hillmen complained of the unwholesomeness of rice arrack and the Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Revenue represented that it had led to decreased importation of toddy, arrack from the plains, whereupon its manufacture was prohibited by Board's Proceedings, No. 203, dated 14th May 1895, a condition to that effect being added in the license. The prohibition will take effect from the approaching fasli.

45. Hitherto the same form of license has been made to serve both for the villagers inhabited by Koyas and Reddies, who manufacture arrack exclusively for their own use paying 2 annas per head for the privilege, and for the Telugu villages which are put up to auction to the highest bidder. As the old form was not at all suitable for both purposes, new forms of license appropriate to either kind of lease have been framed and approved in Board's Proceedings, dated 8th August 1894, Mis. No. 3460.

46. The muttadars of Rampa and other hillmen have of late years come to realize the amount of profit that is to be made out of successful arrack trade. It is presumed, however, that Government at the time when these muttas were settled intended that the muttadars should live undisturbed on the produce of their land, but never meant to make them a present of a monopoly of arrack vend. This year many of the muttadars readily admitted that what they wanted was to make as much profit as they could by sale of liquor. Accordingly at the last jamabandi, I gave them all the option either of continuing to manufacture as much arrack as they required for their own consumption and collecting the usual tax of 2 annas per head from every adult made in their muttas or of competing equally with other bidders in a regular auction of the shops, the successful bidder being given permission to sell liquor to travellers and any others that might come to buy.

47. *Opium—Statement XIII.*—A slight increase occurred in opium rents of the shops in Polavaram and Yellavaram divisions and a slight fall in the rents of the rest of the Agency. The reason why the opium revenue does not rise proportionately

with the increase in consumption is that the importers have such a command over the market that they can demand much what they please from the retail sellers, and the latter being obliged to sell at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ tolas per rupee are left with a very small margin of profit. This year many of the bidders asked permission to sell at 3 tolas a rupee, but I refused to consider their request seeing that the increase of revenue would not make up for the discontent likely to be occasioned among the hill people by a rise in the price of a commodity which to many is almost a necessary of life. The opium renter of Rampa was convicted by the Chodavaram Sub-Magistrate of selling opium at 3 tolas a rupee contrary to the conditions of his license.

48. *Police.*—Complaints against the Police have been rather numerous, though in none of the cases did the complaints belong to the aboriginal classes.

Three constables of Addatigala and two of Chodavaram station were convicted of extortion. On appeal the former conviction was reversed and the latter confirmed. Two constables of Gokavaram station were committed to the Agency Sessions on a complaint of hurt with a view to extort confession brought by certain inhabitants of Nellipudi. A complaint of forced labour was preferred against the Polavaram Police, and complaints of similar acts of oppression against the Police of Devipatnam and Kunavaram.

In most of the cases it is difficult to obtain sufficient evidence to act upon, though the complaints wear an appearance of being genuine. I made an investigation into a complaint of trading and other irregularities on the part of the Chodavaram Station-house officer, but the Superintendent of Police was of opinion after perusal of the evidence recorded by me that a case for punishment had not been made out.

The Police station at Jaddangi has been abolished and its jurisdiction transferred to the Annavaram station in Peddapur taluk.

49. *Disturbances.*—None.

50. *Boundary Disputes.*—None are pending. I gave judgment under Act XVIII of 1860 in the Ramacherlagudem-Jangareddigudem boundary dispute in September last. A civil suit against Government is pending in the District court to set aside my award in the Bandivarigudem-Jeelugumilli case. The first issue was found in favour of Government and the plaint was returned to be properly stamped within a fixed date. The Matanagudem suit alluded to in last year's report as brought by the Borrampalem Zamindari against Government was renewed in the District court and dismissed with costs in last March.

The forest official deputed by the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, has on a resurvey of the line admitted the error in demarcation of the boundary line between Cherla and Bhadráchalam taluk.

The Deputy Tahsildars of Polavaram and Yellavaram have secured an amicable settlement of several minor boundary disputes between Government ryots.

51. A breach of the peace occurred between the officials of the Polavaram and Vangalapudy estates near Ramachendrapuram in connection with the boundary of a lanka; and a case of theft of timber was brought by the mokhasadar of Kondamodalu against some tenants of the Polavaram Zamindar. I understand that the boundary in each case has once been decided but the parties deny that the decisions are binding on themselves. If you order it, I shall take both cases up and settle them once for all under the Boundary Act as the Act has been held to apply to zamindari lands.

52. *Forests.*—Government Order, Forest No. 1, dated 8th January 1895, satisfactorily disposed of the question of forest reservation in Yellavaram division upon the joint report submitted by the District Forest Officer and me. In May we visited a number of the Reddi villages situated among the Papikonda range of hills and our enquiry into the Polavaram reserves was completed by a long tour in that division in the month of November, in the course of which we made a detailed inspection of all the reserves and visited nearly every village from which complaints of over-reservation had originated. Orders have not yet been received on this report.

53. I have submitted descriptive rolls of muttadars to whom compensation is due for the resumption of the Rampa forests. As it has been decided that the allowance is to be permanent, the most convenient form of paying it would, in my opinion, be by deduction from their kattubadi.

8 miles of the Ellore-Tallapudi road in Polavaram division. The district board has for the future agreed to keep in repair so much of the latter road as lies within the Agency provided that a contribution of Rs. 600 be paid annually from the Agency civil works grant towards its cost.

41. During the year I inspected the progress of all the works in my division and I recently submitted a report called for by Government on the progress made in carrying out Mr. Happell's scheme of road works in this Agency, so that nothing now remains to be added in this report except to say that the proposal lately approved to appoint three temporary road maistries for the road works in the three Deputy Tahsildars' divisions and to place the conduct of works both in Yellavaram and Chodavaram divisions in the charge of the Yellavaram Revenue Inspector, leaving the revenue work of both divisions to be done by the Chodavaram Revenue Inspector, is a plan which will probably tend to greater economy and efficiency.

42. A new site in an elevated position on Kademma hill has definitely been fixed upon for the Special Assistant Agent's bungalow and office at Polavaram. This change necessitated a revision of the plan and estimates, as an upstairs building combining residence and office appeared unsuitable to the present site. I believe that the estimates are now awaiting the approval of Government.

43. *Sanitation.*—Rs. 900 were spent in the year on further improvements to the village streets in Polavaram, Bhadráchalam and Waddigudem. The Pedamattapalli well sunk in last year was revetted in this. Platforms were built to already-existing wells at Kundulur, Papampeta, Addatigala, Polavaram, Timmapuram, and new wells were dug at Yedugurallapalli and Molleru.

The Tahsildar of Bhadráchalam has got cleared away some of the low bushes round the village of Bhadráchalam which made the village-site so insanitary. The Deputy Tahsildar of Polavaram has tried to improve sanitation in the larger Telaga villages of his division by taking up 47 nuisance cases.

44. *Abkári—Statement XII.*—There was an increase of Rs. 4,887–4–0 over last year's revenue under this head, due to keen competition in all the auctions, especially in Yellavaram division, where a number of professional distillers of arrack from rice called "sundies" have immigrated from Vizagapatam district. The hillmen complained of the unwholesomeness of rice arrack and the Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Revenue represented that it had led to decreased importation of toddy, arrack from the plains, whereupon its manufacture was prohibited by Board's Proceedings, No. 203, dated 14th May 1895, a condition to that effect being added in the license. The prohibition will take effect from the approaching fasli.

45. Hitherto the same form of license has been made to serve both for the villagers inhabited by Koyas and Reddies, who manufacture arrack exclusively for their own use paying 2 annas per head for the privilege, and for the Telugu villages which are put up to auction to the highest bidder. As the old form was not at all suitable for both purposes, new forms of license appropriate to either kind of lease have been framed and approved in Board's Proceedings, dated 8th August 1894, Mis. No. 3460.

46. The muttadars of Rampa and other hillmen have of late years come to realize the amount of profit that is to be made out of successful arrack trade. It is presumed, however, that Government at the time when these muttas were settled intended that the muttadars should live undisturbed on the produce of their land, but never meant to make them a present of a monopoly of arrack vend. This year many of the muttadars readily admitted that what they wanted was to make as much profit as they could by sale of liquor. Accordingly at the last jamabandi, I gave them all the option either of continuing to manufacture as much arrack as they required for their own consumption and collecting the usual tax of 2 annas per head from every adult made in their muttas or of competing equally with other bidders in a regular auction of the shops, the successful bidder being given permission to sell liquor to travellers and any others that might come to buy.

47. *Opium—Statement XIII.*—A slight increase occurred in opium rents of the shops in Polavaram and Yellavaram divisions and a slight fall in the rents of the rest of the Agency. The reason why the opium revenue does not rise proportionately

with the increase in consumption is that the importers have such a command over the market that they can demand much what they please from the retail sellers, and the latter being obliged to sell at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ tolas per rupee are left with a very small margin of profit. This year many of the bidders asked permission to sell at 3 tolas a rupee, but I refused to consider their request seeing that the increase of revenue would not make up for the discontent likely to be occasioned among the hill people by a rise in the price of a commodity which to many is almost a necessary of life. The opium renter of Rampa was convicted by the Chodavaram Sub-Magistrate of selling opium at 3 tolas a rupee contrary to the conditions of his license.

48. *Police.*—Complaints against the Police have been rather numerous, though in none of the cases did the complaints belong to the aboriginal classes.

Three constables of Addatigala and two of Chodavaram station were convicted of extortion. On appeal the former conviction was reversed and the latter confirmed. Two constables of Gokavaram station were committed to the Agency Sessions on a complaint of hurt with a view to extort confession brought by certain inhabitants of Nellipudi. A complaint of forced labour was preferred against the Polavaram Police, and complaints of similar acts of oppression against the Police of Devipatnam and Kunavaram.

In most of the cases it is difficult to obtain sufficient evidence to act upon, though the complaints wear an appearance of being genuine. I made an investigation into a complaint of trading and other irregularities on the part of the Chodavaram Station-house officer, but the Superintendent of Police was of opinion after perusal of the evidence recorded by me that a case for punishment had not been made out.

The Police station at Jaddangi has been abolished and its jurisdiction transferred to the Annavaram station in Peddapur taluk.

49. *Disturbances.*—None.

50. *Boundary Disputes.*—None are pending. I gave judgment under Act XVIII of 1860 in the Ramacherlagudem-Jangareddigudem boundary dispute in September last. A civil suit against Government is pending in the District court to set aside my award in the Bandivarigudem-Jeelugumilli case. The first issue was found in favour of Government and the plaint was returned to be properly stamped within a fixed date. The Matanagudem suit alluded to in last year's report as brought by the Borrampalem Zamindari against Government was renewed in the District court and dismissed with costs in last March.

The forest official deputed by the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, has on a resurvey of the line admitted the error in demarcation of the boundary line between Cherla and Bhadráchalam taluk.

The Deputy Tahsildars of Polavaram and Yellavaram have secured an amicable settlement of several minor boundary disputes between Government ryots.

51. A breach of the peace occurred between the officials of the Polavaram and Vangalapudy estates near Ramachendrapuram in connection with the boundary of a lanka; and a case of theft of timber was brought by the mokhasadar of Kondamodalu against some tenants of the Polavaram Zamindar. I understand that the boundary in each case has once been decided but the parties deny that the decisions are binding on themselves. If you order it, I shall take both cases up and settle them once for all under the Boundary Act as the Act has been held to apply to zamindari lands.

52. *Forests.*—Government Order, Forest No. 1, dated 8th January 1895, satisfactorily disposed of the question of forest reservation in Yellavaram division upon the joint report submitted by the District Forest Officer and me. In May we visited a number of the Reddi villages situated among the Papikonda range of hills and our enquiry into the Polavaram reserves was completed by a long tour in that division in the month of November, in the course of which we made a detailed inspection of all the reserves and visited nearly every village from which complaints of over-reservation had originated. Orders have not yet been received on this report.

53. I have submitted descriptive rolls of muttadars to whom compensation is due for the resumption of the Rampa forests. As it has been decided that the allowance is to be permanent, the most convenient form of paying it would, in my opinion, be by deduction from their kattubadi.

54. *Destruction of wild beasts.*—Statement XV shows the rewards paid for destruction of wild animals during the year. Seventeen tigers, 54 panthers and 9 bears were killed; 11 men and 388 cattle fell victims as against 15 men and 743 cattle in the previous year. There is a man-eating tiger at Chintur in Bhadráchalam taluk which has killed 6 men, and I believe there are two or three in the Kota mutta, but they know the police traps too well to be caught by that means.

55. *Miscellaneous.*—Boggula Yerikireddi Dhora, the minor muttadar of Anigeru, died within the year and Government have consented to allow his mother and grandmother to remain in possession of the mutta till their deaths. The only other death reported was that of Pallala Balureddi, sub-muttadar of Nulakamaddi. I have been in correspondence with you in reference to Matla Malireddi of Maredumilli who apparently was a proscribed rebel in the Rampa fituri and who was discovered to be still alive on an enquiry made into the succession to the vacant muttadarship. After this long interval of time no action seems to be called for.

56. The Gódávari Coal Company is raising and selling small quantities of coal under its prospecting lease pending formal execution of a mining lease and is paying royalty at the rate of 4 annas per ton for large coal and 1 anna for small coal, sanction having been given to this course in G.O., No. 4440, dated November 1894. I have recently reported on the prospects of the development of the mining industry in Bhadráchalam taluk.

Applications have been made for licenses for prospecting for coal at Bedadanur and for graphite and gold in Rékapalle range.

57. In the administration report of 1882, Mr. Atkinson, the Special Assistant Agent, reported that every Koya cultivator was in the hands of the Soucar and proposed that Government should constitute itself their creditor for all necessary advances. I regret to find that matters have changed very little for the better in the twelve years since that was written. Considering how very few of the Koya population of Bhadráchalam are independent of creditors, it is only a matter of surprise that they are not more often in Court. The Soucars who live in the river-side villages seem to know that it is no good pressing their debtors beyond a certain point as the only result would be that the latter would wander off and cut podus in some distant locality beyond their reach. Mr. Atkinson thought that an Agricultural Advances Bill would provide a remedy for this baneful system of indebtedness. Considering that the majority of the population have absolutely no security to furnish, I do not pin my faith on any legislative act of that kind. The pity of it is that they are so ignorant and have so little thought for the future that they are unfortunately too ready to accept their creditors' accounts as correct, and thus at the end of the cultivation season they are left without any grain for the next year and cannot pay the Zamindar's and Government's dues, till they have borrowed again from the creditor who has taken the whole of their produce pledged by anticipation in the previous year to liquidate the debt already outstanding.

58. In the course of the preparation of the new missels for the proprietary villages in Bhadráchalam it came to light that a number of fields originally of mourasi tenure had been converted by the proprietor into gair mourasi fields before the resettlement which took place in 1889. The holders of the fields in question remained in ignorance of the fraud, which had been perpetrated on them in the shape of loss of occupancy right, until recently when the proprietor's rail raised their rents or ejected them. Enquiry has shown that most of these fields have remained in the hands of the same family for years, so that the proprietor's resumption of their occupancy right is quite without excuse and his action deserves notice. I have addressed you for orders to treat all lands, that were once entered as mourasi lands, as such until the proprietor shows cause for the change.

59. In 1885 a rough form of ryotwari settlement was introduced into eight villages in Polavaram division—*vide* G.O., No. 2170, dated 20th August 1885. As the experiment in the villages then settled has worked well enough to prove the benefit of extending it to other villages, I took the opportunity of the presence of survey and settlement parties working in the district to recommend the survey and

Settlement of twenty of the larger Telaga villages of Polavaram and Yellavaram divisions, as many of the villagers had come forward and asked to be secured by pattas against their present uncertainty of occupancy and as the renting system favours the increase of encroachments that form a fruitful source of private takarars and civil litigation. In fact it only enriches the izaradar or renter who generally succeeds in reducing the cultivators to much the same condition as farm labourers. Among other advantages likely to follow from a ryotwari settlement are a considerable increase of revenue and the repair of ruined tanks, the revenue to be derived from works of irrigation being too uncertain under the rental system to justify the expenditure necessary for putting them in order. My proposal however did not meet with the approval of Mr. LeFanu on the ground that the number of villages proposed to be surveyed was out of all proportion to the number of villages in the Agency.

60. Latchmi, a new elephant for the use of the Government Agent, has just arrived. Parwati, which was reported in 1882 to be a very old and worthless elephant, though about 70 years of age, is still alive and in use. With care, she may last for two or three years more, but as she is not equal to hard work it would be as well to sell her before she dies.

Notes for Agency Administration Report.

The Government Agent visited the following villages:—

Polavaram, Totagondi, Viravaram, Devipatnam, Sirivaka, Parantapalli, Papikonda, Kondalamadugu, Tummiler, Waddigudem, Rékapalle, Kunavaram, Gollagudem (coal mines), Bhadráchalam, Koyagudem, Jaddangi, Cheruvukummapalem, Bornagudem, Parinthadaka, Timmapuram, Yellavaram, Papampeta, Bhimudupakalu, Addatigala, Metlapalem, Karakapadu, Mohanapuram, Boddapalli, Simhadripuram, Kota, Bollosupalem, Yerramreddipalem, Narasapuram, Vadapalli, Gunjigudem, Marrivada, Rampa, Chodavaram, Bornagudem, Borangi, Musurumilli, Velagalapalli and Ramanayyapeta.

2. He had personal interviews with the following Muttadars and Mokhasadars:—

Muttadars of Anigeru, Dutserti, Mohanapuram, Yerragonda, Kota, Dorachintalapalem, Marrivada, Bandapalli, Birampalli, Chodavaram, Bolugonda, Musurumilli, Velagapalli and Palem; and Mokhasadars of Nimmalapalem and Sirigindalapadu.

3. He visited the large fairs at Jaddangi, Addatigala, Rampa and Devipatnam and conversed freely with the Koyas, Reddies and Telagas present.

4. He specially inspected the Police stockades at Addatigala, Kota and Rampa. At the first he found the ammunition bad and the stockade in need of repairs. At Kota the want of a well is still unsupplied. The stockade would not hold out for more than two days at most. It is further overhung by trees from which the attacking party would easily drop inside the stockade. The Rampa stockade is in general bad order and wants entire renewal. The angle where the well is, is not defensible. In all cases it was observed that the present Superintendent of Police never enters his inspection remarks in the station-house book, but simply notes that an inspection memorandum will be sent. The same is probably the case elsewhere, as *e.g.*, at Amalapur, where the only entries in the station-house book for three years are the Superintendent's signature, with a note that the inspection memorandum will be sent. The station-house book is intended to show at a glance the combined wisdom—such as it is—of all inspecting officers, and, especially in the Agency, this information should be forthcoming in a compact form. I would not refer so much to this if the Superintendent's remarks were subsequently entered in the book, in the vernacular also as was the former practice.

5. There were no complaints in the Agency. Here and there an arrack shop was wanted and a question put about the forest rules. At Rampa the muttadar of Marrivada was very much in evidence. He is a Koya, but a man of superior attainments, and is the spokesman of the other muttadars. I had his question regarding forests reduced to writing and will give him a reply about it. The Bandapalli muttadar asked for a school which will be given to him. I inspected schools in all places where I went and was pleased to find Koyas coming to them in some places, and in

54. *Destruction of wild beasts.*—Statement XV shows the rewards paid for destruction of wild animals during the year. Seventeen tigers, 54 panthers and 9 bears were killed; 11 men and 388 cattle fell victims as against 15 men and 743 cattle in the previous year. There is a man-eating tiger at Chintur in Bhadráchalam taluk which has killed 6 men, and I believe there are two or three in the Kota mutta, but they know the police traps too well to be caught by that means.

55. *Miscellaneous.*—Boggula Yerikireddi Dhora, the minor muttadar of Anigeru, died within the year and Government have consented to allow his mother and grandmother to remain in possession of the mutta till their deaths. The only other death reported was that of Pallala Balureddi, sub-muttadar of Nulakamaddi. I have been in correspondence with you in reference to Matla Malireddi of Maredumilli who apparently was a proscribed rebel in the Rampa fituri and who was discovered to be still alive on an enquiry made into the succession to the vacant muttadarship. After this long interval of time no action seems to be called for.

56. The Gódávari Coal Company is raising and selling small quantities of coal under its prospecting lease pending formal execution of a mining lease and is paying royalty at the rate of 4 annas per ton for large coal and 1 anna for small coal, sanction having been given to this course in G.O., No. 4440, dated November 1894. I have recently reported on the prospects of the development of the mining industry in Bhadráchalam taluk.

Applications have been made for licenses for prospecting for coal at Bedadanur and for graphite and gold in Rékapalle range.

57. In the administration report of 1882, Mr. Atkinson, the Special Assistant Agent, reported that every Koya cultivator was in the hands of the Soucar and proposed that Government should constitute itself their creditor for all necessary advances. I regret to find that matters have changed very little for the better in the twelve years since that was written. Considering how very few of the Koya population of Bhadráchalam are independent of creditors, it is only a matter of surprise that they are not more often in Court. The Soucars who live in the river-side villages seem to know that it is no good pressing their debtors beyond a certain point as the only result would be that the latter would wander off and cut podus in some distant locality beyond their reach. Mr. Atkinson thought that an Agricultural Advances Bill would provide a remedy for this baneful system of indebtedness. Considering that the majority of the population have absolutely no security to furnish, I do not pin my faith on any legislative act of that kind. The pity of it is that they are so ignorant and have so little thought for the future that they are unfortunately too ready to accept their creditors' accounts as correct, and thus at the end of the cultivation season they are left without any grain for the next year and cannot pay the Zamindar's and Government's dues, till they have borrowed again from the creditor who has taken the whole of their produce pledged by anticipation in the previous year to liquidate the debt already outstanding.

58. In the course of the preparation of the new missels for the proprietary villages in Bhadráchalam it came to light that a number of fields originally of mourasi tenure had been converted by the proprietor into gair mourasi fields before the resettlement which took place in 1889. The holders of the fields in question remained in ignorance of the fraud, which had been perpetrated on them in the shape of loss of occupancy right, until recently when the proprietor's rail raised their rents or ejected them. Enquiry has shown that most of these fields have remained in the hands of the same family for years, so that the proprietor's resumption of their occupancy right is quite without excuse and his action deserves notice. I have addressed you for orders to treat all lands, that were once entered as mourasi lands, as such until the proprietor shows cause for the change.

59. In 1885 a rough form of ryotwari settlement was introduced into eight villages in Polavaram division—*vide* G.O., No. 2170, dated 20th August 1885. As the experiment in the villages then settled has worked well enough to prove the benefit of extending it to other villages, I took the opportunity of the presence of survey and settlement parties working in the district to recommend the survey and

Settlement of twenty of the larger Telaga villages of Polavaram and Yellavaram divisions, as many of the villagers had come forward and asked to be secured by pattas against their present uncertainty of occupancy and as the renting system favours the increase of encroachments that form a fruitful source of private takarars and civil litigation. In fact it only enriches the izaradar or renter who generally succeeds in reducing the cultivators to much the same condition as farm labourers. Among other advantages likely to follow from a ryotwari settlement are a considerable increase of revenue and the repair of ruined tanks, the revenue to be derived from works of irrigation being too uncertain under the rental system to justify the expenditure necessary for putting them in order. My proposal however did not meet with the approval of Mr. LeFanu on the ground that the number of villages proposed to be surveyed was out of all proportion to the number of villages in the Agency.

60. Latchmi, a new elephant for the use of the Government Agent, has just arrived. Parwati, which was reported in 1882 to be a very old and worthless elephant, though about 70 years of age, is still alive and in use. With care, she may last for two or three years more, but as she is not equal to hard work it would be as well to sell her before she dies.

Notes for Agency Administration Report.

The Government Agent visited the following villages:—

Polavaram, Totagondi, Viravaram, Devipatnam, Sirivaka, Parantapalli, Papikonda, Kondalamadugu, Tummiler, Waddigudem, Rékapalle, Kunavaram, Gollagudem (coal mines), Bhadráchalam, Koyagudem, Jaddangi, Cheruvukummapalem, Bornagudem, Parinthadaka, Timmapuram, Yellavaram, Papampeta, Bhimudupakalu, Addatigala, Metlapalem, Karakapadu, Mohanapuram, Boddapalli, Simhadripuram, Kota, Bollosupalem, Yerramreddipalem, Narasapuram, Vadapalli, Gunjigudem, Marrivada, Rampa, Chodavaram, Bornagudem, Borangi, Musurumilli, Velagalapalli and Ramanayyapeta.

2. He had personal interviews with the following Muttadars and Mokhasadars:—

Muttadars of Anigeru, Dutserti, Mohanapuram, Yerragonda, Kota, Dorachintalapalem, Marrivada, Bandapalli, Birampalli, Chodavaram, Bolugonda, Musurumilli, Velagapalli and Palem; and Mokhasadars of Nimmalapalem and Sirigindalapadu.

3. He visited the large fairs at Jaddangi, Addatigala, Rampa and Devipatnam and conversed freely with the Koyas, Reddies and Telagas present.

4. He specially inspected the Police stockades at Addatigala, Kota and Rampa. At the first he found the ammunition bad and the stockade in need of repairs. At Kota the want of a well is still unsupplied. The stockade would not hold out for more than two days at most. It is further overhung by trees from which the attacking party would easily drop inside the stockade. The Rampa stockade is in general bad order and wants entire renewal. The angle where the well is, is not defensible. In all cases it was observed that the present Superintendent of Police never enters his inspection remarks in the station-house book, but simply notes that an inspection memorandum will be sent. The same is probably the case elsewhere, as *e.g.*, at Amalapur, where the only entries in the station-house book for three years are the Superintendent's signature, with a note that the inspection memorandum will be sent. The station-house book is intended to show at a glance the combined wisdom—such as it is—of all inspecting officers, and, especially in the Agency, this information should be forthcoming in a compact form. I would not refer so much to this if the Superintendent's remarks were subsequently entered in the book, in the vernacular also as was the former practice.

5. There were no complaints in the Agency. Here and there an arrack shop was wanted and a question put about the forest rules. At Rampa the muttadar of Marrivada was very much in evidence. He is a Koya, but a man of superior attainments, and is the spokesman of the other muttadars. I had his question regarding forests reduced to writing and will give him a reply about it. The Bandapalli muttadar asked for a school which will be given to him. I inspected schools in all places where I went and was pleased to find Koyas coming to them in some places, and in

one out-of-the-way place, a Reddi girl. The school at Bhadráchalam is a considerable affair. The people here are well to do, and I doubt if any exemption in the matter of fees should be allowed at that particular town, saving of course the case of any Koyas or Mussalmans who might come to it.

Cocanada,
16*th March* 1895.

(Signed) W. J. H. LE FANU,
Government Agent.

Ref. No. 322-Agency.

Submitted to Government in the Judicial Department together with the usual accompaniments, viz., Statements from I to XV and an Agency map wherein all the tours made by the Government Agent and the Special Assistant Agent in 1894–95 have been marked.

2. Having joined the district barely a week before the close of the official year under report, I can say nothing from personal knowledge, and in consequence, I simply submit the Special Assistant Agent's report with a few remarks where needed.

3. Mr. LeFanu who was Government Agent throughout the year except the last week took three trips visiting all the divisions of the Agency and his touring lasted upwards of six weeks. The tour notes left by him are submitted for perusal.

4. In the concluding sentence of paragraph 11 of his report, the Special Assistant Agent states that eight cases were committed by the Chodavaram Sub-Magistrate in the year under report. This is incorrect. As in the previous year he committed only one case to the Agency Sessions.

5. The proposal to entertain a process server in the Yellavaram Agency Munsif's Court could not be submitted for sanction as the fees collected were not sufficient to pay his wages. If the work continues to increase as the Special Assistant Agent says in paragraph 12 that it has done and the collection of a sufficient amount of process fees to meet the cost can be anticipated, sanction will be applied for to employ a process server.

6. I support the Special Assistant Agent's recommendation in paragraph 22 requesting sanction for the permanency of the system of paying remuneration to the Agency vaccinators for excess work done by them with the modification that the rate of deduction for short work should be the same as the rate of remuneration for excess work.

7. The Special Assistant Agent's proposal for the entertainment of an additional vaccinator will be submitted for sanction on receipt of further information called for from him.

8. In paragraph 30 the Special Assistant Agent speaks of the appointment of a new headmaster for the Government lower secondary school at Bhadráchalam. The appointment has always been made by the Government Agent after consultation with the local educational officers whenever necessary. The present acting headmaster E. Jagannadham was, some three years ago, appointed by the Government Agent on the recommendation of the Assistant Inspector of Schools, on promise of eventual confirmation. The school has been thriving under him. But without noticing these facts and without even consulting the Government Agent or his Assistant, the Director of Public Instruction appointed one Iyaswami Iyer as sub. *pro tem.* headmaster when the permanent incumbent of the post was made a Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools. Mr. LeFanu then informed the Director of all the circumstances and pointed out his mistake. He further told the Director that as there was no necessity to disturb the arrangement and as the acting headmaster Jagannadham was in every respect competent for the post and deserved confirmation as had already been promised, he had directed him to resume charge from Iyaswami Iyer. The fact that all three boys that were sent up for the lower secondary examination were successful, one having found a place in the first-class is, I should say, very creditable to the acting headmaster E. Jagannadham. The Director has just written to me to the effect that in order to

have a clear understanding on the subject, a set of rules might be framed as to the powers of Agency officers in respect of appointments in the primary and lower secondary schools in the Agency. This will be done in due course. As Agency officers have a direct interest in these schools, and visit them oftener than the educational officers, I think the former must, as hitherto, have full control over them, the local educational officers being consulted whenever necessary.

9. Separate proposals will be submitted for the construction of buildings for the Polavaram and Gutala schools and for raising the status of the former.

10. The boundary cases referred to in paragraph 51 will be duly attended to.

11. On receipt of further information called for from the Special Assistant Agent the question of mourasi lands referred to in paragraph 59 will be settled.

12. The Special Assistant Agent's proposal as per paragraph 60 to survey and assess certain Agency villages is still under consideration. I don't think that the survey party now working in the district can spare time to take up this work and, if at all they do, the cost of it will be out of all proportion to the small revenue that may be expected from these villages.

13. In paragraph 61 the Special Assistant Agent proposes to sell the old elephant "Parwati." I am afraid that nobody will purchase her.

14. As most of the Government Agent's retinue suffer from fever during or after every Agency tour, I do not see why this Agency should not be treated in the same way as the Ganjám and Vizagapatam Agencies and why the special rates of travelling allowance sanctioned for the latter in Article 1258 of the Civil Service Regulations are not extended to the Gódávari Agency also. I therefore request orders to this effect.

Cocanada,
10*th July* 1895.

(Signed) V. A. BRODIE,
Government Agent.

Enclosure.

I.—Statement showing the changes in the administration staff during the year 1894–95 in the Gódávari Agency.

Office.	Name of the officer.	Period during which in charge.		Whether the charge was in addition to other duty.
		From	To	
Government Agent ..	W. J. H. LeFanu, Esq..	1st April 1894 ..	25th March 1895.	
Acting Government Agent.	V. A. Brodie, Esq. ..	26th March 1895.	31st ,, ,,	
Special Assistant Agent.	C. G. Spencer, Esq. ..	1st April 1894..	31st ,, ,,	In charge of the Sub-Collector's office from 1st April 1894 to 26th April 1894, both days inclusive, in addition to his own charge.

II.—Statement of tours made by the officers in the Gódávari Agency during the year 1894–95.

Name of the officer.	Number of tours.	Dates of each tour. From	Dates of each tour. To	Period spent on each tour.	Locality in which tour made.	Remarks.
W. J. H. LeFanu, Esq., Government Agent.	1st	1st May 1894	21st May 1894	21 days.	*Vide* tour notes accompanying the administration report.	In charge of the Sub-Collector's Office.
	2nd	14th Oct. ,,	23rd Oct. ,,	10 ,,		To do jamabandi of Bhadráchalam taluk.
	3rd	23rd February 1895.	6th March 1895.	12 ,,		To Superintend arrangements made at festival of Sreerama Navami; and to conduct the Primary School examination at Bhadráchalam and Kunavaram centres.
				43 days.	*Bhadráchalam Taluk.*	
C. G. Spencer, Esq., Special Assistant Agent.	1st	2nd April 1894	1st May 1894	30 days.	Went up the river from Rajahmundry and visited Morumur, Nellipaka, Bhadrachalam, Gauridevipeta, Rachagompalli and Kunavaram.	
	2nd	15th May ,,	5th June ,,	22 ,,	Polavaram division, visited Sirivaka, Totagondi, Dharvada, Kallumamidi, Urronka, Paliramudugudem, Chintapalli, Manjelur, Kannapuram, Rámachendrapuram, Dippakayalapadu Parimpudi and Koyyalagudem.	For inspection of hill villages included in reserve and to conduct jamabandi of Polavaram division, returning to Rajahmundry for annual halt during rains.
	3rd	24th Sept. ,,	1st Oct. ,,	8 ,,	Chódavaram division, visited Chódavaram, Geddada, Masurumilli, Velagapalli, Devigatnam, Viravaram, Toyyeru and Pochammagandi.	Inspection of road works and Deputy Tahsildar's office buildings.
	4th	9th Oct. ,,	10th Oct. ,,	2 ,,	Rajahmundry to Polavaram	Return to head-quarters after rains.
					Bhadráchalam Taluk.	
	5th	14th Oct. ,,	23rd Oct. ,,	10 ,,	Bhadráchalam and Dommugudem, &c. ..	General tour of inspection; examination of treasury and jail.
	6th	6th Nov. ,,	6th Dec. ,,	30 ,,	Polavaram division, visited Koyyalagudem, Jaggareddigudem, Tadiyaya, Marlagudem, Mugalampalli, Pusigipadu, Kamayyapalem, Jillelagudem, Ankanagudem, Bottuppagudem, Jechgumilli, Ankampalem, Tarimpudi, Ravutagudem, Buttayagudem, Kannapuram, Rajamandram and Chimalavangudem, &c.	Inspection of tanks and of forest reserves in connection with complaints of over-reservation.
	7th	19th Dec. ,,	22nd Dec. ,,	4 ,,	Chódavaram division. Camped at Rámachendrapuram, visited Gutala and Pattisam lankas.	Inspection of lankas for river conservancy purposes.
					Bhadráchalam Taluk.	
	8th	17th January 1895.	14th March 1895 ..	57 ,,	Chódavaram and Yellavaram divisions; places visited— Kunavaram and Waddigudem .. Pedaguttapalli, Kundalur, Chinturu, Potampalli, Lakkavaram, Gurrapu Jharighat and Valamur. Maredumilli, Geddada, Chódavaram, Kota, Mittalapalem, Addatigala, Timmapuram, Jaddangi, Rajavommangi, Nellipudi, Gokavaram, Purushottapatnam.	To conduct the Primary School examination and dispose of civil suits locally. For general inspection, with particular attention to road works. For jamabandi of Chódavaram and Yellavaram divisions and general inspection.
	9th	29th March ,,	31st ,, ,,	3 ,,	Polavaram division, visited, Kannapuram, and Battoyagudem.	Enroute to Bhadráchalam to conduct the jamabandi there.
				166 days.		

III.—Statement of rainfall recorded during the year 1894–95 and in the preceding year in the Gódávari Agency.

Taluk or division.	Name of station.	Average of previous years.	1893–94.	1894–95.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	
1. Bhadráchalam taluk ..	Bhadráchalam ..	41·89	64·71	42·53	Average of 9 years.
2. Polavaram division ..	Polavaram ..	34·58	52·69	43·08	,, of 10 ,,
3. Chódavaramu ,, ..	Chódavaramu ..	1892–93. 53·59	91·39	45·73	Previous to 1892–93 there was no rain-gauge station at Chódavaramu.
4. Yellavaram ,, ..	Timmapuram ..	..	..	26·32	A rain-gauge has been temporarily set up at Timmapuram, the temporary head-quarter's station of the Deputy Tahsildar and the rain recorded in 1893–94 has been shown in this return. The buildings at Addatigala for the Deputy Tahsildar and his establishment have been completed and a rain-gauge will be fixed there in due course.

IV.—Statement showing births and deaths during the year 1894–95 and the preceding year in the Gódávari Agency.

Taluk or division.		Population according to the census of 1891. Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per mille, 1893–94. Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per mille, 1894–95. Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Bhadráchalam taluk	Births ..	21,657	20,679	*42,336	19	17	36	17	15	32
	Deaths ..				12	12	24	11	10	21
2. Polavaram division	Births ..	26,161	25,074	51,235	13·5	15·2	28·7	11·4	10·4	21·8
	Deaths ..				11·8	9·8	21·6	9·7	9·4	19·1
3. Chódavaramu ,,	Births ..	10,376	9,999	20,375	15·1	13·9	28·1	13·8	14·1	27·9
	Deaths ..				11·3	9·03	20·33	8·5	8·3	16·8
					Actuals.					
4. Yellavaram division	Births ..	Population is not known.			366	331	697	369	361	730
	Deaths ..				329	288	617	288	234	522

* These figures have been entered according to the census tables recently supplied. Hence they do not tally with the figures shown in last year's return.

V.—Statistics of Criminal Justice for the Gódávari Agency for the year 1894–95.

Name of Court.	Trials or enquiries.																Appeals.									
	Cases.								Persons.								Cases.					Persons.				
	Pending on 31st March 1894.	Received during the year.	Received by commitment.	Total.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1895.	Pending on 31st March 1894.	Received during the year.	Received by commitment.	Total.	Convicted.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1895.	Pending on 31st March 1894.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1895.	Pending on 31st March 1894.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1. Government Agent ..	..	..	6	6	..	2	2	4	..	..	6	6	2	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Special Assistant Agent.	2	6	..	8	..	7	7	1	12	14	..	26	2	..	..	23	25	1	3	7	10	9	1	3	20	23	22	1
3. Bhadráchalam Tahsildar 2nd-class Magistrate.	4	74	..	78	..	74	74	4	22	153	..	175	50	..	121	171	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Bhadráchalam Naib Tahsildar 2nd-class Magistrate.	1	31	..	32	..	32	32	..	1	69	..	70	20	..	50	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Polavaram 2nd-class Magistrate.	3	221	..	224	1	222	223	1	13	430	..	443	131	1	309	441	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Chodavaram 2nd-class Magistrate.	6	49	..	55	1	41	42	13	11	147	..	158	28	1	91	120	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Yellavaram 2nd-class Magistrate.	..	93	..	93	3	78	81	12	..	213	..	213	24	4	158	186	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1894–95 ..	16	474	6	496	5	456	461	35	59	1,023	6	1,091	257	6	752	1,015	76	3	7	10	9	1	3	20	23	22	1
Compare figures for 1893–94.	17	430	1	448	1	431	432	16	45	981	1	1,027	206	1	761	968	59	..	17	17	14	3	..	34	34	31	3

VI.—Statistics of Civil Justice for the Gódávari Agency for the year 1894–95.

Name of Court.	Original Suits.								Appeal Suits.								Remarks.
	Pending on 31st March 1894.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or on reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other Courts.	Total.	Remaining on 31st March 1895.	Pending on 31st March 1894.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or on reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other Courts.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1895.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Government Agent	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	
2. Special Assistant Agent	16	29	1	46	29	1	30	16	2	4	..	6	5	..	5	1	
3. Bhadráchalam Agency District Munsif.	8	72	..	80	72	1	73	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Polavaram Division do.	24	181	6	211	175	..	175	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Chódavaramu do. do.	5	23	1	29	17	..	17	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Yellavaram do. do.	7	38	..	45	41	..	41	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total 1894–95 ..	61	343	8	412	334	2	336	76	2	6	..	8	5	..	5	3	
Total 1893–94 ..	68	274	15	357	288	8	296	61	1	8	5	14	10	2	12	2	

VII.—Statement showing the work of the Agency Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year 1894–95.

Name of Institutions.	From what funds maintained.	Description of building.	Date when opened.	Number of patients treated in 1894–95.	
				In.	Out.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Bhadráchalam dispensary	Imperial funds	The building belongs to Government. It is built of brick and has a tiled roof. It consists of three rooms with a verandah all round. The two thatched wards already in existence were pulled down and three pucka wards with thatched roof—one for Police, a second for male in-patients and the third for female in-patients—are now under construction. There are also a tiled kitchen, a temporary latrine and a bath-room close to the dispensary for the use of in-patients. There is a well in the compound which contains brackish water. The wire fence around the dispensary has been at present removed in order to enlarge the compound and it will be reconstructed.	1st October 1882	95	3,874
2. Polavaram dispensary	Imperial funds assisted by an annual contribution of Rs. 250 from the Zamindar of Polavaram.	Rented brick building with tiled roof. New Government building is under construction.	6th November 1891	..	3,172
3. Yelleswaram do.	Local funds	Brick building with tiled roof	Not known	..	283
4. Gokavaram do.	Do.	Thatched house	11th June 1887	..	67
5. Chódavaramu do.	Provincial funds	A rented thatched building has been used, pending the construction of a wattle and daub thatched building since completed.	22nd February	..	1,752

Note.—Nos. 3 and 4 are in the plains, but people from the Agency resort to them as they are close to the Agency border.

VIII.—Statement showing the strength and cost of vaccine establishment and the number of operations performed by them in the Gódávari Agency during 1894–95.

Name of the taluk or division.	Deputy Inspector.		Deputy Inspector's peons.		First-class Vaccinator.		Second-class Vaccinator.		Probationers.		Total cost of vaccination establishment including travelling allowance and contingencies.	Number of cases vaccinated.	Number of successful cases.	Percentage of successful cases to total number vaccinated.	Percentage of cases verified.	Average cost of each successful case.
	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.
Rajahmundry range	1	70	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	263 12 8	148	14	9·46	31	15 3 5
Bhadráchalam taluk	..	..	..	..	1	18	..	..	..	..	403 9 2	1,466	1,374	93·72	57·36	0 4 8
Polavaram division	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	* 184 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
„ calf depôt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	† 205 1 2	351	167	47·57	53·0	0 12 7
Jangareddigudem (Rékapalle vaccinator)	..	..	..	..	1	18	..	..	..	..	228 8 11	527	424	80·45	31·68	0 8 7
Kannapuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	7 5 0	238	232	97·47	78·15	0 0 6
	..	..	..	..	1	18	1	10	1	12	624 15 1	1,116	823	..	..	..
Chodavaram division	..	..	..	..	1	18	..	..	..	..	326 4 0	538	501	93·12	47 21	0 10 5
Yellavaram division	..	..	..	..	1	18	..	..	..	..	322 4 0	1,015	880	86·69	72·70	0 5 10
Total ..	1	70	1	7	4	72	1	10	1	12	1,940 12 11	4,283	3,592	88 22	..	0 8 8
Excluding the pay, &c., of the Deputy Inspector and his peon and the cost of glycering paste ..	..	..	..	..	4	72	1	10	1	12	1,493 0 3	4,135	3,578	86·52	..	0 6 8
Compare 1893–94	..	..	..	..	4	72	1	10	1	12	1,026 14 5	3,723	3,319	89·1	..	0 4 11

Note.—The hospital assistant attached to the Special Assistant Agent's establishment vaccinated 57 cases in the course of the year not included in this statement.

* Cost of paste supplied before calf depôt was opened.

	Rs.	A.	P.
† Pay, &c., of the probationer ..	131	13	8
Calf depôt charges.	73	3	6
Total ..	205	1	2

IX.—Statement showing the statistics of the Agency Schools in the Gódávari Agency during the year 1894–95.

Name of Taluk or Division.	Number and class of school.	Teachers employed and their salaries. Number. Trained.	Total.	Amount of salary per annum.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1895. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average daily attendance. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal races on 31st March 1895. Boys.	Girls.	Number of schools inspected. By officers of the Educational Department. Sub-Assistant. Schools visited.	Visits.	Senior Superintendent. Schools visited.	Visits paid.	By Agency officers. Government Agent.	Special Assistant Agent.	Number of pupils examined for result grants.	Number of pupils found qualified for result grants.	Receipts. Result grant.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				15	16	17	18	19	20
				Rs. A. P.																	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bhadrácha-lam taluk.	1 Government Lower Secondary school, Bhadráchalam.	1	5	1,384 8 6	72	..	72	71	..	71	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	206 6 0
	1 Church Mission Society's Lower Secondary school, Dummagudem	3	8	825 0 0	135	..	135	88	..	88	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	65	51	..	60 0 0
	12 Government salary-result school for boys.	8	15	1,734 0 0	197	9	206	144	5	149	5	..	12	12	12	32	..	3	173	125	..	..
	1 Government salary-result schools for girls.	1	2	324 0 0	..	59	59	..	50	50	..	..	1	1	1	4	..	1	40	10	265 13 8	12 6 6
	4 Aided schools for boys.	..	4	372 0 0	60	13	73	50	10	60	1	..	4	4	4	10	..	..	40	25	..	78 0 0
	3 Do. for girls.	1	5	487 8 0	12	73	85	6	54	60	3	9	1	1	2	2	..	1	48	26	86 0 0	..
	1 Unaided school ..	..	1	97 8 0	10	8	18	8	5	13	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	23 Total ..	14	40	5,224 8 6	486	162	648	367	124	491	9	9	20	20	20	49	..	8	366	237	351 13 8	356 12 6
Polavaram division.	10 Government salary-result schools for boys.	2	14	1,380 0 0	288	37	325	199	22	221	2	..	9	9	9	29	..	4	134	111	..	..
	1 Government salary-result night school for boys.	..	1	48 0 0	25	..	25	14	..	14	..	..	1	1	1	4						
	1 Government Lower Secondary school for girls.	1	3	276 0 0	..	58	58	..	41	41	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	1	39	27	103 8 0	..
	2 Aided result schools for boys.	..	2	..	42	5	47	35	3	38	..	..	2	2	2	8	..	..	65	44	..	..
	1 Unaided school for boys.	..	1	..	16	6	22	10	4	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	1 Unaided night school.	1	2	..	22	..	22	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16 Total ..	4	23	1,704 0 0	393	106	499	273	70	343	5	..	13	13	13	44	..	6	238	182	103 8 0	..
Yellavaram division.	14 Government salary-result schools for boys.	5	14	2,028 0 0	287	23	310	178	14	192	120	7	14	14	14	46	..	6	171	90	..	..
	1 Government night school for boys.	..	1	48 0 0	16	..	16	14	..	14	11	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	6	3	..	..
	1 Unaided School for boys.	..	1	48 0 0	19	2	21	15	..	15	14	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16 Total ..	5	16	2,124 0 0	322	25	347	207	14	221	145	9	15	15	16	49	..	6	177	93	..	..
Chódavaramu division.	9 Government salary-result schools for boys.	4	9	1,164 0 0	195	21	216	118	12	130	94	4	9	9	9	41	..	7	137	88	..	..
	9 Total ..	4	9	1,164 0 0	195	21	216	118	12	130	94	4	9	9	9	41	..	7	137	88	..	..
	64 Grand Total ..	27	88	10,216 8 6	1,396	314	1,710	965	220	1,185	253	22	57	57	33	93	..	27	918	600	455 5 8	356 12 6
															Junior Superintendent. 25	90						
	68 Compare 1893–94 ..	18	82	9,614 0 0	1,358	337	1,695	935	208	1,143	280	23	68				..	..	770	615	1,725 13 10	0 13 0

Junior Superintendent's division.

Aboriginal races—	Boys.	Girls.
Koyas and kondas	55	1
Reddies and telagas	135	12
Kumnaras and ozulu	37	..
Kshatrias	6	..
Gollas	2	..
Potters or kumnaras	3	..
Jangams	1	..
Total ..	239	13

Senior Superintendent's division.

	Boys.	Girls.
Koyas and reddies	14	9

X.—Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Gódávari Agency during the year 1894–95.

Name of the Taluk or Division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new works).	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	NEW WORKS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
	Communications.					
Bhadráchalam taluk ..	1. Extending Morumur-Narakonda road	500 0 0	500 0 0	902 0 0	500 0 0	Clearing jungle, uprooting stumps and slight levelling for a distance of 5 miles.
	2. Road from Waddigudem to Lakkavaram	1,000 0 0	..	..	..	
	3. Road from Lakkavaram to Valamur	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	* 662 13 9	* The balance Rs. 337–2–3 lapsed. Clearing jungle, uprooting stumps, for a distance of 5 miles and 530 yards besides blasting rocks for *a distance of 50 yards.*
	R. 4. Gravelling the main street of Bhadráchalam and improvements to village-site.	250 0 0	250 0 0	500 6 0	250 0 0	Gravel work measuring 8,400 cubic feet, earthwork measuring 1,800 cubic feet, rough stone in mortar work measuring 45,059 cubic feet for a culvert were done.
	R. 5. Gravelling the main street of Waddigudem ..	200 0 0	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	Earthwork measuring 20,689 cubic feet was done. Gravel measuring 3,862 cubic feet was collected for the purpose of being spread over the road during the current year.
	R. 6. Extending Chintoor-Kundulur road	250 0 0	250 0 0	679 13 0	250 0 0	Digging side channels for a distance of 2,696½ yards and removing stumps, &c., for a distance of 900 yards were done.
	Total ..	3,200 0 0	2,200 0 0	2,082 3 0	1,861 13 9	
Polavaram division ..	1. Jeelugumilli-Polavaram road..	250 0 0	250 0 0	5,545 2 4	250 0 0	Uprooting stumps, cutting side drains to a length of 2 miles and making slopes to Rovvada stream.
	2. Koyyalapudem-Kannapuram road	*400 0 0	400 0 0	1,348 8 5	400 0 0	Uprooting stumps, cutting side drains and filling in low places to a length of 3 ½miles.
	Total ..	650 0 0	650 0 0	6,893 10 9	650 0 0	
Chódavaramu division ..	1. Constructing culverts, &c., on the new road between Chódavaramu and Geddada.	2,000 0 0	2,598 0 0	2,798 13 9	2,598 0 0	The diverted course of the road crosses two small hill streams which had to be bridged.
	2. Bandy-track from Purushottapatnam to meet the Gokavaram-Chódavaramu road.	1,000 0 0	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	
	Total ..	3,000 0 0	2,598 0 0	2,798 13 9	2,598 0 0	

X.—Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Gódávari Agency during the year 1894–95—*cont.*

Name of the Taluk or Division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new works).	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	NEW WORKS—*cont.*	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
	Communications—cont.					
Yellavaram division ..	1. Constructing a bridle-path with side drains from Addatigala to Kota.	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	
	2. Extending the Timmapuram-Addatigala road to Ramavaram.	..	..	..	..	
	(i) Digging ditches and cutting bushes on the Timmapuram-Addatigala road from agency stone to Papampeta bridge.	500 0 0	500 0 0	..	500 0 0	
	(ii) Digging ditches and cutting bushes on Timmapuram-Addatigala road from Papampeta bridge to Addatigala.	400 0 0	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	
	(iii) Digging ditches and cutting bushes on Timmapuram-Addatigala road from Addatigala to Duppulapalem.	700 0 0	700 0 0	..	700 0 0	
	(iv) Renetting road sides at Potarazugaudi on Timmapuram-Addatigala road.	125 0 0	125 0 0	..	125 0 0	
	(v) Repairing Timmapuram-Addatigala road at a low place near the end of a tank at Addatigala.	50 0 0	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	
	(vi) Repairing Timmapuram Addatigala road a little below Bhimudupakalu.	30 0 0	30 0 0	..	30 0 0	
	(vii) Gravelling Addatigala-Timmapuram road from 8th mile, 6th furlong to 8th mile, 7th furlong.	195 0 0	195 0 0	..	195 0 0	
	* 3. Repairing Addatigala road at a high level ground.	..	357 0 0	498 14 7	356 5 11	Unexpended balance .. .. As. 10 1[illegible]
	* 4. Metalling the road from the agency milestone to 9th mile, 2nd furlong.	..	674 0 0	184 4 8	673 3 8	Do. do. .. .. „ 12 4 √
	* 5. Completing Papampeta bridge	..	80 0 0	1,085 0 0	80 11 8	Excess .. .. „ 11 8 *
	* 6. Constructing a culvert at Motacalva	..	550 0 0	350 0 0	550 0 0	
	* 7. Raising the road with gravel at the foot of the hill from the Yellavaram tank-bed to the proposed dam at the supply channel.	..	70 0 0	20 0 0	70 0 0	(Marked *) The excess expenditure As. 13–2 has been met from the unexpended balance (marked √) of Rs. 1–10–5. The remaining unexpended balance of As. 13–3 lapsed.
	* 8. A dam to the Addatigala road at the supply channel at Yellavaram tank.	..	23 0 0	15 0 0	23 0 0	
	* 9. A dam to the Addatigala road at Tunkuraticalva.	..	34 0 0	40 0 0	34 0 0	

X.—Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Gódávari Agency during the year 1894–95—*cont.*

Name of the Taluk or Division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new works).	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	New Works.					
	Communications—cont.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Yellavaram division—*cont.* ..	10. Raising and gravelling the road at Motacalva ..	..	151 0 0	..	150 12 0	Balance .. .. As. 4 0
	11. Amount paid to Sureddi Kristnama for the excess work to be done to Venkandoragandi.	..	37 0 0	..	37 1 6	Excess .. .. ,, 1 6
	Total ..	3,000 0 0	4,976 0 0	2,193 3 3	4,975 2 9	
	Total, New Works, Communications ..	9,850 0 0	10,424 0 0	13,967 14 9	10,086 0 6	
	Buildings.					
Bhadráchalam taluk ..	R. 1. Sinking a well at Yedugurallapalli	250 0 0	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	The well which has already had a depth of 19 feet was sunk to a further depth of 5 feet. Materials for brick-work, &c., have been collected.
	R. 2. Completion of brick-work in mortar to the well at Pedamattapalli.	250 0 0	87 0 0	..	87 0 0	The brick-work in mortar has been completed.
	R. 3. Building a masonry trough to the well at Pedamattapalli.	..	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	For the use of cattle.
	4. Building a masonry trough to the well at Kundulur.	..	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	For the use of cattle.
	Total ..	500 0 0	437 0 0	..	437 0 0	
Polavaram division ..	Completing the rest-house at Buttagagudem	40 0 0	40 0 0	565 0 0	40 0 0	
Yellavaram division ..	1. Sinking a well at Timmapuram	..	30 0 0	270 0 0	30 0 0	
	2. Excess work done on the work at Timmapuram ..	..	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	
	Total ..	..	80 0 0	270 0 0	80 0 0	
	Total, New Works, Buildings ..	540 0 0	557 0 0	835 0 0	557 0 0	

X.—Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Gódávari Agency during the year 1894–95—*cont.*

Name of the Taluk or Division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new works.)	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Repairs.					
	Communications.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Bhadráchalam taluk ..	1. Road from Waddigudem to Lakkavaram	..	26 0 0	..	26 0 0	A sum of Rs. 25–9–0 was paid from the current year's (1894–95) allotment for the work of filling in pits and uprooting stumps for a distance of 900 yards done in excess of the allotment during the last year (1893–94). The other 7 annas were spent for sloping a vagu.
	2. Repairing the road between Kunavaram and Parnasala.	400 0 0	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	Earthwork measuring 41,209 cubic feet sanding measuring 5,356 cubic feet and clearing bushes for a distance of 38 miles were done.
	3. Repairing the Lakkavaram-Chintoor road	100 0 0	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	Making slight levels by filling in pits and cutting bushes for a distance of 10 miles were done.
	Total ..	500 0 0	526 0 0	..	526 0 0	
Polavaram division ..	1. Up-keep of Jeelugumilli-Polavaram road	210 0 0	210 0 0	..	210 0 0	Clearing jungle, uprooting stumps making slopes and spreading rough stone to a length of 32 miles, average cost per mile is Rs. 6–9–0.
	2. Repairing the Parimpudi-Jangareddigudem road 12 miles in length.	600 0 0	600 0 0	..	600 0 0	Stacking gravel for a length of 11 miles.
	3. Repairing the Polavaram village roads	400 0 0	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	Spreading gravel for a length of 574 yards.
	Total ..	1,210 0 0	1,210 0 0	..	1,210 0 0	
Chódavaramu division ..	1. Up-keep of Chódavaramu-Gokavaram road	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	5,221 4 5	1,000 0 0	11 miles of the Gokavaram-Chódavaramu road which lie in the Agency.
	2. Do. do. Devipatnam road	2,000 0 0	1,078 0 0	997 10 6	1,078 0 0	16 miles from Chódavaram and Devipatnamu.
	3. Repairs to Chintagandi near Pandigunta on the road between Devarapalli and Mandumilli and repairs to the whole line from Devarapalli to Valamur.	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	10 miles from Geddada to Chintagandi (*a*) Rs. 100 a mile.
	Total ..	4,000 0 0	3,078 0 0	6,218 14 11	3,078 0 0	

X.—Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Gódávari Agency during the year 1894-95—*cont.*

Name of the Taluk or Division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new works).	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	REPAIRS—*cont.*	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
	Communications—cont.					
4. Yellavaram division ..	1. Repairing the road from Boornapidem to Jaddangi.	800 0 0	800 0 0	..	800 0 0	
	*2. Metalling and gravelling the road at Potarazugandi.	..	108 0 0	225 0 0	108 0 0	
	*3. Supervision and miscellaneous charges	..	9 0 0	..	8 15 0	The deficient one anna has not been drawn.
	Total ..	800 0 0	917 0 0	225 0 0	916 15 0	
	Total, Repairs, Communications ..	6,510 0 0	5,731 0 0	6,443 14 11	5,730 15 0	
	Buildings.					
1. Bhadráchalam taluk ..	R. (1) Repairs to the bungalow at Lakkavaram ..	..	63 0 0	..	63 0 0	
	Miscellaneous	700 0 0	..	..	..	The roof of the bungalow as well as the floor and walls of it were repaired.
	Communications.					
Yellavaram division ..	For repairing the revetment of the north-eastern wing of the modern bridge.	..	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	
	Buildings and Sanitation.					
Polavaram division	1. Repairing the well near the hospital building at Polavaram.	..	83 0 0	..	83 0 0	
Yellavaram division ..	2. Repairing the rest-house at Addatigela	..	52 0 0	..	52 0 0	
	3. Constructing a platform around the well at Timmapuram.	..	37 0 0	..	37 0 0	
	4. Constructing a platform at Addatigela with a cistern	..	80 0 0	..	80 0 0	
	5. Constructing a platform to the well at Papampeta with a cistern.	..	80 0 0	..	80 0 0	
	6. Construction of a well at Molleru	..	207 0 0	..	207 0 0	

X.—Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Gódávari Agency during the year 1894-95—*cont.*

Name of the Taluk or Division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new works).	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	REPAIRS—*cont.*	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
	Buildings and Sanitation—cont.					
	7. Fencing round the rest-house at Addatigela ..	..	25 0 0	..	25 0 0	
	8. Removing and piling tiles from the roof of the Police Station at Jaddangi.	..	5 0 0	..	5 0 0	The roof threatened to collapse; building is propcsed to be converted into a school, as it is not wanted by the Police Department.
	Total ..	..	569 0 0	..	569 0 0	
	Supervision.					
Chódavaramu division ..	1. Pay of bungalow watcher Chódavaramu	..	24 0 0	..	24 0 0	
	2. Pay of three temporary road coolies at Rs. 4 each per mensem for 4 months.	..	48 0 0	..	..	Not drawn.
	Total ..	..	72 0 0	..	24 0 0	
Yellavaram division ..	1. Temporary establishment to be employed on road works for 12 months at Rs. 12 a month.	..	144 0 0	..	136 10 4	The balance Rs. 7-5-8 was not drawn.
		700 0 0	825 0 0	..	769 10 4	
	Total ..	17,600 0 0	17,600 0 0	21,246 13 8	17,206 9 10	The remainder Rs. 393-6-2 lapsed.
	ABSTRACT.					
	1. New Works { 1. Communications	9,850 0 0	10,424 0 0	13,967 14 9	10,086 0 6	
	1. New Works { 2. Buildings	540 0 0	986 0 0	835 0 0	986 0 0	
	2. Repairs .. { 1. Communications	6,510 0 0	5,963 0 0	6,443 14 11	5,907 9 4	
	2. Repairs .. { 2. Buildings	*700 0 0	227 0 0	..	227 0 0	*This is miscellaneous grant according to original budget.
	Construction of office buildings at Chódavaramu ..	†2,047 0 0	2,047 0 0	1,700 0 0	2,047 0 0	†These amounts are renewed this year.
	Do. do. at Addatigela	†2,747 0 0	2,747 0 0	1,000 0 0	2,747 0 0	

N.B.—* Indicates works sanctioned for Yellavaram division for 1893-94 but executed in 1894-95, fresh provision being made in revised estimate.
R. Indicates sanctioned out of Road Fund, Bhadráchalam.

X (*a*).—Statement showing the receipts and charges of Special Local Funds in the Bhadráchalam taluk of the Gódávari District for the official year 1894–95.

Items.	Amount.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Balance on the 1st April 1894	2,639 1 6	2,639 1 6	
Receipts.			
Collections on impounded cattle	696 14 0		
Surplus pound fund	36 5 6		
Collections on account of emoluments to be paid to Patwaries, Patels and Talyaries	4,833 12 9		
Road, school and dock funds	817 0 0		
Canal and ferry fund	722 15 0		
Miscellaneous fines levied under Nuisance Act ..	4 0 0		
Total ..		7,110 15 3	
		9,750 0 9	
Expenditure.			
Presidency establishment audit fees	5,712 10 3		
Payments to village establishment	191 0 5		
Salaries of the special fund clerk	144 0 0		
Do. scavenging establishment	283 11 0		
Commission paid to pound keepers	398 10 0		
Construction and repairs of pounds	1,200 0 0		
Do. do. of roads	..		
Contingencies			
Balance on 31st March 1895	..	7,929 15 8	
		1,820 1 1	

XI.—*Statement showing the details of the works undertaken for the improvement of sanitation in the Gódávari Agency during the year 1894-95.*

Name of Taluk or Division.	Improvement of water-supply.						Total expenditure.	Conservancy of towns and improvement of village-sites.					
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources and supply repaired or otherwise improved.			Name of town or village dealt with.	Conservancy.		Expenditure on.		
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.			Hands employed.	Cost.	Laying out streets and drains.	Water-supply.	Other improvements.
				Rs.		Rs.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.		
Bhadráchalam taluk ..	..	..	1	250	3	187	437	Bhadráchalam	..	..	450 0 0	..	..
								Waddigudem	..	..			
Polavaram division ..	..	..	..	..	1	83	83	Polavaram	..	..	400 0 0	..	..
Chódavaramu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..
Yellavaram division ..	..	..	1	207	3	277	484	....	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	2	457	7	547	1,004	....	..	..	850 0 0	..	..
1893–94 ..	..	..	5	740	..	..	740	....	..	..	1,024 5 7	..	..

XII.—Statement showing the Abkári revenue of the Gódávari Agency for the year 1894–95.

Name of Taluk or Division.	System.	Name of the farm rented.	Amount of rents.	Number of shops			Demand.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.	
				at the beginning of the year.	newly opened during the year.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.		Arrear.	Current.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bhadráchalam ..	Rangewar rental for river side villages.	Bhadráchalam ..	5,316 10 8	17	1	18	..	5,316 10 8	..	5,316 10 8	..	..	..
		Dummagadem ..	3,643 5 4	6	..	6	..	3,643 5 4	..	3,643 5 4	..	..	..
		Waddigudem ..	1,771 10 8	8	..	8	..	1,771 10 8	..	1,771 10 8	..	..	..
	Arrack tax at 2 annas per head for villages in the interior.	Koya and Reddi villages ...	735 4 0	..	..	..	..	735 4 0	..	735 4 0	..	..	..
			11,466 14 8	31	1	32	..	11,466 14 8	..	11,466 14 8	..	..	..
Polavaram division ..	Villagewar ..	....	3,443 2 0	112	..	112	1,171 7 10	3,443 2 0	772 2 4	2,715 13 6	399 5 6	..	‡ 727 4 6
Chódavaramu division.	Do. ..	....	3,663 0 0	58	..	58	40 0 0	3,663 0 0	40 0 0	3,663 0 0	..	..	..
Yellavaram do. ..	Do. ..	....	6,772 8 0	111	..	111	* 1,676 1 0	6,772 8 0	1,347 15 0	5,046 2 0	207 14 0	† 120 4 0	§ 1,726 6 0
		Total for 1894–95.	25,345 8 8	312	1	313	2,887 8 10	25,345 8 8	2,160 1 4	22,891 14 2	607 3 6	120 4 0	2,453 10 6
		Compare 1893–94.	20,458 4 8	312	..	312	‡4,832 14 0	20,458 4 8	4,537 3 0	17,991 0 4	19 14 6	275 12 6	2,467 4 4

* Shown in last year's return as balance .. .. Rs. A. P. 1,531 9 0
Now shown as arrear balance 1,676 1 0
The difference from last year's balance is due to the fact that certain items not demanded last year have since been demanded.
† Ordered to be classed as irrecoverable.
‡ Deposits are to be adjusted.
§ Are in deposit will be adjusted 1,439 0 0

XIII.—Statement showing the Opium revenue of the Gódávari Agency during the year 1894–95.

Name of Taluk or Division.	Number of shops.		Selling price to consumers.	Consumption in pounds.				Rent and license fees.	Remarks.
	Sold by auction.	Let on fixed license fees.		1893–94.		1894–95.			
1	2	3	4	5		6		7	8
				LB.	TOLAS.	LB.	TOLAS.	RS.	
Bhadráchalam taluk	6	..	3½ tolas a rupee	597	26½	637	13½	658	
Polavaram division	8	..	Do.	466	24½	544	19	786	
Chódavaramu division	11	..	Do.	296	..	300	..	697	
Yellavaram do.	14	..	Do.	1,518	13	2,665	17	1,965	One shop was opened at Nellipudi in Yellavaram division, hence increase.
Total for 1894–95 ..	39	..	3½ tolas a rupee	....		4,147	9½	4,106	
Total for 1893–49 ..	38	..	3½ tolas a rupee	2,878	25	....		3,827	

XIV.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection, Remission and balance of all sources of revenue in the Gódávari Agency for 1894–95.

Items.	Demand.			Collection.			Remission.	Balance.		
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.		Arrear.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	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.	RS. A. P.
I. Land Revenue—										
1. Permanently settled estates ..	1,254 5 11	41,453 4 10	42,707 10 9	1,254 5 11	41,453 4 10	42,707 10 9	..	..	..	..
2. Land Revenue including miscellaneous cesses.	4,296 6 8	36,794 12 11	41,091 3 7	4,294 11 8	35,412 12 6	39,707 8 2	1 11 0	..	1,382 10 0	* 1,382 10 0
3. Quit-rent on service inams ..	247 1 2	820 0 10	1,067 2 0	247 1 2	795 13 10	1,042 15 0	..	..	24 3 0	24 3 0
4. Miscellaneous Revenue fines ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	5,797 13 9	79,068 2 7	84,866 0 4	5,796 2 9	77,661 15 2	83,458 1 11	1 11 0	..	1,406 13 0	1,406 13 0
II. Abkári including license fees ..	2,887 8 10	25,345 8 8	28,233 1 6	2,160 1 4	22,891 14 2	25,051 15 6	607 3 6	120 4 0	2,453 10 6	† 2,573 14 6
III. Village cess	..	623 14 0	623 14 0	..	567 1 0	567 1 0	..	..	56 13 0	56 13 0
IV. Opium	627 0 0	4,106 0 0	4,733 0 0	618 4 0	3,766 8 0	4,384 12 0	..	8 12 0	339 8 0	348 4 0
V. Ferries	80 5 10	1,394 7 0	1,474 12 10	80 5 10	1,342 15 0	1,423 4 10	..	..	51 8 0	51 8 0
VI. School, Road and Dák funds	..	817 0 0	817 0 0	..	817 0 0	817 0 0	..	..	..	..
VII. Stamps	..	7,012 9 6	7,012 9 6	..	7,012 9 6	7,012 9 6	..	..	..	..
VIII. Forests	..	23,021 5 3	23,021 5 3	..	22,946 1 3	22,946 1 3	..	..	75 4 0	75 4 0
Total ..	3,594 14 8	62,320 12 5	65,915 11 1	2,858 11 2	59,344 0 11	62,202 12 1	607 3 6	129 0 0	2,976 11 6	3,105 11 6
Grand Total ..	9,392 12 5	1,41,388 15 0	1,50,781 11 5	8,654 13 11	1,37,006 0 1	1,45,660 14 0	608 14 6	129 0 0	4,383 8 6	‡ 4,512 8 6

* Annas 9–7 excess collection. † Certain sums of last year, 1893–94, were demanded after 31st March 1894; hence the increase in the arrear balance. ‡ Annas 9–7 excess collection.

XV.—Statement showing the number of wild animals killed in the Gódávari Agency and the rewards granted during the year 1894–95.

Officer granting the reward.	Tigers.		Panthers.		Bears.		Hyænas.		Total.		Number killed by wild animals.		Remarks.
	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of killed.	Number reward.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Persons.	Cattle.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		RS.		RS.		RS.				RS.			
Special Assistant Agent—													
1. Bhadráchalam Taluk ..	7	420	13	240	2	10	..	..	22	670	4	265	
2. Polavaram division ..	3	190	5	92	..	..	..	..	8	282	2	33	
3. Chódavaramu division ..	6	390	19	318	6	27	..	..	31	735	1	10	
4. Yellavaram do. ..	1	70	17	364	1	4	..	..	19	438	4	80	
Total for 1894–95 ..	17	1,070	54	1,014	9	41	..	..	80	2,125	11	388	
Compare figures of 1893–94 ..	10	630	52	869	7	35	..	..	69	1,534	15	743	

Order—No. 2033, Judicial, dated 1st October 1895.

The report upon the administration of the Gódávari Agency during 1894–95 shows that the season was, on the whole, favourable and the year generally uneventful; it consequently calls for but few remarks.

2. The touring of the Special Assistant Agent was extensive, the only portion of the Agency which was left unvisited being the north-eastern corner, part of which was, however, inspected just before the commencement of the year. The Agent himself spent forty-three days in the Agency visiting a large number of the more important villages.

3. The statistics relating to Civil and Criminal Justice are compared below for a period of five years:—

Year.	Civil suits and appeals.			Criminal cases and appeals.		
	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1890–91	261	196	132	400	339	72
1891–92	244	336	47	378	425	25
1892–93	339	312	69	374	381	17
1893–94	282	298	63	448	446	19
1894–95	349	339	79	481	470	36

The increase in Civil business was common to every Court except one and is attributed by the Special Assistant Agent to the favourable season and to a recovery from the depression in the timber trade which produced a fall in litigation during the previous year. The one exception just mentioned was the Court of the District Munsif of Chódavaram, in which only 17 suits out of a total file of 29 were decided; the Agent will be requested to state whether any satisfactory explanation is forthcoming for this apparently inadequate outturn. The work of the several Criminal Courts has been sufficiently dealt with in paragraph 11 of the Special Assistant's report. With reference to his remark regarding the Yellavaram Sub-Magistrate's promptitude in disposal, it is presumed that the twelve cases shown as pending on that officer's file were received too late to admit of their being dealt with during the year. The arrears in the Chódavaram Sub-Magistrate's Court appear to have been altogether excessive.

4. The Bhadráchalam hospital continued to grow in popularity and the newly established dispensary at Chódavaram was fairly well attended. On the other hand there was a further decrease in the number of admissions to the Polavaram dispensary caused by its being closed during three months of the year in consequence of the death of the hospital assistant; the Surgeon-General will be requested to explain the delay in filling the vacancy. So far as relates to the number of operations performed, the vaccination work of the year compares very favourably with the record of 1893–94, 4,135 individuals having been vaccinated against 3,723. This improvement has been effected in spite of the fact that the misconduct of several of the vaccinators, as detailed in paragraph 20 of the Special Assistant's report, must have operated as a serious check to the advancement of vaccination. The modification in the system of remuneration by results which is recommended in paragraph 6 of the Agent's endorsement meets with the approval of Government and may be carried into effect. With reference to paragraph 27 of the Special Assistant's report, the Government observes that G.O., No. 2128 L., dated 3rd September 1891, was intended to apply to the Agency tracts; the use of humanized lymph should accordingly be discontinued forthwith. Special attention should be paid to the supervision of the newly-opened vaccine depôt, as it is a matter of the highest importance to secure an adequate supply of good lymph.

5. The daily average attendance in the Agency schools rose from 1,143 in the preceding year to 1,185, but this improvement was to some extent discounted by a fall in the number of girls and aboriginal pupils receiving education and by a decline in the number and proportion of pupils found qualified for results grants. The

	Results grants. Qualified.	Examined.	
1893–94 ..	615 out of	770 = 79·9	per cent.
1892–93 ..	449 „	636 = 70·6	„
1894–95 ..	600 „	918 = 65·4	„

Special Assistant Agent and the Educational officers inspected a far larger number of schools than in the previous year; the attention of the Director of Public Instruction will be drawn to the Special Assistant's remark that the Superintendents of Hill Schools are backward in reporting for punishment the names of schoolmasters who do not take proper interest in their work. The statement that "no grants were passed for 1894–95" calls for explanation in view of the fact that 600 pupils were found qualified for results grants; grants have presumably been sanctioned since the close of the year. Another matter which requires explanation is the allusion to the possibility of a change in the scale of fees leviable at the lower secondary school at Bhadráchalam; the Government is not aware of any proposal to charge the existing rates. The Agent should submit for the approval of Government the rules which he proposes to frame with a view to defining the powers of Agency officers in regard to the appointments of schoolmasters.

6. The expenditure upon public works was satisfactory, nearly 98 per cent. of the allotment for communications having been utilized. The principal outlay was incurred upon the Chódavaram-Lakkavaram road, which is intended to connect the Rampa country with Rékapalle, and upon the office buildings at Addatigala and Chódavaram, both of which were completed during the year. The Special Assistant's separate report upon road works in the Agency tracts is now under consideration and will be dealt with separately. The conduct of the police does not appear to have been altogether satisfactory; the Inspector-General's attention will be drawn to the frequency with which complaints have been made against them and to the remarks made at paragraph 4 of the Agent's notes.

7. Paragraphs 44—47, 52, 53, and 56—59 of Special Assistant's report will be considered in the Revenue Department. The recommendation made in paragraph 14 of the Agent's endorsement will be disposed of separately.

The administration of the Agency during the year appears to have been generally satisfactory.

(True Extract.)

Lionel Bourdon
16.10
for Chief Secretary.

To the Government Agent, Gódávari.
„ Agent to the Governor, Ganjám.
„ „ „ Vizagapatam.
„ Revenue Department.
„ Financial „
„ Public Works Department.
„ Local and Municipal Department.
„ Director of Public Instruction.
„ Inspector-General of Police.
„ Surgeon-General.
„ Sanitary Commissioner.
„ Accountant-General.
Copy to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, with C.L.

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Local & Municipal Dept.

CURRENT No. 2033

In this order

Recorded

P.R. 21/10/95

Issued

Recd. 18 [illegible] 95 Encl.

G.O., No. 2033, 1st October 1895.

OCTOBER.

Ctf to the Supdt. Dt. Bd. Godavari

Dupd. 25/10/95

Godavari Agency.

Reviewing the report on the administration of the — for 1894–95.

(With order)

2/10 Str/c

When given for copying ____
When copied ____
When examined ____
When signed ____
} 189 .

READ AGAIN G.O., No. 189 , DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.							
STATEMENT WITH DITTO.							
PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.							

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.

Govt. of {1895} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Local & Municipal Dept.

CURRENT No. 2033

In this Order

Recorded

C.R. 21/10/95

Issued

Recd. 18/10/95 Encl.

G.O., No. 2033, 1st October 1895.

OCTOBER.

Copy to the Presdt. Dt. Bd. Godavari

Dupl. 25/10/95

Godavari Agency.

Reviewing the report on the administration of the — for 1894–95.

(With order)

2/10 Asst.

When given for copying ____
When copied ____
When examined ____
When signed ____
} 189.

READ AGAIN G.O., No. 189 , DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.								
STATEMENT WITH DITTO.								
PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.								

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.