GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

From J. THOMSON, Esq., Government Agent, Godávari, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Cocanada, 31st July 1886, No. 39.

I have the honor to submit the report on the administration of the Agency tracts of this district for the official year 1885-86.

2. Mr. Foster was Government Agent until 24th November 1885. I had charge of the tracts for the remaining portion of the year. Mr. C. Vencata Jaga Rao continued to be Special Assistant Agent, but had also charge of the sub-division for about eight months, made up of the periods noted in the margin. During the remaining four months I was the Principal Assistant Agent and Sub-Collector.

1st April 1885 to 15th July 1885, and 1st December 1885 to 31st March 1886.

3. *Tours.*—Mr. Foster spent 26 days in April 1885 as part of last year's tour and so reported. He also went to Bhadráchalam for four days in September in connection with the resettlement of that taluk. I went one day in December up the river to Kondamodalu, and, after the jamabandi of Peddápuram and Rámachandrapuram taluks and the sale of the opium farms, left Cocanada on 19th February last and made a tour to Rumpa, Dutsarti, Gudteru and Jeddangi hills, from which I returned to Rajahmundry on 5th April. My notes are enclosed.

There was no Principal Assistant Agent for two-thirds of the year and no hill tour was made by that officer. The four months I held that office were not suitable for touring, being rainy months, and in December when I had intended to go, I could not quit headquarters for any length of time. The Special Assistant Agent spent about three-and-a-half months in his division. He seems to have been 78 days in camp and visited 26 villages. His report, which after repeated reminders I received on the 20th instant, is enclosed. It does not speak with that intimate knowledge of his people which is proper to the office, and in the circumstances this could not well be otherwise. The Senior Assistant Agent made no tour.

4. A comparative statement of births and deaths as returned for past four years is given below:—

Name of Agency.	Population.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Bhadráchalam taluk—					
Births	35,656	576	768	755	801
Deaths		532	770	819	1,019
Yernagúdem agency—					
Births	38,570	...	450	508	531
Deaths		...	590	686	717
Rajahmundry agency—					
Births	16,913	133	114	76	133
Deaths		230	89	78	230
Peddápuram agency—					
Births	5,192	...	177	196	150
Deaths		...	94	119	160
Total { Births ...	96,331	709	1,509	1,535	1,615
Total { Deaths ...		762	1,543	1,702	2,126

These figures are of little value, except perhaps for deaths. In Rumpa there is no registry for want of curnams, and loose guesses are made. The figures for Peddápuram agency may not be much amiss. In Bhadrách halam they ought to be more accurate.

5. *Season.*—The Principal Assistant Agent reports that the season of the hill tracts under his charge was good. This coincides with my own observation and inquiries. Tamarind trees, which form the principal source of income of the hill people, yielded well, and the outturn of gingelly, cholum, ragi and other crops was good. In the hill tracts of Peddápuram the season was fair, and the people more or less satisfied with the crops. The Bhadráchalam taluk also fared well, as there were no heavy floods in the year. From Yernagúdem there was no complaint on this head. A comparative table of rainfall recorded in the last four years is given below :—

—	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Bhadráchalam	40	43·95	65·2	34·01
Polavaram	...	31·3	37·9	37·9
Waddigudem	40	46·1	58·8	...

No rain was registered at Waddigudem, the measure-glass being broken. The Superintendent of Public Works Stores has been instructed by the Board of Revenue to supply a fresh one, but it has not yet been received from him.

Health.—Fever was prevalent as usual. The Bhadráchalam taluk is reported to have suffered less than customary, a result of the absence of heavy floods. The Special Assistant Agent and the District Forest-officer both suffered severely, as also the tahsildar.

In the Rajahmundry agency, K. Sunjiva Rao Garu, the Deputy Tahsildar of Gokavaram, and the Police Inspector, Syed Ghazi, died of it, contracted on touring. The Acting Deputy Tahsildar Mr. Walford also suffered from serious attacks. The Principal Assistant Agent proposes to open a dispensary at Gokavaram, and I support his proposal, which the District Board will consider and report on. In the Peddápuram agency, the Temporary Deputy Collector proposes an itinerating hospital assistant, but I do not think that such an arrangement would be of use. If a hospital assistant is sanctioned for Gokavaram, he may eventually be moved to Kota, should that become a tahsildari headquarters—*vide* G.O., No. 65, of 15th January 1885, and my letter, No. 25, of 31st May last. My camp suffered from fever without an exception, and some very badly. In part of Rumpa there was a severe outbreak of small-pox. There are no vaccinators in the agency portion of Rajahmundry, Peddápuram and Yernagúdem taluks. Proposals made for the appointment of a vaccine staff for these tracts were returned for further information which has recently been furnished. There was a great decrease in vaccination in the Bhadráchalam taluk owing to long periods of absence of the vaccinators and the inability of the Inspector of Vaccination to appoint substitutes.

6. The following is the statement of persons treated in the civil dispensary at Bhadráchalam during the year :—

MEMORANDUM showing the number of out-patients treated at the Civil Dispensary of Bhadráchalam for the official year 1885-86.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Average daily number.
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	..	4	4	2	..	..	2	..	..
Fevers	2	363	365	331	..	29	2	3	..
Disease of the lungs	1	48	49	49	..	..	..	..	..
,, of the brain	..	10	10	9	..	1	..	..	..
,, of the stomach and bowels	1	164	165	159	..	3	3	..	..
,, of the eyes	1	135	136	133	..	2	..	1	..
,, of the skin	..	69	69	68	..	..	..	1	..
Dropsies	..	12	12	8	1	1	2	..	..
Rheumatic affections	1	33	34	31	..	1	1	1	..
Venereal affections	..	22	22	20	..	2	..	..	..
Abscess and ulcers	..	74	74	62	..	12	..	..	..
Wounds and injuries	2	20	22	20	..	1	..	1	..
All other diseases	7	592	599	580	1	13	2	3	..
Total ..	15	1,546	1,561	1,472	2	65	12	10	..

The attendance was satisfactory, but the classification of diseases still, as in last year, is not so, 38 per cent. of the patients being classed under "other diseases." The hospital assistant is called on to explain. The Special Assistant Agent will be asked to report more fully on the necessity of accommodation for in-patients and for a larger supply of medicines.

7. Eight villages of the Yernagúdem agency, viz.:—

1. Jeelugumilli,
2. Darbhagudem,
3. Patteemapalem,
4. Lakshmudugudem,
5. Mangapatidevupeta,
6. Swarnavarigudem,
7. Maisanagudem, and
8. Marlagudem,

were settled on the ryotwari system, as directed in G.O., dated 20th August 1885, No. 2170, Judicial. Two, viz., Gontunanipalem and Kimmuru in Peddápuram agency, were similarly settled. The demand for these Yernagúdem villages for fasli 1295 amounted to Rs. 2,654-10-0, the rent of the previous fasli being Rs. 1,781. The ryots were allowed to retain their old holdings for the old rents confirmed as assessments, and have accepted this willingly. The increase now obtained by us was the profit enjoyed by the renter of the village. The two villages of Jeddangi accepted the ryotwari settlement at the terms at which they were then holding.

8. There are three boundary disputes in the Yernagúdem agency, and I have asked the Senior Assistant Agent to report on them fully and give his personal attention to their speedy settlement. In the Rajahmundry agency a dispute arose between two sub-muttadars, viz., of Chamagedda and Nalakamaddi, regarding the supply of water from a hill stream for irrigation. The dispute was amicably settled by the deputy tahsildar, and written orders were issued by the Principal Assistant Agent in conformity with the settlement. The Special Assistant Agent reports a dispute in his division, which he says he will settle shortly.

9. *Education.*—Two primary schools were opened in the Yernagúdem agency during the year, one at Jeelugumalli (in July 1885) and the other at Kannapuram (in September last). In the former both boys and girls are being taught, and the numbers on the roll of both sexes are increasing. There are at present eleven schools in the Rajahmundry agency. Four of these were in existence at the commencement of the year under report; one at Kondamodalu, which was closed for some time, has been reopened, and six have been newly started at the marginally-noted places. There are no schools in the Peddápuram agency. Temporary Deputy Collector recommends that two may be sanctioned in any of the villages noted in the margin. This matter has been referred to the Deputy Inspector of Schools for opinion. One at least may be opened in Jeddangi cusbah.

1. Geddada.
2. Mohanapuram.
3. Devipatnam.
4. Nimmalapalem.
5. Marripalem.
6. Purushottapatam.

The people are desirous of having some, and the

1. Jeddangi.
2. Gontrivaripalem.
3. Konalova.
4. Lagarayi.
5. Rajavammangi.

The schools in the Principal Assistant's division were frequently closed owing to the teachers' inability to withstand the feverish climate and they are not sufficiently inspected. The Deputy Inspector of Schools makes flying visits to them only once a year. It is recommended by the Principal Assistant that stipends be offered to intelligent hill boys to come and read in some well-organized schools at Rajahmundry or Korukonda, and this might be tried, but I doubt if it will have any effect. The hill people are very much attached to their native places, and look upon the climate of the plains with much the same disfavour as the plains people do in the hills. The report of the Deputy Inspector of Schools on the progress of the ten schools in the Bhadráchalam taluk and the remarks of the Special Assistant Agent thereon, as also the report of the Rajahmundry Deputy Inspector on the Rumpa, Dutsarti and Gudteru schools are enclosed. The condition of the schools as reported is very unsatisfactory and education altogether very backward, though it seems to show signs of development. The difficulties to be contended with are numerous; there is little or no local desire for education or only a spasmodic call for it; trained teachers from the plains dislike the hills and go only as

a last resort, fall sick and treat themselves to frequent absences even if well; and an inspecting officer to give his whole time to the work is absolutely necessary. An office of superintendent of education was created, and though an appointment was made to it, it has been virtually vacant, the appointee being taken away for other duty. The visits of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools cannot be frequent; the plains schools give them enough work, and the distance and difficulties of travelling are considerable. There is much force in the remark of the Ellore Deputy Inspector that education should be made more congenial to the taste and use of these aboriginal tribes; still I doubt whether its combination with practical art, as he suggests, would have any effect, as the hill people have as much aversion to industry as to education. A sympathetic acquaintance with the people and constant leading of them are necessary for effecting any social progress, and from this point of view I consider the appointment of a fit local inspecting officer as of great importance. I am addressing the Inspector of Schools on the subject; with no proper staff to superintend education, I think it a mistake to attempt much. The introduction of the scale of fees sanctioned in G.O., dated 25th May 1885, No. 355, led to a great decline in the strength of the middle school, Bhadráchalam, and the fees were in consequence lowered in March last. The teaching staff was neither complete nor efficient. With the reduction of the school-fees and the appointment of a headmaster, better results are expected next year. The Special Assistant Agent suggests that two scholarships of Rs. 2 each may be sanctioned for schools resorted to by the Koyees in Parnasala, Tekubaka and Chinturu. I am not at present prepared to support the proposal. The suggestion of opening schools at Pegha and Abhicherla will be referred to the Educational department and disposed of in due course. The Deputy Inspector advocates the transfer of the Mulakapalli school to another place on account of its poor attendance, &c. The Special Assistant Agent dissents, and I would allow the school to remain where it is for some-time longer. The conductress proposed for the Bhadráchalam girls' school may, I think, be sanctioned. I shall address the Director on the subject. On the proposal to have a needle-woman, I am making inquiries.

In the Rumpa country, the schools at Kota, Kondamodalu and Geddada have a very poor attendance. The last, I think, will improve under its present teacher; the second, though mostly of use to Lingareddi's family and people, I would continue; the first must be closed. I tried to get up a local interest in it, but though there is a considerable population, no one seemed to care. The total number of children on the rolls for the year, according to the Deputy Inspector's figures, are given below as compared with the figures of the last year:—

Schools.	1884-85.		1885-86.		Remarks.
	Children on rolls.	Average.	Childr en on rolls.	Average.	
Boys.					
1. Bhadráchalam Middle school ...	36	33	21	18	
2. Normal school	4	...	...	...	Closed this year.
Primary Schools.					
3. Waddigudem	45	38	44	34	
4. Kunavaram	24	22	23	21	
5. Kachavaram	20	17	17	10	
6. Tekubaka	18	16	15	12	
7. Marrigudem	13	12	16	12	
8. Chinturu	16	15	14	9	
9. Malakapalli	...	...	8	5	Closed last year, but re-opened.
10. Parnasala	19	17	19	11	
Girls.					
11. Bhadráchalam	28	22	30	28	
Total ...	223	192	207	160	

Schools.	1884-85.		1885-86.		Remarks.
	Children on rolls.	Average.	Children on rolls.	Average.	
Private Management.					
Dummagudem for boys	80	69	100	64	
Do. for girls	36	33	26	25	
Total ...	116	102	126	89	
Total Bhadráchalam taluk ...	339	294	333	249	
Jeelugumilli	...	...	21	20	New school.
Kannapuram	...	...	15	13	Do.
Total Yernagúdem agency ..	...	...	36	33	
Chódavaram	10	8	9	7	
Kota	6	3	2	2	
Gudteru	19	15	24	22	
Addateegala	13	12	12	10	
Kondamodalu	...	...	4	3	Closed last year, but re-opened.
Geddada	...	...	4	3	New school.
Mohanapuram	...	...	15	10	Do.
Nimmalapalem	...	...	12	11	Do.
Devipatnam	...	...	21	10	Do.
Purushottapatam	...	...	13	10	Do.
Marripalem	...	...	11	9	Do.
Total Rajahmundry agency ...	48	38	127	97	
Grand Total ...	387	332	496	379	

The Deputy Inspector does not speak of boys' schools at Polavaram and Gutala and the girls' school at Polavaram probably because they are maintained from Local funds.

10. Judicial statements I, II, III enclosed show a marked increase in the file and disposal of both civil and criminal cases. The Bhadráchalam tahsildar, whose dilatory conduct of business was reported last year, was made to retire, and his removal was followed by an increase in the criminal and civil work of the court. The Polavaram tract was recently constituted agency, some villages which were included before in the jurisdiction of the Rajahmundry munsif being transferred to the Agency tract. The uncertainty which prevailed last year as to the court in which the suits of these villages should be filed being removed in the year under report, the work of this court got into order and the file is large. It requires some additional establishment, for which proposals have been received and will be attended to shortly.

The criminal returns show 235 cases with 608 persons proceeded against, of whom 6 cases with 8 persons were committed, 159 persons were convicted, and 441 persons acquitted or discharged as against 125 cases with 277 persons, 5 cases with 7 persons, 110 persons, and 160 persons of last year. The civil returns show 314 cases filed during the year including last year's pending and 269 disposed of against 155 and 83 in last year. The number of cases appealed were 5 criminal and 11 civil. The 6 cases with 8 persons committed to my court were disposed of as shown below:—

Nature of the offence.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Convicted or acquitted.	Punishment.
1. Murder, under section 302, I.P.C.	1	1	Convicted ..	Death.
2. Death by a negligent act, under section 304, I.P.C.	1	1	Do. ..	Rigorous imprisonment for three months.
3. Attempt to murder, sections 302 and 511, I.P.C.	1	1	Do. ..	Transportation for seven years.
4. Causing hurt to a man with dangerous weapon with intention to cause death, section 307, I.P.C.	1	1	Acquitted ..	
5. Counterfeiting Queen's coin, sections 232, 249, 251, I.P.C.	1	2	Do. ..	
6. Altering and uttering Queen's coin, under sections 249 and 251, I.P.C.	1	2	Convicted ..	Two and three years' rigorous imprisonment.
Total ..	6	8	Five convicted. Three acquitted.	

The judicial work coming under my observation was generally well done, especially so in the commitments to the Sessions.

11. The subjoined is a comparative statement of land trade carried on with the Nizam's territories and the river trade in the Bhadráchalam taluk :—

		Land Trade.		River Trade.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Bhadrachálam	1884-85 ..	109,654	24,568	558,330	1,145,060
	1885-86 ..	66,136	30,701	20,703	553,914
Yernagúdem agency ..	1884-85 ..	123,183	33,303	..	..
	1885-86 ..	72,436	32,423	..	..

The decrease in imports is chiefly due to the fact that a less quantity of timber was cut in the Nizam's dominions and to the failure of the oil-seeds crops. The decrease in the river trade is attributed partly to decrease in the trade itself and partly to improved registration, the practice of registering articles already registered being stopped in the year as described by the Special Assistant Agent.

12. *Public Works.*—The works in the Bhadráchalam taluk are executed by an overseer employed under the Special Assistant Agent and in the rest of the agency by overseers under the Local Fund Engineer. The budget amount, the surrenders and expenditure are noted below :—

		Allotment.	Amount surrendered.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
	Bhadráchalam Taluk.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
New Works..	Roads	2,700 0 0	1,700 0 0	852 4 3	Besides the amount entered in column 5, Rs. 426-1-10 from the Educational grant, Rs. 330-7-0 from the Minor Irrigation grant, Rs. 1-12-0 from Pound Funds were also spent as detailed in the Special Assistant Agent's report.
	Buildings	650 0 0	650 0 0	..	
Repairs ..	Roads	620 0 0	..	508 3 9	
	Buildings	800 0 0	..	547 10 0	
	Miscellaneous Public Works ..	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	
	Establishment	1,350 0 0	..	519 4 11	
	Total ..	6,270 0 0	2,350 0 0	2,577 6 11	
	Other Agency portion.				
New Works..	Roads	6,925 0 0	2,925 0 0	4,556 3 6	
	Buildings	400 0 0	100 0 0	309 0 2	
	Miscellaneous Public Works ..	1,024 0 0	424 0 0	..	
Repairs ..	Roads	1,420 0 0	350 0 0	748 15 7	
	Buildings	..	..	..	
	Establishment	1,020 0 0	..	1,438 7 9	
	Total ..	10,789 0 0	3,799 0 0	7,052 11 0	
	Grand Total ..	17,059 0 0	6,149 0 0	9,630 1 11	

The short expenditures and surrenders were explained in my letter, No. 8, dated 26th January 1886, as due partly to financial restriction and partly to the difficulty of obtaining labor. In the Special Assistant Agent's division there was no overseer for a great part of the year. The work done on roads was as follows :—

(1) Pottampatti-Lakkavaram Road.—A bridle-path was formed, the ground levelled, jungle cleared and roots eradicated.
(2) Waddigudem-Lakkavaram Road.—The path cleared of jungle, and slopes were formed where streams cross the road.
(3) Road from Lakkavaram to Rumpa boundary.—The roads were cleared of jungle and the ground levelled. Silt was removed from side channels.
(4) Road from the Special Assistant's office bungalow to the village.—An earth bund 10 feet wide, 969 feet long and 5 feet high was formed; a sluice 3 feet high and 12 feet long with basement 3 feet deep was also erected.
(5) Road from Eleswaram to Ramavaram.—Eight miles of jungle was cleared; 6½ miles of earthen road and four bridges over small streams were made.
(6) Road from Gokavaram to Geddada.—Some clearance work and repairs were made.
(7) Road from Geddada to join Rékapalle boundary.—Some clearance work was made.
(8) Road from Chódavaram to Geddada was repaired.
(9) Road from Chódavaram to Rumpa boundary repaired.

The bungalows should be kept up for the health of the officers, and school buildings as well. Some rest-houses are wanted in Rumpa and Jeddangi, but nothing can be undertaken in the absence of funds, there being so much road work to be done. The superior proprietor of Bhadráchalam will be addressed as to the importance of repairing the tanks in his estate. His complaint being that he gets nothing by his ownership but a barren little, their amelioration is not to be looked for. Labor is very difficult to be got in the agency at most times and specially so in Rumpa and Dutsarti for road works. The Local Fund Engineer got a large body of men from Vizagapatam to work in the lower portion of the Addateegala road; in the upper end of it, the muttadars were obstructive. All through Rumpa I noticed that the muttadars had been careless regarding the tracks; they promised amendment, and will do better, I think, if quietly and firmly handled.

The miscellaneous public works were tanks and wells on which more work was done than the expenditure account shows as it was not billed for during the year.

The excess expenditure for establishment in the other agency portion went as batta and arrears as already reported.

13. *Police.*—A complaint received by Mr. Foster at Kota against the head constable and constables for receiving provisions without payment was briefly reported to Government in this office letter, No. 45, dated 28th October 1885. During my tour, I received complaints against the head constable of Addateegala station to the effect that mamuls (presents) in money were collected for the Sankuratri (Pongul) festival and a sum of Rs. 10 extorted from the Addateegala arrack renter, who was threatened that the abkári selling would be prevented and its successful working stopped. The cases were taken on my criminal file and tried at Addateegala. I was satisfied that the complaints were all false and made at the instigation of the Dutsarti muttadar to bring the head constable into trouble and he was discharged. These were the only complaints against the police, with whom the people to my questioning almost always expressed themselves satisfied.

14. *Abkári.*—The Abkári Act is not in force in the Agency tracts. No toddy tax is being levied. The right of manufacturing and selling arrack is rented out to the villagers jointly, except in Dummagudem, Bhadráchelam and Waddigudem cusbahs and their surroundings, and in a few advanced villages of Yernagúdem and Rajahmundry taluks where it is put up to sale. Complaints received from the people of Rumpa, &c., as to facilities for transport and quality of liquor, were inquired into by the Special

Assistant Agent and the necessary arrangements made, and the Principal Assistant Agent reports that no further complaints have been received. The abkári demand of this and the present year is given below :—

	1884-85.			1885-86.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Rajahmundry agency	3,572	0	0	1,025	14	4
Peddápuram agency	386	0	0	389	4	0
Yernagúdem agency	1,815	9	4	2,759	15	2
Bhadráchalam agency	8,356	4	8	10,388	7	4
Total ...	14,129	14	0	14,563	8	10

The reason of the fall in the Rajahmundry rent is that, till 1884-85, the three years' lease by auction continued; in 1885-86 the Special Commissioner's mode of settlement per head, &c., of the population was introduced. The increase in Yernagúdem is, as explained by the Senior Assistant, due to the auction sale of the monopoly in three villages.

There has been considerable correspondence as per margin on the subject of hill abkári during the year, and the Abkári Commissioner still seems inclined to urge the extension of the new Act.

Board's Procs., No. 3124, 14th Nov. 1885.
G.O., No. 1385, 19th Dec. 1885.
Board's Procs., No. 66, 9th Jan. 1886.
" " " 1455, 25th June "
" " " 1089, 14th May "

15. *Opium.*—The general rule was to issue free licenses to the villagers for the vend of opium, but the Board in their Proceedings, No. 1699, dated 19th May 1884, required their sanction to be obtained. The licenses of the marginally-noted villages were sold with the sanction of the Board for the sums specified. The price offered for Purushottapatam is very exorbitant and was given by the renter of Rajahmundry to prevent loss. Proposals to sell the right of vending opium in Polavaram and other villages of Yernagúdem taluk subject to a maximum price and standard of quality are now before the Board.

1885-86.	RS.
1. Dummagudem	625
2. Bhadráchalam	230
3. Waddigudem	100
4. Purushottapatam	7,425

The free license-holders depended all last year for their supply on the taluk renters, who increased the price and decreased the quality of opium in consequence of the heavy sums for which they purchased almost all the farms in the district, and this caused much dissatisfaction to the hill men. Permission was therefore given to the mokhasadar of Chódavaram to get his supply direct from Bezváda or Jaggayapet. The renter of Rajahmundry complains of loss resulting from the people of his farm purchasing their opium from the free license-holder; but all that need be done for him is to see that under the free licenses only as much opium is given as is required for local consumption, and care is being taken as regards this.

16. The demand, collection and balance of land and other sources of revenue according to my treasury returns were as follow. They call for no remark except that they widely differ from the figures entered in the Special Assistant Agent's report and I have called for an explanation. The treasury returns must be correct.

STATEMENT showing the demand, collection and balance of all sources of revenue of the Bhadráchalam taluk for the year 1885-86.

Items.	Demand.						Collection.						Balance.					
	Arrears.			Current.			Total.			Arrears.			Current.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Land Revenue.																		
I. Permanently-settled	..			16,723	2	8	16,723	2	8	..			..			..		
II. Miscellaneous—																		
Clearance lease	268	5	0	789	12	0	1,057	7	0				267	3	0	267	3	0
Khalsa villages	..			507	3	3	507	3	3	..			..			..		
Quit-rent of Dummigudem.	14	0	1	363	13	11	377	14	0				14	0	1	14	0	1
Water-tax	..			159	14	5	159	14	5	..			..			..		
Government Podu	10	13	2	1,690	4	3	1,701	1	5				10	13	2	10	13	2
Revenue fines	..			2	10	0	2	10	0	..			..			..		
Commission on the sale of distrained property attached for arrears of revenue..	..			0	7	3	0	7	3	..			..			..		
Total ..	293	2	3	20,237	4	9	20,530	7	0	292	0	3	54	11	3	55	13	3
III. Abkári revenue	..			9,385	5	4	9,385	5	4	..			..			..		
License-fees	..			103	0	0	103	0	0	..			..			..		
Ippa tax	57	10	0	1,003	2	0	1,060	12	0	57	10	0	42	0	0	43	2	0
IV. Opium	..			955	0	0	955	0	0	..			9	6	0	9	6	0
V. Ferries	..			490	15	0	490	15	0	..			3	5	3	3	5	3
VI. School fund, Road fund and Dawk fund	..			1,006	15	1	1,006	15	1	..			..			..		
VII. Stamps	..			2,450	3	0	2,450	3	0	..			..			..		
VIII. Forests	..			30,234	15	10	30,234	15	10	..			..			..		
Total ..	350	12	3	65,866	13	0	66,217	9	3	349	10	3	152	10	11	153	12	11

For the other tracts the figures cannot be at present obtained. They will be obtained and reported.

The report of the resettlement of the taluk effected by Mr. Foster is now before Government—*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 1123, dated 19th May last.

17. *Forests*—The important event of the year was the extension of the Forest Act to the Bhadráchalam taluk. A notification increasing the existing 12 reserves of 68 square miles to 28 reserves of 530 square miles was published, and the Special Assistant Agent was appointed as the Settlement officer towards the end of the year.

The proposed reserves were admitted to be extensive, but it was considered that ample scope was left for the extension of cultivation including Podu, and that area might be excluded from the proposed reserves, when necessary, on settlement.

The system and practice of drift-wood collection was discussed, and simple rules for its regulation were issued by the Governor in Council, the remuneration to the salvor being reduced from two-thirds to one-fourth of the sale-proceeds of the timber.

Draft rules under sections 26, 35 and 36 of the Madras Forest Act were submitted to Government and have recently been sanctioned.

The grazing tax which the people of the zemindari villages had to pay for grazing in the Government jungles was abolished under orders of Government contained in G.O., No. 122, dated 29th January 1885.

A letter addressed by the Revd. Mr. Cain of Dummagudem reporting dissatisfaction among the Koyees on the head of the proposed reserves has been transferred to me by Government. It will be presently reported on.

The forest revenue is steadily increasing as shown below:—

	RS.
1883-84	
1884-85	22,772
1885-86	35,132
	35,564

18. The Bhadráchalam taluk has not received sufficient attention this year. The divisional officer was absent from it for eight months; it would be well if this did not recur. Mr. Foster went only once to Bhadráchalam in October and stayed for four days, and the time at my disposal was sufficient only for a tour in the Rumpa country.

19. The map of the agency has been drawn up, but not accurately. I send it having marked in my tour in blue pencil. A better one will be prepared before next year's report.

ENCLOSURES.

My hill tour work began at Purushottapatam where I halted from 22nd to 26th February, leasing out the arrack of Rumpa, Dutsarti and Gudteru and Lakkondasima, visiting Polavaram across the river and inspecting the traffic station, grave-yard, police station and the sub-magistrate and district munsif's office. He has a heavy civil file, a rented incommodious building for a cutcherri, and a poorly manned office. This will be the matter of a separate communication.

The troubles in the zemindari that led to a manager being lent (G.O., No. 3351, dated 28th December 1884) have entirely disappeared; the roads to the river are open, much arrear has been written off, and Chamarti Venkatachellum is not in the village. He has asked me for leave to return, and the villagers seemed to have no objection, but I see no reason to possibly let him create dissension again.

Lingareddi's brother (of Kondamodalu) visited me; the matter between the two was reported and has been disposed of in G.O., No. 1140, of 1st May 1886, Mis. J.D.

Moving to Gokavaram on 26th and inspecting Kottapalli from there, I reached Chódavaram on 28th and stayed there till 6th March. The road up, except the first two and the last four or five miles, was in very indifferent order from the impossibility of getting men to work on it during the year owing to the prevalence of fever, and from the taluk overseer in whose charge it was not being in good health. Stone breaking was going on in the fifth and sixth miles; I expect that as soon as rain lets work be done profitably the road will be in better order.

At Chódavaram I inspected the police station. The stockade was in fairly good order and the lines and station-house clean. The men who were present were well set up and in health; the various registers written up. Crime is very small in amount. The well wanted some repairs.

The weekly market I could not attend; the dresser did, and reported the ordinary articles on sale, and that opium was not being honestly supplied. The muttadar who has the license (free) was not troubling himself, but allowing a Gokavaram Chetti to sell, giving him a share of the profit. It appeared on inquiry that three boxes had been sold in the past month at a gross profit of 31 or 32 rupees per box, that the opium was bought in Bezváda at Rs. 94, or Rs. 12 a box cheaper than it could be had in Rajahmundry, and that he was charging the Rajahmundry price of three tolas for a rupee. The mittadar was then dying. I ordered that the Chetti should have nothing to do with the opium supply. The only result of the free licenses that I can find is that the people get their supply somewhat easily (which could be effected under rents) and the mittadar pockets the profits that would naturally and without objection from the people come to Government.

I visited Rumpa village and its hamlets and Marrivada and went out on the Kota road some distance. No work has been done on the latter since it was made and the cross drainages have in places worn it into impassable ruts. The road into Rumpa was not in good order. I directed the mittadar to put it in repair and he promised to do so. There was little or no complaint of fever but much of small-pox. The Chódavaram school had 6 present out of a strength of 9, sons of policemen, munsifs and ryots; (2) they were all but one very young. The master was new and not much in harmony with his work. It is as difficult to get a schoolmaster that can or will stay as to get or rather to keep pupils.

There were no complaints against the police or other authority except one brought by the brother of a man who had been shot in following up a cheeta in company with the police. An inquiry had been held at the time and I made another but could not find whether death had been caused by his own musket when the beast sprang on him, or by the policemen and others shooting then; the intention evidently was to enforce a share in the reward. A family dispute as to succession to land in a village headman's family was the only other matter in which I was appealed to. The mittadar had not acted properly and was reprimanded and was instructed how to settle it.

I left Chódavaram on the 6th and went north and west through Devarapalli and Maredupalli to Valamuru camping at the places named. At Geddada, four miles north of Chódavaram, the road from Gokavaram ceases to be a road under maintenance; from there on to Valamuru on the Pamuler, the Sappers track exists and is for the most part in very fair order except where it has to cross streams. Geddada has a considerable population and they clamoured for a school and an old schoolmaster that had been supplanted by a Brahman who shortly after his arrival took himself off to the plains again. I have taken steps to meet their wishes through the deputy inspector. Ramireddi, Mittadar of Valamuru, reported 42 deaths from small-pox in his mittah of 12 or so villages. Some teak trees planted by his father in the vicinity of Valamuru were growing very well. They were the only teak trees in any quantity or of good promise that I remember to have seen in the tract. And Ramireddi's mittah was the only place wherein drinking seemed to be discouraged.

From Valamuru my way lay along the Pamuler north-east through Boduluru, Chavala and Vallagudiem into Guditeru (camping places). The track had been neglected in places; the mittadars were directed to clear it. There is excellent forest most part of the way up as far as the Guditeru boundary and places that suggest coffee planting if the elevation be not too low. The Pamuler is too small and rocky to lend itself to floating timber. In the village of Pamuler 7 deaths were reported from small-pox in a population of about 20. At Chavala, Puserla Balesu, a Pariah christian who was presented with the village of Pallangi for services in the capture of Ambal Reddi, complained of the adverse influence of Valamuru Ramireddi and that he had not all the land in his possession which his sanad was meant to give him. The first matter was of such a kind—wishing him to recognise Ramireddi's superior authority and on his refusal directing the neighbours to not work for or buy from him—that I did not see my way to interfere to any good purpose, even if the complaint were true, considering the great influence all over Rumpa that Ramireddi possesses; and the second was settled 2 years ago by Mr. Foster; but the mittadar seems to now give it a new complexion and I have directed a local inquiry to ascertain, if possible, the proper limits of the village.

The small-pox epidemic area seemed to end with Vallagudiem.

I reached Guditeru on the 14th and left it on 16th March. The Reddi had gone with almost all his headmen to Rajahmundry for a magisterial case, being accused of wrongful confinement and intimidation of some one who he thought had stolen his buried treasure. He was discharged. The Reddi's brother and some puttadars came in and reported fair crops; no sickness and no complaint throughout the mittah.

I came to Tsamagedda through Bhímavaram (of the Vizagapatam district); the track over the hill to Bhímavaram is very rough and in the hill side above the Eleru and down to its crossing dangerous. As this is the track in use between the plains and Gurtedu steps will be taken, as money is available, to make it easier.

The forest, when one gets to the south side of Dummakonda, is much inferior to that on the north side of Rumpa.

From Tsamagedda I visited Ramavaram, the objective point of the road from Eleswaram and Timmapuram. It has been in view to make a path some six miles further up into the heart of Dummakonda and some money has been spent; but I do not propose anything more being done until the road towards Gurtedu is in better order. Ramavaram is a village of considerable importance for the hills; the hill streams are used for raising rice and oranges, the rent of the orange gardens alone being reported to be Rs. 1,200 per annum. The Nulakamaddi mittadar holding Komaravaram adjacent to Ramavaram was claiming use of the hill water to which the Ramavaram people were making strong objections; the deputy tahsildar has since settled the matter quietly. There was no other complaint.

From Tsamagedda I went to Kota and thence east to Raipilli situated on the new road in the Dutsarti mittah. The road has been traced for the most part of the way to Kota by the Sappers and at little expense would be very passable; for the first two miles out of Tsamagedda it should be laid out now as cultivation is interfering with it. The Gondi at the Kota end is very rough. In Kota the schoolmaster was teaching two infants only and professed utter inability to procure a better attendance; the residents, when I appealed to them, did not seem to care, but said the schoolmaster should come and fetch the children.

The Kota Rani wished to see me and made ten specific complaints all of which were inquired into. They related to neglect of her sub-mittadars to pay rents; to execute house repairs or make customary presents to her, and to wait on and furnish supplies (for payment) to Government officers; to claims to land or rights to which the sanads formed an adverse answer; to the Reddi of Paserlaginni attempting to mortgage his sub-mittah (which seemed true and against which he was warned); and to the opposition of the sub-mittadars to her intended adoption of a son. The first class of complaints seemed not to be without foundation, and the sub-mittadars disclaimed any desire to prevent adoption. It appeared to me that the sub-mittadars were trying to escape from the customary obligations to her as superior and to make themselves independent to which an adoption by her would stand in the way. They were warned and promised to continue their formerly existing relations and services to her.

The police station was inspected and the registers examined. The buildings are neither so strong nor so trim as at Chódavaram; water had been found in the well which has been sunk; the registers were in proper order and written up. There is next to no crime recorded.

There is no track properly speaking from Kota to Raipalli.

Dutsarti, four miles to the east, was visited from Raipalli. It is a large village. The people looked healthy and had no complaints. There was a deal of waste land and the explanation given was that the population had much decreased since the fituri. The like appeared and received the same explanation in other places throughout the tract.

In Raipalli, up to which carts can now come, there was something being done in the timber trade. There is want of a convenient drinking water; a well which Government had dug beside the road had fallen in.

On the 24th Addatigala was reached. The road is cleared of trees, boulders removed and roughly levelled, being for the most part on hard soil, it serves its purpose at present. Complaints had been made to me at Purushottapatam against the Addatigala station officer accusing him of extorting or demanding bribes in connection with the abkári cases. They were all taken on the magisterial file and disposed of in his favor. They had their origin to some extent, I considered, in the fact that the station officer was not acting in the mittadar's interest on certain complaints filed by him in the station against some of his people on bad terms with him in Nimmalapalem of his mittah, but the station officer said also that he had incurred his enmity by objecting to his working the arrack leases and opium licenses solely in his own and not in the people's interests. That there was truth in the allegation whether it was or was not a fact that the station-house officer had interfered in the people's interests is, I think, indisputable. It was almost admitted that the mittadar had sublet the arrack of Addatigala for double what he had agreed with Government for, and the police inspector considered that the mittadars paid half their kattubadi out of their arrack profits. At the last renting the mittadars were the only people who would come forward to treat with me, and their protestation was always that they could not pay what sum I considered proper, and they endeavoured invariably to get the current rents reduced. The mittadar's influence within his boundaries is always such that he will keep and work the lease for himself if of any value at all.

Chekka Errappa Dora, a relation of the mittadar and formerly a claimant for the mittah, made complaint of interference by the mittadar with his lands and trees in Nimmalapalem and Chadavala Venkana Dora had a similar complaint. These were inquired and settled in 1884 by the temporary Deputy Collector in a satisfactory manner and with the Agent's approval, but the family ill-feeling seems very strong and is probably used by intriguing parties so that squabbles will continue to occur and each new authority be applied to for purposes of annoyance. If they cannot abide by the settlement then made they will have to fight it out in the agency courts.

The schools at Nimmalapalem and Addatigala were visited; both were just then being inspected by the deputy inspector. The attendance might be much greater considering the size of the villages.

The station lines were not in very good order nor the stockade strong enough. The registers were written up and crime light as elsewhere.

It seemed necessary to seriously warn the mittadar over his action against the station-house officer and this was done.

There were about 200 coolies (brought from Vizagapatam) working on the road between Addatigala and Timmapuram, cutting and banking, Ellaram being the furthest north point at which they were working; between it and the last 2 or 3 miles next Timmapuram (which are on the level) there is some heavy work. The earthwork is mostly completed between Timmapuram and Eleswaram and some of the cross drainage masonry works completed, but there are several yet to be done; where bandies do not use the new road they pass along by the side of it.

From Timmapuram I went on the 30th March to Jeddangi. The road is generally in fair order and has been well laid out.

The police station is very unhealthy in the opinion of the men being too much shaded by tamarind trees; they were suffering a good deal from sickness while the village people were apparently in fair or good health. A new and more open site should be tried; the present buildings are of little value. The registers were in order.

A school was asked for, but I required some guarantee for attendance and no further representation has been made.

The people had no complaints to make except that the forest people were putting difficulties in the way of their obtaining bamboos for fencing their houses against wild beasts. This was attended to at once by instructions to the District Forest-officer.

I reached Eleswaram on the 2nd April when my tour terminated.

Fever began to show itself in the camp on the 12th March. By the 19th every one except myself had been attacked and two of the three clerks and others became so demoralized that they had to be sent down. I succumbed at Jeddangi and could not go further and I shall speak respectfully of Rumpa fever hereafter. The three clerks, the hospital assistant and several peons still suffer; five of my domestics have had to give up service. It seems to me a reckless throwing away of health to take a large party there or to make any lengthy stay; a programme of rapid marches should be prepared and intimated throughout and attendance required at camping points; and the Agent should be relieved of the burden of daily tappal from head-quarters, the Sub-Collector taking charge.

I may summarize my observations.

The year had been on the whole favorable for what little grain cultivation is carried on. So far as one can judge the available labor is not what it has been before the last fituri. There was no work going on unless getting drunk in the early morning and continuing so till night is to be called work. The toddy season was at its height.

Health had been generally good except in the northwest of Rumpa where there had been much small-pox. There is no vaccinator in Rumpa, Dutsurti or Jeddangi; the inspector of vaccination has been addressed. I endeavoured to collect the people in the villages I passed through to judge of their health but it was a work of difficulty; the children, however, were generally produced.

There are contradictory opinions as to the spread of the use of opium among them. I incline to think it is much on the increase. I have remarked above as to its provision by free licenses, and I would have the vend sold for a maximum price fixed and quality ensured. Arrack is very little used, only on festival occasions, except when there are fairs, as at Rumpa, Addatigala, Kota and Jeddangi, or big villages like Dutsurti and Guditeru. I made particular inquiries as to distillation; there does not seem to be any except in three villages of Jeddangi.

A good part of the trade at the fairs is by barter.

I understood the hill people were incapable of lying; they were as proficient in it as men of the plains.

Communications in Rumpa have been neglected and but little can be done this year with the small amount provided. I met with bandies and men squaring logs about 10 miles north of Rumpa. This road should be driven as far as Bodalur to the north and to the Rékapalle frontier on the north-west as soon as possible and made passable for bandies so as to induce a timber trade and clearing and cultivation. The Rumpa and Tsamagedda road through Kota should also be made easy so as to connect the two north roads. I have adverted to the track into Guditeru from Rayavaram or Tsamagedda. The Timmapuram-Rayavaram road can progress into a fully made road only by degrees; its results in the promotion of traffic are marked. The Jeddangi road should be continued towards the north and east, and as the Forest Department propose large reserves there, this is likely to be sooner brought about than if it were left to the Revenue Department to undertake the work.

Crime is infinitesimal. I heard no complaints against the police or revenue authorities, though I carefully inquired, except in the cases stated which were not genuine. The country was perfectly at peace. The stations of Kota and Addatigala should I think be made more secure and that at Jeddangi shifted to a more open site.

Education is in a very poor way and will not be improved by importing teachers from the plains. The residents are careless over it; even the policemen who might be supposed to know better are not careful to enforce the regular attendance of their children. The teacher falls sick and departs altogether, or spends much of his time in the plains when he goes for his salary, and no one checks him.

March is not the season for seeing wild beasts. I saw traces of two tigers only. Tigers, cheetahs and bears are being rapidly cleared away.

The disputes or complaints of a general sort which were brought before me were of very little consequence. The people were living for the most part peaceably with each other except the Nulakamaddi Reddi and the Ramavaram people, and the mittadar of Dutsurti and his people of Nimmalapalem; and for the ill-feeling there, special reasons existed. I discovered no disaffection towards Government or Government measures except as to bamboos in Jeddangi which was rectified to the complainant's satisfaction.

OPERATIONS of the Civil Courts in the Agency tracts, Godávari district, during the official years 1884-85 and 1885-86.

Name of the Court.	Name of the year.	Pending on the 1st April.		Instituted during the year.		Received by transfer or on reference during the year.		Total.		Disposed of.		Referred to subordinate courts or transferred to other courts.		Total.		Pending on 31st March.	
		Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Government Agent's Court ..	1884-85 ..	..	..	13	..	6	..	19	..	4	..	6	1	10	2	9	..
	1885-86 ..	9	..	1	..	18	..	18	..	8	1	1	4	18	5	..	1
Principal Assistant Agent's Court.	1884-85 ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	1885-86 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special Assistant Agent's Court.	1884-85 ..	..	..	..	..	14	2	14	2	14	2	..	..	14	2	..	..
	1885-86 ..	6	..	..	..	13	5	19	5	7	4	6	1	20	5	..	..
Bhadráchalam Tahsildar's Court.	1884-85 ..	..	..	36	..	..	..	36	..	35	..	..	..	35	..	1	..
	1885-86 ..	15	..	18	..	..	..	33	..	39	..	1	..	40	..	1	..
Do. Naib Tahsildar's Court.	1884-85 ..	..	..	28	..	..	..	28	..	16	..	..	..	16	..	12	..
	1885-86 ..	8	..	13	..	..	..	21	..	29	..	1	..	30	..	3	..
Polavaram Deputy Tahsildar's Court.	1884-85 ..	5	..	25	..	..	..	30	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	20	..
	1885-86 ..	..	..	33	..	..	..	33	..	180	..	..	..	180	..	23	..
Eleswaram Deputy Tahsildar's Court.	1884-85 ..	23	..	173	..	..	..	196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
	1885-86 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Gokávaram Deputy Tahsildar's Court.	1884-85 ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	1885-86 ..	1	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	4	..
Total ..	1884-85 ..	..	..	84	2	20	2	155	4	83	3	12	1	95	4	60	..
	1885-86 ..	51	..	241	6	13	5	314	11	269	5	12	5	281	10	33	1

No. 2.—Operations of the Criminal Courts in the Agency tracts, Godávari district, during the official years 1884-85 and 1885-86.

Name of the Court.	Name of the year.	Pending on the 1st April.		Received during the year.		Total.		Disposed of.				Pending on 31st March.	
		Cases.											
			Persons.					Received by commitment.	Total.	Convicted.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.
		Pending on the 1st April.		Received during the year.		Total.		Received by commitment.	Total.	Convicted.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Government Agent's Court ..	1884-85 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1885-86 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Principal Assistant Agent's Court ..	1884-85 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1885-86 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special Assistant Agent's Court ..	1884-85 ..	3	..	14	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	17	17
	1885-86 ..	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Bhadráchalam Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate's Court.	1884-85 ..	..	..	53	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	53	53
	1885-86 ..	3	..	80	..	83	..	..	..	..	..	83	83
Bhadráchalam Naib Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate's Court.	1884-85 ..	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1885-86 ..	..	..	34	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	34	34
Polavaram Sub-Magistrate's Court ..	1884-85 ..	..	..	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	19	19
	1885-86 ..	2	..	64	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	66	66
Eleswaram Sub-Magistrate's Court ..	1884-85 ..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
	1885-86 ..	..	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
Gokavaram Sub-Magistrate's Court ..	1884-85 ..	..	..	24	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	24	24
	1885-86 ..	1	..	34	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	35	35
Total ..	1884-85 ..	3	..	129	..	132	..	..	..	..	..	132	132
	1885-86 ..	3	..	238	..	241	..	..	..	..	..	241	241

No. 3.—Appeal cases disposed of in the Criminal Courts of the scheduled tracts, Godávari district, during the official years 1884-85 and 1885-86.

Name of the Court.	Name of the year.	Pending on the 1st of April.		Received during the year.		Total.		Disposed of.	
		Cases.						Lower Court's sentence confirmed.	
			Persons.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Government Agent and Magistrate's Court.	1884-85 ..	..	..	3	5	3	5	2	2
	1885-86 ..	..	..	1	3	1	3	..	..
Principal Assistant and Magistrate's Court.	1884-85 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1885-86 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special Assistant Magistrate's Court ..	1884-85 ..	..	..	15	33	15	33	9	25
	1885-86 ..	..	..	4	16	4	16	4	16
Total ..	1884-85 ..	..	..	18	38	18	38	11	27
	1885-86 ..	..	..	5	19	5	19	4	16

Name of the Court.	Name of the year.	Disposed of—*continued.*				Otherwise disposed of.		Total.		Remaining on the 1st of April.	
		Modified.		Reversed.							
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Government Agent and Magistrate's Court.	1884-85 ..	..	..	1	3	..	..	3	5	..	..
	1885-86 ..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	3	..	..
Principal Assistant and Magistrate's Court.	1884-85 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1885-86 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special Assistant Magistrate's Court.	1884-85 ..	..	..	6	8	..	..	15	33	..	..
	1885-86 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	16	..	..
Total ..	1884-85 ..	..	..	7	11	..	..	18	38	..	..
	1885-86 ..	..	..	1	3	..	..	5	19	..	..

Particulars.	Allotment.			Amount expended.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Bhadráchalam taluk.						
New Works—Roads—						
Road from Pothampalli to Lakkávaram ...	500	0	0	500	0	0
Road from the Special Assistant Agent's bungalow to the village of Kunavaram ...	500	0	0	352	4	3
	1,000	0	0	852	4	3
Buildings	...			...		
Total, New Works ...	1,000	0	0	852	4	3
Repairs—Roads—						
Road from Waddigudem to Lakkávaram ...	560	0	0	448	3	9
Road from Lakkávaram to Rumpa boundary	60	0	0	60	0	0
	620	0	0	508	3	9

Particulars.	Allotment. RS. A. P.	Amount expended. RS. A. P.
Repairs—Buildings—		
Traveller's bungalow, Chintur	50 0 0	50 0 0
Do. do. Lakkavaram ...	50 0 0	50 0 0
Do. do. Kunduluru ...	50 0 0	50 0 0
Do. do. Pochavaram ...	50 0 0	50 0 0
Do. do. Abicherla	100 0 0	81 4 0
Do. do. Narakonda	100 0 0	73 12 0
Special Assistant Agent's bungalow—		
Kunavaram	250 0 0	192 10 0
Taluk office, Bhadráchalam	150 0 0	...
	800 0 0	547 10 0
Repairs—Miscellaneous Public Works—		
Kannayyagudem tank	150 0 0	150 0 0
Total, Repairs ...	1,570 0 0	1,205 13 9
Establishment	1,350 0 0	519 4 11
Total of New Works and Repairs ...	3,920 0 0	2,577 6 11
Rumpa and Jeddangi tracts—		
New Works—Roads—		
Road from Géddada to join Rékapalle boundary	1,000 0 0	102 7 0
Road from Gokavaram to Geddada ...	1,000 0 0	1,273 5 3
Road from Timmapuram to Ramavaram.	3,000 0 0	3,180 7 3
	5,000 0 0	4,556 3 6
New Works—Buildings—		
Store shed at Kota	200 0 0	88 1 0
Do. at Addatigala	200 0 0	220 15 2
	400 0 0	309 0 2
	5,400 0 0	4,865 3 8
Repairs—Roads—		
Road from Chódavaram to Geddada ...	150 0 0	40 0 0
Road from Chódavaram as far as Rumpa boundary	450 0 0	121 3 8
Road from Timmapuram to Ramavaram ...	800 0 0	587 11 11
	1,400 0 0	748 15 7
Repairs	...	...
Establishment	1,020 0 0	1,438 7 9
Total, Rumpa, &c. ...	7,820 0 0	7,052 11 0
Grand Total ...	11,740 0 0	9,630 1 11

(Signed) J. THOMSON,
Govt. Agent.

From F. H. HAMNETT, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Agent, Godávari district, to the Acting Government Agent, Godávari district, dated Rajahmundry, 13th June 1886, No. 291 :—

I have the honor to report on the Agency tracts of my division for the last official year.

2. Mr. Venkata Jaga Rao was in charge of these tracts for about eight months, and during the remainder of the year they were under your charge while acting as Principal Assistant Agent. I assumed charge of the division after the close of the year.

3. No tours were made by the officers in charge during the year, but Mr. Venkata Jaga Rao went to Chódavaram about the end of July or beginning of August though not at that time in charge of the Principal Assistant's division under instructions from Mr. Foster, and stayed there for some days to make inquiries into the complaint of some of the mittadars in respect of the difficulties experienced by them in getting permits for the transport of arrack from the plains into the hill tracts. This matter appears to have been satisfactorily settled, as no complaints appear to have been received in this office since. The usual hill tour of the Government Agent was made by you towards the close of the year.

4. The season was good. Tamarind trees, which form the principal source of income of the hill people, yielded well, and the outturn of gingelly, cholum, ragi and other crops was good.

5. Fever was prevalent as usual. Kanuparti Sanjiva Rao Garu, who took charge of the tracts as deputy tahsildar of Kottapalli division on 26th May 1885, died on 12th September 1885, shortly after his return into the plains from his quarterly tour of inspection of the hill tracts. His successors, Messrs. G. Subramaniam and H. Walford, returned with fever every time they went into the tracts. The latter seems to have had very serious attacks. His two peons died of fever, and his gumastahs and attender were constantly on leave on account of illness. The police inspector died lately from the same cause. The deputy tahsildar's establishment has no medical aid at its head-quarters, and it seems to be absolutely necessary that a dispensary should be established at Gokavaram.

6. The following mittadars died during the year and their successors were appointed with the sanction of Government :—

Name of the mitta.	Name of the deceased mittadar.	Name of the successor appointed by Government.	Number and date of the Government Order sanctioning the appointment of the successor.
Musurumilli	Mirtivada Peddi Reddi ..	Mirtivada Raja Reddi, brother.	G.O., Mis. No. 2288, dated 29th August 1885, Judicial Department.
Nedumuru	Chedala Lingi Reddi ..	Chedala Latchi Reddi, brother.	G.O., No. 647, dated 12th March 1886, Judicial Department.
Tadipalli	Kattula Yerram Reddi ..	Kattula Jogi Reddi, eldest son.	G.O., No. 725, dated 19th March 1886.

7. Sankuru Tammayya, the mokhasadar of Chódavaram, died on 11th March 1886, and the succession to the mitta is contested by his widow, Lingamma, and brother Chinnayya. Proposals have been lately submitted by me for the appointment of the latter as mokhasadar.

8. Special inquiries were made during the year in connection with the quality and price of opium sold in these tracts and, as reported in this office letter, No. 508, dated 8th September 1885, it was found that there was general dissatisfaction both as regards the quality and price of opium sold to the holders of free licenses in these tracts by the Rajahmundry taluk renters from whom they generally got their supplies. Up to March 1885, they were able to purchase opium at Rajahmundry at four tolas a rupee or Rs. 96 a box and were, after defraying all expenses, able to sell the drug at their own shops at three tolas a rupee or Rs. 128 a box, the rate prescribed for these tracts. Last year the Rajahmundry price having been increased to Rs. 112 a box, the holders of free licenses found it difficult to sell at the usual rate of three tolas a rupee. They were therefore permitted to import opium from outside the district. The taluk renters complained that the holders of free licenses were smuggling opium into the plains. From the inquiries made on the subject there is reason to think that people from the plains did go into some of the hill shops and get opium at three tolas a rupee, the rate at which it is sold to the hill people. This is not to be wondered at as the taluk renters were selling opium at the most exorbitant price of two tolas a rupee up to March 1886. The deputy tahsildar of Kottapalli suggests that the holders of free licenses should be prohibited from selling opium to any but the hill people, but this seems undesirable as it would put persons going up to the hill tracts from the plains (many of whom I imagine use opium) to much inconvenience, and it would be difficult to enforce such a rule as the holders of free licenses in the hill keep no accounts of any sort. No one can legally bring down more than three tolas of opium from the hills without a permit, and the temptation to smuggle opium will disappear if the taluk renters sell the drug at reasonable rates. The rate of three tolas the rupee prescribed for the hill tracts is, I believe, the average rate at which opium was sold in the district in the plains in 1884-85.

9. The following is the list of places for which free licenses were given :—

1. Kota.
2. Addatigala.
3. Kondamodalu.
4. Geddada.
5. Rumpa.
6. Merrivada.
7. Samagedda.
8. Devaratigudem.
9. Gurtedu.
10. Bhimudupakalu.
11. Sirigintalapadu.
12. Gunjigudem.
13. Siripuram.
14. Dutsarti.
15. Devipatnam and Toyyeru.

In the first fourteen villages the licenses were issued to the mittadars or mokhasadars concerned or their agents. In the last case it was given to the taluk renter in accordance with your letter, No. 128, dated 9th October 1885. In addition to these, there was another shop at Purushottapatnam, but it was put up to auction with reference to the Board's Proceedings, No. 4690, dated 10th May 1885. What seems to be an entirely fancy price, Rs. 7,425, was obtained for this latter shop, simply because the Rajahmundry taluk renters had to buy it to protect themselves.

10. No toddy tax is levied in those tracts except the small fee merged in the kattubadi paid to Government by Rumpa mittadars. The right of manufacturing and selling arrack is leased annually to the villagers themselves subject to the payment of a small tax which is fixed in each case with reference to the population of the village and its requirements The village of Lakkonda Sima with its hamlets which adjoin the agency tracts also enjoy this privilege though it does not form part of those tracts. The arrack tax of all the agency tracts in this division and of Lakkonda Sima for the current fasli amounts to Rs 1,146-8-0. It is collected in twelve equal monthly instalments, but this seems to be very inconvenient to the taluk officials. Peons have to go to the hills for its collection every month, and, as a rule, they return to the plains sick. The kists may, I am informed, without inconvenience to the villagers concerned, be reduced to four, and I am calling on the tahsildar and deputy tahsildar for an expression of their opinion on this point after consulting the mittadars. After the receipt of their reports, I shall again address you on this subject if a change in the number of kists appears unobjectionable The arrack rent of these villages for the next fasli appears to have been fixed by you at Rs. 1,784-10-0 during your late tour.

11. The misunderstandings between some of the residents of Nimmalapalem in Dutsarti mitta and their mittadar still seem to exsit. The claim of Yerappadorah to a portion of the village as mokhasa is ineffectually renewed by him from time to time. The complaint of the villagers against the next year's arrack lessee of this village has been reported on in my letter to you, No. 215, dated 10th May 1886.

12. A dispute arose between the sub-mittadar of Chamagedda and Nulakamaddi in respect of the supply of water from a channel by which the lands of both the sub-mittadars are irrigated. In August 1885, the then deputy tahsildar, K. Sanjiva Rao Puntulu Garu, after personally inspecting the spot, settled the dispute amicably. Latterly, the sub-mittadars have again had some differences about this matter, but Mr. Walford managed to bring them to terms and got them to execute a rasinamah by the terms of which they promised to abide. I have approved of the terms or the rasinama and issued orders in accordance with it.

13. There were eleven schools with 127 boys on the rolls in the following villages :—

1. Chódavaram.
2. Kota.
3. Gurtedu.
4. Addatigala.
5. Geddada.
6. Mohanepuram.
7. Kondamodalu.
8. Devipatnam.
9. Nummalapalem.
10. Marripalem.
11. Purushottapatnam.

The average attendance of the boys was 97. The total cost of education during the year was Rs. 1,341-3-3. The working of the schools does not appear, from the enclosed deputy inspector's report, to be satisfactory. The schoolmasters who generally go from the plains cannot stand the climate and often return sick. The schools had consequently to be kept closed for a greater portion of the year. There is also no proper supervision over them. The deputy inspector of schools, I understand, pays a flying visit to them once a year; and one of the schools seems to have been closed at the time of his inspection. The deputy inspector of schools expresses it as his opinion that the conversion of the schools to the combined system would increase the interest of teachers in the schools and that mere regular attendance might be secured by the offer of special grants for attendance. The experiment of granting scholarships to intelligent young hillmen to come and receive instruction at an institution which might easily be organized for them under efficient supervision at Rajahmundry or Koonkondah might also, I think, be tried with advantage.

14. The public works are executed under the control and supervision of the Local Fund Engineer, who renders no accounts to this office. The budget grant for the last year was Rs. 9,194 of which Rs. 4,311-3-5 were spent up to end of October. No information as to subsequent expenditure is available in this office. The principal works under execution during the year were the roads from Gokavaram to Geddada and Timmapuram to Ramavaram. The former has been in existence for a long time, and the expenditure incurred on it during the year was probably for improving it. The road from Timmapuram is a new work. There were complaints last year from several mittadars in the neighbourhood of Ramavaram against Pakkurti Venkataswami, the sub-overseer employed by Mr. Brown, for making this road. Special inquiries were made by you when in charge of this office and by the deputy tahsildar of Kottapalli under your instructions in August last. The mittadars' complaints were that the sub-overseer and his gumastah were forcibly taking away the ryots of their mittas from their cultivation to road

clearance work, overworking, abusing and threatening them besides requiring them to do actual construction work for which they are not fit. It appeared not improbable from the inquiries made that the sub-overseer was using more compulsion than the hill people were likely to put up with. There was also room to suspect that he had been lifting his hands in two instances, that he had not given the coolies sufficient time for cooking and eating their food, and that he was requiring from them work which they thought they should not perform. It was therefore arranged that requisitions for labor, when there is any difficulty in procuring it, should be made by the sub-overseer to the deputy tahsildar. It was explained to the people that the clearing work has to be done under Government orders, and that they must supply two or three coolies from each village and keep them at the work. They were also told that they could change these two or three coolies from time to time and were promised that they shall not be ill-treated. The sub-overseer was severely warned, and the Local Fund Engineer asked to give him distinct instructions in the terms above mentioned. No complaints have since reached this office against him.

From M R.Ry. GARIKAPATI VENKATASUBBARAYUDU SASTRI, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Rajahmundry Range, to the Acting Government Agent, Godávari, dated Rajahmundry, 26th May 1886, No. 377.

I have the honor to submit my report on the progress of education in the Agency tracts of the Rajahmundry range for 1885-86.

2. The number of schools and the pupils attending them have increased during the last two years, the former by six and the latter by 79. During the year under review 6 new schools were established at Geddada, Marripalem, Nimmalapalem, Mohanapuram, Devipatnam and Purushottapatnam. The school at Kondamodalu, which was temporarily closed in 1884-85, was worked up for some time during 1885-86. The teachers who were first appointed to Kondamodalu and Devipatnam died of Rumpa fever.

3. The following statement gives the necessary particulars of these schools :—

Name of the village in which the school is located.	Highest standard of the school.	Number of classes.	Number of pupils on 31st March			Average attendance during 1885-86.
			1884.	1885.	1886.	
1. Chódavaram	III	3	9	10	9	7
2. Kota	I	1	10	6	2	2
3. Gortedu	I	2	..	19	24	22
4. Addatigala	II	3	14	13	12	10
5. Kondamodalu	II	3	4	closed.	4	3
6. Geddada	I	1	..	..	4	3
7. Mohanapuram	Infant.	1	..	..	15	10
8. Nimmalapalem	I	2	..	..	12	11
9. Devipatnam	III	4	..	..	21	10
10. Purushottapatnam	I	2	..	..	13	10
11. Marripalem	I	2	..	..	11	9
Total ..	..	..	37	48	127	97

From this it will be seen that the attendance has increased by 90 during the last three years. The standard of the schools at Kota, Gortedu and Addatigala has remained unchanged during the last two years, while that of Chódavaram has risen to the 3rd. In 1884-85 the school at Gortedu was opened and in 1885-86 girl schools were established.

4. The following table compares the number of pupils at the close of the last two years according to their race or creed, income and occupation of their parents :—

Year.	Race or creed.						Income.			Occupation.								
	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Vaisyas.	Sudras.	Others including Pariahs.	Total.	Richer.	Middle.	Poorer.	Officials.	Petty officials.	Traders.	Landholders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.	Total.
1885 ..	4	..	..	24	20	48	..	..	48	..	16	17	13	1	3	..	1	48
1886 ..	7	5	1	75	39	127	..	9	118	4	17	29	55	2	8	4	8	127

5. The Brahman children read in the schools at Purushottapatnam and Devipatnam situated on the Godávari. The Vaisyas boy studied in the school at Devipatnam. There is an increase in

the number of Muhammadan, Sudra and other Hindu children. Pariah children are included under other Hindus.

6. The children of the mittadars of Kondamodalu and Dutsarti are classed among middle class men according to their income.

7. The number of pupils arranged according to the occupation of their parents has increased under each class owing to an increase in the number of schools and pupils.

8. All these pupi's studied only one language and that is Telugu. The number of small-pox marked boys was, on the last day of the year under report, 57 against 24 on the corresponding date of the previous year, while that of vaccinated children increased from 7 to 11. The number of unprotected children also increased from 17 to 59.

9. In 1884-85 all the four teachers were unpassed men, and in 1885-86 two were trained passed teachers, one was a passed teacher and the rest were unpassed men. This shows that men in the plains are aspiring to posts in hill tracts at the risk of their health and life.

10. The following table shows the cost of each school to Government during the year :—

Name of the school.	Cost to Government. RS.	A.	P.
1. Kota	155	6	10
2. Chódavaram	153	5	4
3. Purushottapatnam	79	13	2
4. Devipatnam	62	6	3
5. Kondamodalu	*41	8	6
6. Gortedu	238	8	3
7. Mohanapuram	...		
8. Addatigala	246	1	7
9. Nimmalapalem	158	15	0
10. Marripalem	136	2	4
11. Geddada	69	0	0
Total ...	1,341	3	3

11. I visited all the schools except the one at Gortedu which was closed at the time of my tour into the Rumpa taluk owing to the absence of the teacher from the station. He applied some time ago for sick leave supported by an admission certificate into the Local Fund dispensary at Rámachandrapuram from the hospital assistant in charge of it. No substitute has been secured to be sent to Gortedu during his absence. The mittadar and the leading men of this and of the surrounding villages were also absent from their stations. I met the mittadar at Addatigala on the 25th March last, and when I inquired about the teachers and the school, he gave me evasive answers, and I concluded that the teacher was not in friendly terms with him. There was no inspecting schoolmaster to supervise the schools in the Agency tracts.

12. *Gortedu.*—This was worked up almost throughout the year. The teacher left it last in February 1886. The attendance is reported to have risen from 19 to 24.

13. *Kota.*—The attendance has fallen off from 6 to 2. Even these boys did not seem to have attended the school regularly for they learnt almost nothing during the year. Excluding Sundays the school met 177 days in the year. I think, therefore, it would be a waste of public money to continue the school here any longer.

14. *Mohanapuram.*—The school, though sanctioned along with the rest, did not commence work till the 4th March last, as no teacher could be got for the place owing to the unhealthy character of the locality. Consequently the teacher of the Government school at Chódavaram was granted leave for a year and was sent here early in March last. During the short time of its existence, 4 boys learnt the alphabet very fairly and the rest learnt fairly the vowels.

15. *Marripalem.*—The school was opened here on the 10th May 1885 and it met 233 days during the year. It commenced with 13 pupils and the number rose in August to 15. There were only 4 boys present at my inspection. The results were fair on the whole.

16. *Nimmalapalem.*—This school commenced work on the 19th May last with 11 pupils. Seven of them were prepared for the 1st standard examination ; but the results were indifferent ; arithmetic was not well taught. The school was worked up for 206 days and 11 boys were present at my inspection.

17. *Addatigala.*—This is an old school and the attendance fell off from 13 to 12. Eleven boys attended my examination; four belonged to the 2nd standard class, five to the 1st standard and the rest to the infant class. The results were not satisfactory on the whole. Two boys were fit for promotion to the 3rd standard class.

* No fees were levied in any of the schools.

18. *Chódavaram.*—Excluding Sundays and other holidays, and the days during which the teachers were on leave, this school worked 147 days during the year. The attendance decreased by one, owing to the transfer of a constable to Devipatnam where he took his child. The acting master was absent from the station at the time of my visit to it. The results of my inspection were more satisfactory than in the previous year. If a teacher that can stay here for a year at least can be procured, one or two boys from this school will pass the 4th standard examination and will be fit to be sent as teachers to the more interior villages.

19. *Geddada.*—This school did work here only for a short time in the year. The teachers who were appointed to this school fell ill and left the station. The villagers employed as teacher one G. Padmanabhudu for two or three months previous to my visit ; but he was absent from the station when I visited it. He was the other day appointed as schoolmaster at Geddada. He is a Sudra by caste and is used to hill climate. It may therefore be hoped that this will work better during the current year.

20. *Purushothapatnam.*—This school was opened on the 23rd May 1885 with an attendance of six pupils. The number rose by the end of the year to thirteen. The boys reached the 1st standard ; two boys were fit for promotion to the 2nd standard. The results at my inspection were fair. The teacher stayed there almost throughout the year.

21. *Kondamodalu.*—Though this was an old school, it opened on the 14th May 1885 when a trained passed man was sent there. He worked here till the end of June and fell ill ; again he went there in September and after working there till December, died at Rajahmundry on the 10th idem. Subsequently no teacher could be sent there till the 10th March last. Notwithstanding all this, I think that a school is not necessary here as the children of the muttadar alone are to be educated in it. The boys were in the same state as they were before and still the results were indifferent.

22. *Devipatnam.*—This school was opened on the 10th May 1885. It was worked up till 1st July when the teacher fell ill and died subsequently. The present teacher was sent on the 28th October and ever since he has been working. The school began with eleven boys and the number rose to twenty-one on the last day of the year. The school-boy at Chódavaram having come here, a 3rd standard class was opened and the results of all the classes were fair on the whole.

23. To conclude, the schools increased from 5 to 11 and the pupils from 48 to 127. The masters stayed at their stations longer than they did in the previous year and the results are more promising and encouraging than those of the last year. Of the 11 teachers employed in the schools, three are passed men ; and nine are accustomed to the climate and can work up the schools almost throughout the year.

24. I think that the regular attendance of children can be secured better and the teachers be induced to stay longer in their stations, if the schools are converted into combined system schools by the payment of the present salaries of the posts, and half the results grants earned ; and if the boys be encouraged by the offer of special grants for regular attendance, &c. Two of the schools have been already converted into combined system schools.

From L. C. MILLER, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector, Godávari, to the Government Agent, Godávari, dated Ellore, 31st May 1886, No. 127.

I have the honor to submit my report on the administration of the hill tracts under my charge for the year ending 31st March 1886.

2. The tract in question which forms part of the Yernagúdem taluk was included in this division in August 1885. I took charge in October last.

3. I made no tour in the portion of the year under report.

4. *Boundary disputes.*—(1) Some disputes as to the boundary between Pettanagudem, a Government village, and Buttayagudem (belonging to the proprietrix of Gutala) were to be settled by the villagers by arbitration, but nothing has yet been heard of the result, and the deputy tahsildar thinks that they should not be left any longer to the villagers themselves as he is afraid that they may be biassed in favor of the proprietrix. I have directed him to find out how matters stand there now. There are two other disputes undecided, one of which is awaiting the deputy tahsildar's inquiry and the other is the Kovvadu mutta forest which is to be demarcated by the Survey department.

5. *Public Works.*—None were carried out in the year ; the making of a punta from Kannapuram to Jilugamilli was sanctioned, but afterwards postponed by you.

6. *Forests.*—The forest revenue rose from Rs. 2,314 in last year to Rs. 3,795 this year ; this increase is said to be due to greater vigilance.

7. *Education.*—A primary school was opened at Kannapuram in September last and one at Jilugamilli in July last. The attendance in the latter rose from 15 boys and 7 girls in July to 21 boys and 9 girls in the following March. One girl was a Koya, but she was obliged to give up attending for want of means. The school at Jilugamilli can no longer be located in any house there without payment of rent. The village is not, as stated in your letter No. 78, dated 30th April 1886, a proprietary one. So we can get no help of that kind. I believe a house has now

been selected. There was a result school at Dippakayalapadu, but the teacher had to close it as fees were not paid regularly.

8. *Abkári.*—The abkári monopoly of Polavaram, Gutala and Pattisam was sold by auction to the highest bidder in each village respectively by Mr. Foster. The sales were it seems for fasli 1295. By this means an increase of 1,567 rupees was netted. I think that Tadipudi might be treated in the same way.

9. *Land Revenue.*—In eight villages—Jilugamilli, Darbhagudem, Pattamapalem, Lakshmedigudem, Mangapati Devupeta, Swarnavarigudem, Maisanagudem and Marlagudem—a ryotwari system was introduced. The demand for fasli 1295 amounted to Rs. 2,654-10-0, whereas the rent of the previous fasli amounted only to Rs. 1,781. The ryots were confirmed in their old holdings; the rents paid by them were taken as their assessment for the fasli; the ryots are said to have adopted the system willingly so far.

10. *Civil.*—There were 170 suits filed in the year in the Polavaram Agency Munsif's court; of these, 155 were disposed of and 15 were pending at the end of the year.

11. *Criminal.*—Sixty-four cases, of which 63 were disposed of, were entertained in the Sub-Magistrate's court; no grave crimes were reported, nor were there any complaints against the police since I took charge. No appeals were filed in my court. In the small tract under my charge nothing of importance has taken place during the year except the ryotwari experiment noted above. It remains to be seen how that will turn out. The deputy tahsildar of Polavaram, who is in charge of the Agency portion of Yernagúdem taluk, has done his work well.

From C. VENKATA JAGA RAO, Esq., Special Assistant Agent, Godávari, to the Acting Government Agent, Godávari district, dated Dumagudem, 12th July 1886.

I have the honor to submit report on the administration of the Agency tracts of my division for the year ending with 31st March 1886.

2. Mr. Foster was in charge of my division from the beginning of the year till 15th May. I was in charge of the sub-division till 14th July, and afterwards proceeded to Rumpa to inquire into a petition presented by some hill-people who complained of the inconvenience caused to them by not being allowed to take arrack from villages of the Peddápuram taluk. On my return from Rumpa, I came away to my division, and I again went to Rajahmundry on 1st December to take charge of the sub-division. During the three and a half months I spent in my division, I spent almost the whole of it in inspecting villages. Polavaram was withdrawn from my division in August 1885. The permanent tahsildar, Bennuri Venkanna, was away on three months' privilege leave, and afterwards was under suspension for a month and a half, *i.e.*, from 27th August to 13th October, but the suspension was afterwards cancelled by the Board of Revenue, and he was ordered to retire on attaining 55 years, which he did on 1st November. Garikapurti Subrahmanyam, my head clerk and afterwards deputy tahsildar of Kottapalle, acted for Venkanna Puntulu at the different periods the permanent tahsildar was away from the taluk. One hundred days were spent on tour by the acting tahsildar and thirty-seven days by the permanent incumbent. The Bustar boundary line was inspected by the former and he found it much over-grown with trees and jungle. An estimate for Rs. 96 for clearing the jungle was submitted for your sanction on the 17th August 1885 along with my letter, No. 134. You have replied by your letter, No. 39, dated 28th August 1885, that there was no hurry to clear the jungle grown on the boundary line and that the matter should be brought to your notice again on a future occasion, as Government have then ordered not to propose any expenditure which was not absolutely necessary.

3. *Condition of people.*—The people appeared to be happy and contented. The Police Inspector at Kunavaram stated in his diary that forest guards have taken brass vessels from some Koyies in the interior villages and did not return them, and that they have taken away fowls without paying for them. An abstract from his diary has been sent to me by the Superintendent of Police to take necessary measures. I referred the matter to the same Inspector for a full report. The police have thereupon reported that the utensils were returned to the owners and that the value of the fowls was given to other members of the families other than the informers. There were also other complaints of a similar nature. It appears true that two forest guards have not paid Koyies for felling and carrying wood. The matter will be brought to the notice of the District Forest officer. A Koyi of Kalleru has complained to me that constable No. 111 of Chintur station has taken from him a gold ear ornament and a rupee, promising to get another ornament of the same sort for him, that he went away to Rajahmundry without returning them, although he asked about them at the time of his starting, and that the police did not take any action upon his complaining to them. As the constable was reported to have been under medical treatment at the time in the civil dispensary at Rajahmundry, the Superintendent of Police has been asked to state what has taken place in the matter. The constable returned the ear ornament and the rupee through the Superintendent of Police, and they were sent back to the owner. The Superintendent of Police promised to deal with the constable departmentally. It appeared that the constable had no intention of misappropriating the jewel and the money.

I have heard no complaints against the police or peons of Revenue Department that they have taken supplies from Koyies or Reddies without paying for them.

Cholera, which broke out in March 1885, continued its ravages till the end of May. The medical subordinate attached to my office was deputed on cholera duty at Dumagudem and

adjacent villages and worked satisfactorily. The usual precautions, such as burning tar and sulphur, &c., were resorted to in many villages. Small-pox made its appearance to a small extent in the beginning of the year, but it soon subsided with trifling loss of life. The following table shows the mortality by cholera:—

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

Fever was comparatively less this year; the natives attribute this to the Godávari not having risen so high as in the previous year.

4. *Season.*—The following is a comparative table of rainfall during the last three years in the taluk:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Bhadráchalam	43·95	65·20	33·57
Wudagudiem	46· 1	58· 8	...

The rain was registered at two places, first in the taluk cutcherry at Bhadráchalam and secondly at the forest office at Wudagudiem. The Forest ranger at the latter place discontinued sending rain reports for some time, and when he was asked to explain for the omission, he stated that his glass measure was broken when the forest office took fire. Thereupon the Treasury Deputy Collector was addressed to supply a new one, but this has not been done yet. Hence the amount which fell in the year was shown blank as against Wudagudiem in the above statement. The season is on the whole good this year. There was no loss to crops, as the rivers Godávari and Severi did not rise so high as to flood any villages and the yield was very good. As there was sufficient water in the rivers, no want of water-supply was felt. The people in the interior have also felt no inconvenience, as timely rains have given them sufficient supply to the jungle streams and to their tanks.

5. *Population.*—The marginally-noted figures show the population of the taluk according to the last census. The following is comparative statement of births and deaths during the last three years:—

Males	18,220
Females	17,436
	35,656

—	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	Increase or decrease.
Births	768	755	801	+ 46
Deaths	770	819	1,019	+ 200

I do not think these figures, as supplied by the putwaries, should be accepted as quite accurate. Efforts are being made to get more correct returns from them. Each putwari has a very large number of villages under him, and it is only when he goes to the several villages of his range that he will be able to find out and enter in his register the particulars of births and deaths which have occurred since his last visit to them. The putwaries of course say that the "talaries" bring news to them whenever a birth or death occurs in a village. But the patels in these hill tracts, as a rule, are ignorant people and I do not think they will be so regular or remember to send talaries to the putwaries whenever a birth or death occurs in their villages.

The existence of cholera in the several villages of the taluk during the first part of the year is the main cause of increase in deaths; other diseases are not more prevalent this year than in previous years.

6. The following statement shows the number of out-patients at the Bhadráchalam civil dispensary for the year 1885-86:—

Diseases.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Average daily number.
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Cholera	..	4	4	2	..	..	2	3	..
Fevers	2	363	365	331	..	29	2	..	..
Disease of lungs	1	48	49	49	..	..	..	..	..
Do. of brain	..	10	10	9	..	1	..	..	..
Do. stomach and bowels.	1	164	165	159	..	3	3	..	..
Do. of eyes	1	135	136	133	..	2	..	1	..
Do. of skin	..	69	69	68	..	..	..	1	..
Do. dropsy	..	12	12	8	1	1	2	..	..
Rheumatic affections ..	1	33	34	31	..	1	1	1	..
Venereal affections ..	..	22	22	20	..	2	..	..	..
Abscess and ulcers ..	..	74	74	62	..	12	..	..	..
Wounds and injuries ..	2	20	22	20	..	1	..	1	..
All other diseases ..	7	592	599	580	1	13	2	3	..
Total ..	15	1,546	1,561	1,472	2	65	12	10	11·49

The civil dispensary at Bhadráchalam was kept open for the most part of the year except from 24th November 1885 to 2nd January 1886. During this time the hospital assistant in charge was away at Cocanada to give evidence in a sessions case in the court of the Government Agent as well as to attend his departmental examination. A rented building is now used for the dispensary; but it does not afford sufficient accommodation. The new dispensary which was sanctioned to be built in 1878 (*vide* G.O., No. 4514, dated 26th November 1878) has not been commenced yet. Some of the people at Bhadráchalam and other villages have been telling me that accommodation for in-patients also ought to be provided, and that sometimes they do not get some medicines as the dispensary is supplied with a 3rd-class indent.

7. *Vaccination.*—The following table shows the result of vaccination in the taluk:—

—	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total.
1884-85	1,348	25	21	1,394
1885-86	443	23	8	474

The decrease in the number vaccinated is mainly due to there being no vaccinators in the taluk for several months. S. Venkiah, vaccinator at Bhadráchalam, has resigned his post from 1st December 1885 but was re-instated on 16th March 1886. P. Seetaramaswami, vaccinator at Wudagudiem, went away on sick leave from the 1st August 1885 and did not join his post till March this year No substitutes have been appointed whilst these vaccinators were away, although the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination was addressed on the subject. I have also addressed you on the subject to move the Sanitary Commissioner to fill up these vacancies (*vide* my letter, No. 4, dated 3rd January 1886).

8. The following table shows the prices of grain for this and the previous year:—

—	1884-85, per rupee.	1885-86, per rupee.
Rice, 2nd sort	13½ seers	13½ seers
Horse-gram	19½ ,,	19¼ ,,
Cholum	20 ,,	24½ ,,
Salt	13 ,,	13¾ ,,
Wheat	14 ,,	14¼ ,,
Black gram	18¼ ,,	16 ,,

9. The ground occupied by house-sites at Dumagudiem was transferred to the Revenue Department three years ago. These house-sites have been charged quit-rent. Applications for fresh sites have been subsequently received and 30 new sites are given this year, on condition of paying quit-rent at 8 annas per every 2,400 square yards.

10. *Abkári.*—The system in force remains the same as before. The arrack-vendors of the "Telaga" villages complain that Koyies and Reddies sell arrack to outsiders, that these outsiders bring large quantities of liquor into villages where vendors have licenses to sell liquor and thus cause loss to them. They were told to bring specific complaints against particular persons, and that the matters would then be duly inquired into. They have not again complained.

11. *Education.*—The following table shows the attendance of boys in the schools:—

Name of school.	Attendance. 31st March 1885.	Attendance. 31st March 1886.	Average daily attendance.
Middle School, Bhadráchalam	40	21	29
1. Girls' do. do.	28	30	20
2. Primary School at Parnasala	19	20	12
3. Do. do. at Takubaka	22	15	12
4. Do. do. at Kacharam	20	17	10
5. Do. do. at Marrigudiem	13	16	12
6. Do. do. at Kunavaram	25	23	21
7. Do. do. at Chintur	16	14	9
8. Do. do. at Wudagudiem	45	44	34
9. Do. do. at Mulakapad	..	8	5

The introduction of school-fees told on the strength of the school at Bhadráchalam. There was no head master for a period of four months and a half as the permanent incumbent, S. Venkatachalam, was suddenly called away to act as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Vizianagrum range (*vide* your endorsement No. 78, dated 25th November 1885, on a copy of letter, No. 4936, dated 21st idem, from the Inspector of Schools, First Division). This school is raised during the year to a second-grade middle school and the normal class is abolished, and four scholarships, at Rs. 5 a month, were sanctioned to qualified men in the Bhadráchalam or Rékapalle taluk who may be

willing to undergo training in the Local Fund Normal School, Rajahmundry, with a view of returning to either of the taluks as primary school masters (*vide* G. O., No. 113, dated 23rd February 1886). Five pupils went up this year for the Middle School examination and one passed in the 3rd class. Four normal students went up for the Special Upper Primary examination and two passed. S. Venkatachalam, late Head Master of the Bhadráchalam Middle school, was appointed as Superintendent of schools in the scheduled tracts recently sanctioned. No substitute has been as yet appointed during his absence as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Vizianagrum range. The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Ellore range, who examined the schools in the taluk, has not sent in any report, and this report was delayed for some time on account of it. He appears to have reported direct to you, and as I have separately submitted my remarks upon it, I need not repeat my remarks here.

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

Number.	Name of work.	Amount estimated.	Amount sanctioned.	Expenditure.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Repairs of the travellers' bungalow, Chintur	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
2	Do. do. Lakavaram	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
3	Do. do. Kendulur	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
4	Do. do. Pochavaram	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
5	Do. do. Abicherla	100 0 0	100 0 0	81 4 0
6	Do. do. Narakonda	100 0 0	100 0 0	73 12 0
7	Repair of the Special Assistant Agent's bungalow, Kunavaram.	250 0 0	250 0 0	192 10 0
8	Do. do. taluk cutcherry, Bhadráchalam ..	150 0 0	150 0 0	..
9	Do. do. the tank, Kamayagudiem ..	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
10	Construction of the girls' school, Bhadráchalam	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
11	Do. Primary school, Takubaka	56 0 0	56 0 0	56 0 0
12	Repairs to the school, Wudagudiem	62 2 0	62 2 0	62 0 0
13	Do. do. Kunavaram	45 3 6	45 3 6	45 3 6
14	Do. do. Marigudiem	51 0 0	51 0 0	51 0 0
15	Do. do. Kachavaram	76 11 10	76 11 10	76 11 10
16	Do. do. Parnasala	28 9 0	28 9 0	28 9 0
	Total ..	1,369 10 4	1,369 10 4	1,117 4 4
	I.—Minor Irrigation Works—			
1	Repairs to the irrigation channel from Gangole tank..	330 7 0	330 7 0	330 7 0
	II.—Pounds—			
1	Pound lock, Nandigáma	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
2	Do. Kacharam	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0
	Total ..	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
	Excess expenditure incurred in repairing the building of the Middle school, Bhadráchalam, sanctioned this year.	..	6 7 6	6 7 6
	Grand Total ..	1,701 13 4	1,708 4 10	1,455 14 10

13. *Public Works Roads.*—Statement No. (1) appended shows the expenditure on various lines of roads in the Bhadráchalam taluk. Besides Rs. 2,970 mentioned in the statement, estimate for road works for Rs. 1,700 was sanctioned at the beginning of the year, but this was retrenched when the Government have ordered the general retrenchment of expenditure (*vide* your letter No. 421, dated 19th May 1885). The decrease in expenditure under the head of Establishment is due to there not having been an overseer during great portion of the year. Mr. Maynard, the Road overseer, left the division in May last without telling anybody. His whereabouts were not known till three months afterwards, when it was found that he died in the municipal dispensary at Nellore of fever. As no competent man could be found, advertisements were put in the Fort St. George and District Gazettes calling for applicants. There were several applications, and Mr. A. L. F. Ambrose was selected by you amongst them, and he joined on the 3rd March. The road and other works were executed by the Revenue Inspectors, whilst there was no overseer for the division. This, in fact, appears to have been the case all along before an overseer was sanctioned for the division. Mr. Maynard appears to have misappropriated Rs. 102-11-9 out of the money sent to him. But most part of this was made good from the salary he had to receive for the month of April and three days in May 1885. He had some work done on lines of roads sanctioned, but retrenched subsequently, and on some lines which were not sanctioned for this year. Had he been alive he would have been made to pay the coolies from his own pocket for getting works done without sanction. As the poor laborers have to suffer from his carelessness if their cooly were not paid, arrangements have been made to pay the small amounts from Potampalli-Lakavaram road and to get this work completed from the amount available from the works that will be sanctioned for next year and part of which had already been done. The following is a brief summary of the work done on roads during the year:—

(1) *Potampalli-Lakavaram road.*—A bridle-path was formed, the ground levelled, jungle cleared and roots eradicated.

(2) *Wudagudiem-Lakavaram road.*—The path cleared where jungle already cleared has re-grown, roots taken out, and slopes were formed where "vagūs" cross the roads.

(3) *Road from Lakavaram to Rumpa boundary.*—The jungle was cleared where it had been re-grown on the road, and the ground levelled. Silt was removed from side channels to facilitate drainage.

(4) *Road from my office bungalow at Kunavaram into the village.*—An earth bund 10 feet wide 969 feet long and 5 feet high was formed. A sluice 3 feet high and 12 feet long with basement 3 feet deep was also erected.

14. *Cemeteries.*—The cemeteries were in fairly good condition except that they needed some slight repairs. An estimate for Rs. 22-9-6 was submitted in September last but no sanction has been received.

15. *Trigonometrical stations.*—There are four trigonometrical survey stations in places marginally noted and they are all in good order.

1. On Manchalamna hill near Peda Arukur.
2. Narakonda.
3. Dandakonda near Madugur.
4. Gattugudem hill.

16. *Fairs.*—Weekly fairs are held at Rékapalle, Chintur, and Warrigudiem. The first two are very popular. The Koyas and Reddies bring tamarind, mats, baskets and vegetables, &c., to these fairs and buy salt, cloths and other things.

17. *Forests.*—Much of the forest has been this year proposed to be added to the twelve reserves already in existence in the taluk, and the Forest Act (II of 1882) was introduced into the taluk.

My notification under section 6 of the Act was published in the District Gazette of the 6th March, calling people to put in their claims within 15th July 1886. It remains to be seen whether podu cultivation will not be diminished on account of the new reserves. Although the whole extent of unreserved forest throughout the taluk taken together will be great, yet the Koyas prefer cultivating podu in forest close to their villages.

18. *Tanks.*—There are only two tanks in the taluk belonging to Government—one at Gangole and the other at Kannayagudiem. The one at Gangole supplies fields and its irrigation channel is repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 330-7-0. The water-tax of about Rs. 200 a year is paid by the ryots for cultivating the lands under it. The tank at Kannayagudiem has been partly dug by the villagers who suffered very much from want of water during summer. As they were not able through poverty to complete digging, they have requested Mr. Atkinson to get the remainder done by Government. The remainder is completed this year at a cost of Rs. 150.

There are many zemindari tanks in the taluk and the ryots complain that the superior proprietor never gets any of them repaired.

19. Blocks of land were given on putta to some Koyas and other ryots on special favorable terms on condition of their cultivating them regularly and thus induce them to abandon podu cultivation. They did neither cultivate the land nor abandon podu cultivation. The cultivated portions of these blocks are subsequently charged as podu cultivation.

20. *Nandigáma Mutta.*—This mutta is still under management of Government, as the money due to the several decree-holders by the inferior proprietor has not been liquidated fully. The debt remaining unpaid may, I think, be cleared away in three years more from the savings on the mutta itself. The following statement shows the demand, collection and balance of the revenue on the mutta :—

	Demand.			Collection.			Balance.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1884-85	2,023	11	9	1,512	5	6	511	6	3
1885-86	1,906	12	7	1,714	1	9	252	10	10

The decrease of Rs. 116-15-2 in the demand for the year is due to the fact that some of the lands were not taken up by any ryots.

21. *Boundary disputes.*—There is only one boundary dispute during the year. The naib of the superior proprietor has submitted a petition that part of Kottagudiem lands was erroneously included in Kasinagaram, a Government village, which was given on clearance lease. The matter was referred to the tahsildar of Bhadráchalam for full inquiry and report, and it will be disposed of soon after the receipt of the report.

22. *Opium.*—The monopoly of the vend of opium at Dumagudiem, Bhadráchalam and Wudagudiem is sold by auction to the highest bidders. But free licenses are issued as before to vendors at Gowridevipeta, Kunavaram, Rékapalle, Chintur and Kalleru.

23. I thought of entertaining a Koya man into Government service when a peon's place had fallen vacant in the tahsildar's office; but no Koya consented to accept the post.

24. *Sanitation.*—There are no scavengers in any village and their want is very much felt in Wudagudiem, Bhadráchalam and Dumagudiem. The villages are very dirty and people are very backward in appreciating the benefits of sanitation. But Bhadráchalam is showing an improvement in this respect. The Koya villages in the interior are clearer than the villages on the banks of the Godávari.

25. The following statement shows the demand and collection of the land revenue, &c., of the Bhadráchalam taluk during the year :—

Name.	Demand.			Collection.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. Permanent beriz peshcush	16,723	2	8	8,361	9	4
I. Miscellaneous—						
1. Clearance leases	523	9	0	480	9	0
2. Khalsa villages	399	13	3	390	7	3
3. Quit-rent of Dumagudiem	271	4	0	268	14	9
4. Water-tax for taking water from Gangole tank	...			...		
5. Government podu	...			...		
II. Abkári—						
1. Sale of kandams	8,870	0	0	7,015	0	0
2. Ippa tax	1,003	2	0	1,003	2	0
3. European liquor	103	0	0	103	0	0
4. Sale of monopoly of vend of opium ...	955	0	0	955	0	0
5. Ferries	490	15	0	392	15	4
III. Funds—						
1. School fund	358	4	0	358	4	0
2. Road do.	358	4	0	358	4	0
3. Dawk do.	100	8	0	100	8	0
4. Clearance lease fund	25	0	0	21	0	0
1. Stamps	2,450	3	0	2,450	3	0
2. Interest	...			...		
3. Forest	30,234	15	10	30,234	15	10
Total ...	62,867	0	9	52,493	12	6

The columns opposite to 4 and 5 are left blank as the jamabundi of the present year has not been conducted before the close of the official year under report, as I was away in the sub-division till the end of March. There is only one karnam employed on behalf of Government for measuring lands under cultivation in Khalsa villages of the Rékapalle taluk, and to furnish periodical returns on a salary of Rs. 15 a month. The land under podu cultivation in the remaining ranges of the taluk is measured by zemindari putwaries, who are paid at the rate of 1 anna per rupee from the collection of land revenue for the work done by them. This amount of remuneration as well as the salary of the Government karnam are paid as "beriz deduction."

26. *Civil and Criminal Courts.*—The statements Nos. (2), (3), (4) and (5) appended show the operations of the civil and criminal courts in my division. The decrease in the number of civil suits in this court is due to the fact that Mr. Foster has taken upon his own file cases of this division when he was in charge of it in the early part of the year. The slight increase in the number of suits in the court of the tahsildar-district munsif is of little importance. The increase in the number of suits disposed of by the naib-tahsildar and district munsif is due to the fact that he had been in charge of this taluk for more than a month when there was no tahsildar in the taluk. It is satisfactory to find that more criminal cases have been disposed of this year than in the former. The decrease in the number of criminal cases in my court is due to the fact that very few cases cognizable by a first-class magistrate have been committed during the year. Three grave offences have been committed during the year under report. Two are murders and one an attempt to commit murder. These cases have been inquired into by the subordinate magistrates and committed to your court. No village munsifs of this division exercise civil powers.

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

Year.	Land trade.				River trade.				Total.		
	Import.			Export.	Import.			Export.			
	RS.	A.	P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	A.	P.
1884-85	1,09,654	0	0	24,568 0 0	5,58,330	0	0	11,45,066 0 0	20,58,618	0	0
1885-86	66,136	0	0	30,701 8 0	20,703	4	0	5,53,913 13 2	8,57,732	9	2
Increase	...			6,133 8 0	...			...	...		
Decrease	43,518	0	0	..	3,51,295	12	0	5,91,152 2 10	12,00,835	6	10

There was a decrease of Rs. 45,805 in the import of land trade; this is due partly to the less quantity of timber cut during the year and partly to failure of oil-seeds crop; as greater quantities

of salt, jaggery and turmeric are exported during the year, than in the previous year, there is an increase of Rs. 6,133-8-0. There is a decrease of Rs. 3,51,295-12-0 in the exportation up the river, and this is due to the less quantity of rice, salt and cloths during the year and partly to the non-registering of goods once registered at Wudagudiem. The chowkidar at Dumagudiem was up to last year in the habit of registering all the goods conveyed by boats to Dumagudiem whether they were already registered at Wudagudiem or not. The chowkidar was directed to make an inquiry first about the things registered at Wudagudiem and enter in his registers only such things as were not registered at Wudagudiem. There is a decrease of Rs. 5,91,152-2-10 in the exportation down the river. This is due to the fact that very small quantities of teak and other wood were out in Bustar and Jeypore during the year.

(1).—STATEMENT showing the amount sanctioned and expended on road works in the Special Assistant Agent's division for 1885-86.

Drawn from the treasury.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount sanctioned.	Actually expended.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Cash balance at the end of last year ..	125 14 10	I. Roads—		
2. Amount drawn from the treasury during 1885-86.	1,926 15 11	1. New works—		
		1. Road from Potampalli to Lakkavaram	500 0 0	500 0 0
		2. Road from the Special Assistant Agent's bungalow to the village in Kunavaram	500 0 0	352 4 3
		3. Road from Waddigudem to Lakkavaram	560 0 0	448 3 9
		4. Road from Lakkavaram to Rumpa boundary	60 0 0	60 0 0
		III. Establishment	1,350 0 0	619 4 11
		Total ..	2,970 0 0	1,879 12 11
		Balance ..	..	173 1 10
Total ..	2,052 14 9	Grand Total ..	2,970 0 0	2,052 14 9

(2).—OPERATIONS of the Civil Courts in the Agency Tract, Special Assistant Agent's Division, Godávari, during the official years 1884-85 and 1885-86.

Name of the court.	Name of the year.	Pending on the 1st of April of the year.		Instituted during the year.		By transfer or reference.		Total.		Disposed of.		Referred to Subordinate courts.		Total.		Pending on the 31st of March of each year.	
		O.	A.	O.	A.	O.	A.	O.	A.	O.	A.	O.	A.	O.	A.	O.	A.
Special Assistant Agent's court	1884-85	6	..	..	..	14	2	20	2	14	2	6	..	20	2	..	..
	1885-86	..	..	..	..	13	5	13	5	7	5	..	..	7	5	6	..
Bhadráchalam Tahsildar's court	1884-85	36	..	18	..	..	..	54	..	35	..	..	..	35	..	19	..
	1885-86	19	..	28	..	11	..	58	..	50	..	1	..	51	..	7	..
Bhadráchalam Naib-Tahsildar's court	1884-85	8	..	13	..	..	..	21	..	16	..	..	..	16	..	5	..
	1885-86	5	..	25	..	..	..	30	..	30	..	..	..	30	..	..	..
Total ..	1884-85	50	..	31	..	14	2	95	2	65	..	..	..	71	2	24	..
	1885-86	24	..	53	..	24	5	101	5	87	5	1	..	88	5	13	..

(3).—OPERATIONS of the Criminal Courts in the Agency Tract, Special Assistant Agent's Division, Godávari, during the official years 1884-85 and 1885-86.

Name of court.	Number of the year.	Preliminary inquiries.												Trials.																							
														Regular.												Summary.											
		Pending on the 1st of April of each year.		Filed since.		Total.		Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.		Remaining on the 31st of March of each year.		Pending on the 1st of April of each year.		Filed since.		Total.		Convicted.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.		Remaining on the 31st of March of each year.		Pending on the 1st of April of each year.		Filed since.		Total.		Convicted.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.		Remaining on the 31st of March of each year.	
		C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.
Special Assistant Agent's court, Godávari.	1884-85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	11	49	14	56	9	47	14	56	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	4	3	1	3	4	..	..
	1885-86	..	..	1	5	1	5	5	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	4	6	4	6	6	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	3	5	3	5	..	5	3	5	..	..
Bhadráchalam Taluk Magistrate's court.	1884-85	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	51	83	51	83	34	46	48	80	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1885-86	..	..	4	5	4	5	2	2	3	4	1	1	3	3	78	152	81	155	47	106	79	153	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhadráchalam Naib-Tahsildar's court.	1884-85	1	3	2	2	3	5	5	..	3	5	..	..	2	3	6	10	8	13	4	9	8	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1885-86	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	36	106	36	106	25	81	36	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1884-85	1	3	4	4	5	7	7	..	5	7	..	..	5	10	68	142	73	152	47	102	70	147	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	1	3	4	..	..
	1885-86	..	..	6	11	6	11	8	2	5	10	1	1	3	3	118	264	121	267	78	187	119	265	2	2	..	..	3	5	3	5	..	5	3	5	..	..

(4).—APPEAL cases disposed of in Criminal Courts in the Special Assistant's Division during the official years 1884-85 and 1885-86.

Name of the court.	Number of the year.	Pending on the 1st of April.		Received during the year.		Total.		Disposed of						Otherwise disposed of.		Total.		Remaining on the 1st of April.	
								Lower court's sentence confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.							
—	—	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.
Special Assistant Agent's court.	1884-85	..	..	15	33	15	33	9	25	..	..	6	8	..	..	15	33	..	..
	1885-86	..	..	4	16	4	16	4	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	16	..	..

(5.)

Name of the district.	Number of villages comprised.	Number of Village Munsifs.	Number of Village Munsifs actually exercising criminal powers.	Disposed of								
				Convicted.					Dismissed.		Total.	
					Persons							
				Cases.	Imprisoned.	Fined.	Confined in stocks.	Total.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Godávari	182	182	6	4	..	..	5	5	2	3	6	8

From M.R.Ry. M. SINGARAVELU, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Ellore Range, to the Government Agent, Godávari district, dated Ellore, 31st May 1886, No. 355.

I have the honor to send in my report on the progress of education in Agency tracts under my supervision belonging to the Ellore range during the year 1885-86.

2. The said Agency tracts consist of the northern portion of the Yernagúdem taluk and the Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle taluks of the Upper Godávari. The former extends over some 40 miles along the south bank of the Godávari running 40 miles south into the Yernagúdem taluk; the latter about 80 miles along the left bank of the Godávari extending from Kondamodalu, where the river takes a turn to the south to Parnasala. The area of the tract is 911 square miles with a population of 35,656.

This part of the country is jungly and parts covered with impregnable forests of bamboo and teak. The villages which consist for the most part of a collection of huts, line both the banks of the river. These are for the most part reached by boats which ply constantly between Dummagudem and Rajahmundry and trade in rice and salt which they barter for the jungle produce of the country consisting chiefly of tamarind, wood-apples, &c.

The timber and bamboos of the forests are floated down the river in big rafts. The banks on both sides are high and thus the villages depending as they do for their-fresh water supply on the river (wells being quite an unknown thing in the villages excepting Bhadráchalam) experience no small difficulty in carrying up this supply of water during the rains when the banks are highly slippery.

3. During the rains the water of the Godávari, getting its part supply from the numberless affluents from the interminable jungles along the banks, is highly feverish, so much so that it is more an exception than the rule that visitors as well as villagers get off free from an attack of the malarial fever defying all treatment at this part of the year. This case is worse along the Sabari.

4. The Agency tract south of the Godávari is chiefly inhabited by a clan of the Telaga population called the Reddies. Hence this part gets itself styled the "Reddisima" or the "land of the Reddies." The parts of the country along the northern banks are inhabited chiefly by Koyas, a people whose language is said to be, by men who can speak with authority, an admixture of Telugu and Tamil. How Tamil came to form part of the language leaving its native home in the far south is indeed a question.

The language of the Koya is only a spoken language although some of the members of the missionary bodies have been trying to reduce it to writing. The Koya selects as his dwelling place the most inaccessible parts of the forest, the villages along the banks abound with Reddies, Telagas and other sections, comparatively more civilized than the Koya. Jonna is the chief cultivation in the comparatively civilized parts.

Although the Koya is quite content with his jungle produce consisting of various kinds of berries and fruits, his staple food being the "Ippa flower," which is collected in its season, the collecting it forming the occupation of the young and old. It is in fact the first thing done when the Koya awakes in the dawn. He has to forest all the cattle which as well revel in feeding on the flower which over the night the winds scatter in profusion. The flower is dried and reduced to powder and cooked into a porridge, the food of the Koya. It is also their renowned beverage. The Koya makes a highly-intoxicating liquor of the self-same flower and any Koya is entitled to manufacture his own liquor. With this, it is reported that it is not a strange sight to see a whole village drunk with this cheap liquor. The Koya is above all tax for the making of it.

5. The dress of the males among the Koyas consists of a slip of cloth worn about the loins with a cloth above the head. A Koya woman dresses more fully with a bodice and a long piece of cloth as in the more civilized parts of the district.

6. Education among the Koyas as well as any act savouring of the least innovation is highly dreaded. The Church Mission Society members had opened a number of schools for the benefit of the Koyas. It is reported that Mr. Atkinson, always anxious to raise the social position of the Koya, offered and took a Koya boy into his service as a dalayet, whereupon all the Koyas in the neighbouring villages, it would appear, combined to excommunicate the boy. Ever since the schools have become closed and up to this day the attempts of Rev. Cain and Mrs. Cain, who are regarded with almost filial feeling by the Koyas, have, notwithstanding, proved fruitless. Thus the Koya in his present state is self-willed and proof to all persuasion. With all his semi-savage state, a Koya man considers himself outraged if he be not styled a "dora"—gentleman—and a Koya female would claim of right the epithet "dorasany" although she might all the while be carrying a bundle of wood for sale and so dirtily dressed as to make her very approach noxious. Such are the peculiar notions of dignity and civilization of the Koya, whom it is sole object of Government to raise by the opening up of a number of primary schools in the Upper Godávari. But it is a matter for regret to see that, with the exception of some six Koyas at Takubaka, there is not a single Koya nor any member of the Reddy caste benefited by these schools. As in the present state of these people education has not the charms appreciable in a more intelligent state, I beg to suggest that they be led on to regard education with more favor by measures more congenial to the taste and use of these aboriginal tribes. I have thus been thinking of requesting the authorities to combine education with instruction in carpentry and a smith's work and such other arts immediately useful to earn an independent living. These are likely to interest the Koya better than education; although in process of time he can be brought to appreciate the advantages of getting himself educated. As I am about to leave the range, I hope the permanent deputy inspector will concur with me in taking a favorable view of the proposal and in putting it before the authorities that they may consider how far it is likely to prove beneficial in ameliorating the condition of the Koya.

7. The total number of schools and pupils on the 31st March last was 14 and 379.

This shows an increase of two schools and 40 boys. The increase is owing to the opening up of the two new Government Primary schools at Jeelugumilli and Kannapuram and the re-opening of the school at Mulakapalli temporarily closed in March 1885 and the closing of the Normal school at Bhadráchalam.

8. The following is a comparative statement of schools and pupils and grade of schools during the last two years:—

Grade of Schools.	Schools.				Pupils.			
	Number on 31st March		Change in		Number on 31st March		Change in	
	1885.	1886.	No.	Percentage.	1885.	1886.	No.	Percentage.
Secondary schools	2	2	..	..	116	121	+ 5	4·3
Primary do.	7 B.	10	+ 3	42·8	155	192	+ 37	23·8
	2 G.	2	..	..	64	10 56	+ 2	3·1
Normal schools	1	— 1	— 1	— 100	4	..	— 4	— 100·0
Total ..	12	14	+ 2	16·6	339	379	+ 40	11·8

9. The normal school, Bhadráchalam, was closed under orders from Government, No. 113, Educational, dated 23rd February 1886. In its place four scholarships, at Rs. 5 a month, have been sanctioned, tenable for a year at the Local Fund school, Rajahmundry, to young men resident in the Bahdráchalam taluk, willing to become schoolmasters in the Agency tracts.

10. The following table compares the races attending the schools during the last two years :—

Race or creed.	No. on 31st March 1885.	No. on 31st March 1886.
Native Christians	29	30
Mahomedans	17	28
Hindus ... Brahmins	25	20
Hindus ... Vaisyas	19	43
Hindus ... Sudras	160	255
Hindus ... Others, including Parayas	89	3
Others ...	...	...
Total ...	339	379

NOTE.—I should think that the six Koyas should be classed separately.

There is an increase among the Mussulmans. The number of Vaisyas having more than doubled. This is owing to a good number of this class attending the Jeelugumilli Government school. The number of Sudras, too, shows an increase.

11. The following table shows the languages studied in the various schools. It is noteworthy to observe that all the Mussulmans attending the schools read only Telugu :—

Languages.	No. of pupils studying on the 31st March 1885.	No. of pupils studying on the 31st March 1886.
English ...	85	65
Telugu ...	339	379
	339	379

12. The following is a comparative statement of the occupation of the parents :—

Occupation of parents.	No. on 31st March 1885.	No. on 31st March 1886.
Officials ...	11	1
Petty officials and menial servants	41	53
Traders ...	73	72
Land-holders ...	146	149
Artizans ...	33	18
Coolies ...	20	42
Mendicants ...	4	...
Others ...	11	44
Total ...	339	379

13. The table below shows the pupils classified according to the income of the parents :—

Richer class.		Middle class.		Poorer class.		
No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.	Total.
5	1·32	30	7·44	344	90·70	379

It will be noticed that the pupils attending the schools consist for the most part of the poorer classes.

14. The next table shows the results of vaccination among school boys :—

Vaccinated.		Small-poxed.		Unprotected.		
No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage.	Total.
230	61·3	88	23·4	61	15·3	379

15. Table showing the number of teachers certificated and uncertificated in the schools in the Agency tracts :—

	European staff.	Teachers holding normal or ordinary certificates.	Teachers holding general educational certificates.	Unpassed men.	Total.
..	7	4	11	22	

16. The following is a complete list of schools with details connected with them in the Agency tracts :—

Grades of schools.	Description of schools.	Rolls. 31st March 1885.	Rolls. 31st March 1886.	Average attendance. 1884-85.	Average attendance. 1885-86.	School classes. Standards.	Names of masters.	Total expenditure.	Amounts of results grants drawn. Rs. A. P.	Results of inspection.	Remarks.
Middle school.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.										
Boys.	*Intended for others.*										
	Bhadráchalam ..	36	21	33	18	I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII.	1. Vacant.	..	..	Very bad, owing to the head master's and 2nd master's continued absence.	
							2. R. Samayya.				
							3. B. Sitaramiah.				
							4. M. Sriramachary.				
	Private Management.										
	Dummagudem ..	80	100	69	64	I, II, III, IV, V.	1. M. Sadhuva.	..	129 4 0	Fair; hand-writing bad; teaching staff and school accommodation insufficient.	Undrawn grant for 1885-86, Rs. 431-8-0.
							2. M. John Raju.				
							3. B. Satianadham.				
							4. M. Annaji Row.				
							5. J. K. Narasimham.				
Primary.	GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
Boys.	*Intended for others.*										
	1. Waddigudem ..	45	44	38	34	I, II, III.	1. A. Sarvayachari, Acting Head Master.	..	..	Results indifferent. Geography not taught in the third standard.	
	2. Kunavaram ..	24	23	22	21	I, II.	2. A. Papiah do.	..	..	The results were very poor owing to the inefficiency of the teacher.	
	3. Kachavaram ..	20	17	17	10	Do.	1. B. V. Krishnia, Ag. ..	..	..	The results were bad owing to the permanent teacher having been absent to read in the normal school.	
	4. Tokubaka ..	18	15	16	12	Do.	1. G. Ramarajn ..	..	..	Result bad, due to a former teacher.	
	5. Marrigudem ..	13	16	12	12	I, II, III.	1. T. Papiah ..	..	..	Results satisfactory.	
	6. Chinturu ..	16	14	15	9	I, II.	1. K. Lakshmiah ..	..	..	....	
	7. Mulakapalli ..	..	8	..	5	I.	1. V. Ayyappa ..	..	..	Through the neglect of the teacher, who is a young boy. Result very bad.	
	8. Parnasala ..	19	19	17	11	I, II, III, IV.	1. B. Krishnamurti ..	..	..	The place is too small to have a school.	
			1		1						
	9. Jeelugumilli ..	..	21	..	20	I, II.	1. V. Narasimham ..	..	..	Although containing a fourth standard, results poor, owing to the changes of masters.	
	10. Kanmapuram ..	..	9	..	8						
			15		13	I.	1. N. Kamiah ..	..	..	The school was opened only in 1885-86.	
Girls.	GOVERNMENT PRIMARY GIRLS' SCHOOLS.										
	Bhadráchalam ..	28	30	22	28	I, II.	1. P. Jagannatham ..	..	..	Do.	
	Private Management.										
	Dummagudem ..	36	26	33	25	I, II, III, IV.	1. M. Appalacharyulu ..	..	..	The school made little improvement. Needle work not taught for want of a needle woman.	
Boys.	NORMAL SCHOOL.										
	Bhadráchalam ..	4	..	..	..	..	1. R. Ramachendriah ..	..	..	Owing to the inefficiency of the teaching staff the results were bad.	Rs. 243-14-0 (1885-86.)
							1. P. Samaya ..	..	..	The results at the examination by the Inspector in October last were indifferent, hence proposals for its abolition made. The school was closed accordingly on the 31st March 1886.	

17. There were only two middle schools during the year, viz., the Government second grade middle school, Bhadráchalam, and the Church Mission result school, Dummagudem.

The other 12 schools were primary schools, viz. 10 Government boys' schools, 1 Government girls' school, and the other the Church Mission girls' results school. The normal school, Bhadráchalam, which had been working until December last, was closed in January last, as four scholarships were instituted in the Rajahmundry normal school as said above. School fees were collected only in the two middle schools. Instruction was imparted gratis in the primary schools.

18. The following shows the receipts and expenditure, Provincial Funds, on account of education in the Agency tracts during 1885-86:—

Receipts.	Actuals for 1885-86. RS.	A.	P.	Estimate for 1885-86. RS.	A.	P.
School fees	120	4	0	...		
Charges—						
I. Government Schools—						
1. Salaries of masters	2,278	4	3	2,288	0	0
2. Servants	70	0	0	48	0	0
3. Contingencies	322	2	4	270	0	0
4. Grants for buildings	456	1	10	2,000	0	0
5. Scholarships	177	15	8	540	0	0
II. Results grants	129	4	0	...		
Total ...	3,433	12	1	5,146	0	0

19. I shall now give short notices of the schools in the list. The results in these schools were found very unsatisfactory at the inspection of the Inspector, Mr. Bickle, in October last, when I also accompanied him immediately on my taking charge of the range and when I was quite new to every thing pertaining to it. Mr. Bickle had patiently gone through the examinations of the schools on the Godávari, but finding that the salary system highly wanted the incentive to make the teacher to exert when out of sight of the inspecting officer, he had proposed to Government the conversion of all the schools he had visited into combined system schools with a slight reduction in their then salaries with allowance of results grants at the rates in the code, those for results schools in the Agency being double. This has been sanctioned and has come into force from 1st April last. Jeelugumilli and Kamapuram not having been visited by the Inspector of Schools, have not been brought under this system. It is indeed an oversight, which I beg leave may be supplied, that all the primary schools may work under a uniform system.

I beg to add here that within my stay of six months, from October to March, I visited Bhadráchalam once in October and latterly in March last. The first visit was a very trying one, inas much as it was made during the floods of the Godávari by journeying up the river. This proved a case of life and death both in the case of my clerk and that of the Inspector of Schools, although both got better after a severe ordeal. Both were attacks of malarious fever of a severe type.

20. *Government Second-grade Middle School, Bhadráchalam.*—This school was visited twice. The numbers fell from 36 to 21 owing to the question of fees having been undecided. The final order fixing the fees at the following rates was received only in March:—

	Annas.
Middle School classes	8 monthly.
Upper Primary classes	4 ,,
Lower Primary classes	2 ,,
Preparatory classes	...

At my second visit in March, I found 9 more students fit for the middle school class ready to join as soon as the head master should join. The head master appointed, one Mr. Sadasiva Rao, an F.A., had not then joined. The second teacher, one Sitharamayya, was on sick leave. This teacher from his continued illness, I doubt if ever would be in a position to make an efficient teacher. The third one, Gunnaiya, who was managing the normal class, was in charge of the school. This teacher's unpopularity and his limited attainments added only to tell on the strength of the school. The fourth teacher, one Sriramachari, knew only Telugu to be of much use in making up the consequences of the absence of the first two teachers. All these combined to lower the strength of the school.

21. The results at the examination were very unsatisfactory; of the that were sent up, one boy passed in the midde school examination in the 3rd class. Four boys passed for the upper primary certificates and one for the lower primary certificate.

22. *Church Mission Results Middle School, Dummagudem.*—The school teaches up to the 5th standard under the results system. The fees prescribed were term fees, and from the same not

having been collected, results grants were passed only up to the 4th standard, which amounted during the year 1885-86 to Rs. 359-8-0. The school having been examined in March last, the grant was not drawn before the end of the year. The grant drawn, viz., Rs. 129-4-0, being for 1884-85.

The results were as follows:—

V Standard.—English Grammar, poor; Indian History, only three of the six knew well.
IV do. —The boys were not taught to work miscellaneous sums; copy books not corrected.
III do. —Telugu Grammar very bad.
II do. —Results bad on the whole; handwriting very bad.
I do. —Meanings bad; figures too small and indistinct.

The teaching staff of the school sadly wants reformation.

23. *Government Primary Schools—Waddigudem.*—The number on the rolls is one less than in last year. This is the best of the primary schools in the Agency tracts. The teachers have been rather remiss, as will be seen from the fact of Geography not having been taught in the third standard. Under the combined system, it is believed that the school will show better results. The school-house was under repair. This was inspected twice in the year.

24. Of the next 9 schools, the Jeelugumilli and Chintur were not inspected for want of time. The schools from 2 to 7 in the above list were inspected twice; the results were very unsatisfactory. The Kunavaram school was bad, owing to the inefficiency of the teacher. Kachavaram school was equally bad, owing to the teacher's neglect, who ought to be transferred from the village, where he employs his time in other avocations than teaching at school. Takubaka did badly, owing to the irregular habits of the former teacher, who was, I am glad to observe, removed. The school at Marrigudem is the second best school in the range. It taught up to the third standard. The teacher, one Kokirala Lakshmayya, was a hard-working man of 8 years' service. The results were satisfactory. The school at Malakapalli is a sheer waste of money. There were hardly 5 pupils at examination. The teacher is utterly inefficient. The place, by its being a very insignificant village with a population of (cannot be found in the census book), is hardly deserving of a school. The school was recommended to be transferred to a bigger place than this.

Parnasala school is in the extreme corner of the range. It teaches up to the IV standard. This may be said to be the third best school. Results were poor. These should have been better if the teacher, one Narsimham, should have exerted himself better. The school at Kamapuram, in the Ernagudem taluk, consisted of only a first standard class. The teacher was subject to constant attacks of fever. The boys learnt little or nothing. The village munsif, one Gada Krishnamagar, an enterprising Kamma, was ready to do everything for the school, as his son was being educated in it. It consisted of beginners.

25. All the Government primary schools, including the girls' school, Bhadráchalam, in the Bhadráchalam taluk, have got school-houses—thatched buildings—built for them. All have been put under repair in the course of the year.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

26. *Government Girls' School, Bhadráchalam.*—This is a school attended for the most part by the Brahmin girls * at the place. The teacher, one Appalachari, was an old man of 50 years of age. He could hardly keep the girls under control, much less teach. The school consisted of two standards. The arithmetic of both the standards was bad. No meanings were taught. This school too has been brought under the combined system. The school sadly wants a needle-woman to teach the girls in needle-work. The employment of a conductress is sure to improve the attendance of the school. Many of the well-to-do men refrain from sending their girls for want of the latter arrangements.

* Only 7 out of 30, 17 are Dasis.

27. *Church Mission Results Girls' School, Dummagudem.*—This school was under the supervision of Mr. Cain. The teaching staff of the school was sadly defective. The manager's attention was called to this and to the insufficient accommodation. The results of the results examination were as follows:—

IV Standard.—Only two girls of the four presented passed. No alternative subjects were taught.
III do. —Grammar was not taught in Telugu nor history nor hygiene.
II do. —The results were fair.
I do. —Arithmetic was bad.

The school obtained a grant of Rs. 243-14-0, but was not drawn before the end of the year.

From C. VENCATA JAGA RAO, Esq., Special Assistant Agent, to the Acting Government Agent, Godávari District, dated Narakendah, 5th July 1886, No. 148.

I have the honor to retransmit the Deputy Inspector of Schools' report on the progress of education in the Agency tracts for the official year 1885-86 with my remarks.

2. The chief point to be considered is the proposal to combine education with instruction in carpentry and smith's work and such other arts immediately useful to earn an independent living. The experiment might be tried in one or two places, but I cannot positively say that a greater number of children would flock into the schools on account of the introduction of these arts into them. The Koyis have few wants, but almost all of them know carpentry; they themselves make their ploughs, cots and build houses. They live by cultivation, but some of them sell cots and ploughs to "Kapu" ryots who are not able to make these things themselves. But no "Koyis' exclusively devote their time to make cots, &c., and earn a living thereby. All of them will not do smith's work. A small section called Kammara Koyis do this work and they are looked down by their fellowmen for this; the other Koyis do not eat in the houses of Kammaras, nor are there intermarriages amongst them. The Kammaras are few and scattered. There are not more than two or three Kammaras for eight or ten miles, and the villagers go to them and get knives, arrow-heads and iron implements from them in exchange for grain. A Kammara is paid one toom by each house-holder for supplying him these things all the year round. I do not think there will be more than one or two boys in a school to learn smith's work. There are now only six Koyi boys in the school at Tekubaka. The Koyis employ their children from their youth in cultivation. Although education is making but very slow progress among them, yet I have very little doubt that eventually their condition would be much improved by education and they would themselves appreciate it. All the schools in my division are on the banks of the Severi and Godávari. There are no schools in the interior. In my tours in the interior, I have been speaking to the "Koyis." Some of them like to send their children to school, but their complaint is that as the schools were too far off for their children. It is my humble opinion that the introduction of a few schools in the interior, placing more competent teachers in the several schools, constant supervision by an inspecting schoolmaster and more frequent visits of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, say, once a quarter, will spread education amongst Koyis and Reddies more rapidly. In addition to all this, I and the tahsildar will talk to the village heads and encourage people to send the children to the schools when we go on tour, as we have been hitherto doing. I have often told the Revenue Inspectors to talk to the people about the matter, and since receiving the Deputy Inspector's report, I have issued an order to them to look into schools, if they happen at villages through which they have to pass in their tour and to note in their diaries remarks about them. I would also suggest that two scholarships of Rs. 2 each may be given in schools where Koyis could easily come—Parnasala, Tekubaka, and Chintoor. This would serve as an inducement to Koyi parents to send their children largely to the schools. The "Samuta Dora" of Burakanakota told me that he would undertake to send 30 Koyi boys if a school were established at Pegha. The Koyi headman of Abicherla also expressed a wish for a school at Abicherla. Several Mahomedan and Koyi boys are likely to read there. The second master of the Bhadráchalam middle school, Sitaramiah, was on two years' leave on loss of pay, as he wanted to prosecute his studies for the First in Arts Examination, and B Setu Row acted for him. He joined his post in September 1885. He was away on one month's sick leave in March. The head master, S. Vencatachellam, was called away to act as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Vizianagrum Range, in December. Until 20th April 1886, there was no head master. The 3rd master, P. Samiah, has resigned his post, as he was given a sannad to practise as pleader in the Agency Courts of the district. S. Kanniah, a matriculate, has been appointed as 3rd master, and joined on the same date as the new head master. Although the attendance has not improved in the school at Mulakapalli, I cannot support the proposal for its abolition. It has a male population of 48 persons and there are several Reddi villages near it. If the school were removed from Mulakapalli, the nearest school from there is that of Waddigudem, which is too far off for children to go from there. Should you, however, think that it must be removed from Mulakapalli, I would suggest its removal to Nadikudi, a Koya village with a male population of 242 persons.

A conductress for the Bhadráchalam Girls' school is very necessary; one might be engaged for Rs. 5 per mensem. The addition of a female teacher to teach needlework is also desirable. There are none in these parts who are competent for the place. One might be got from the plains, and a good salary will have to be given her, about Rs. 15.

In 1883 Mr. Atkinson gave an acting delayet's place to a Koyi. The man was afterwards employed as a road maistry, and his services were dispensed with as the post was abolished. I have not heard that the Koyis discontinued going to schools because Mr. Atkinson gave a situation to one of them.

The want of efficient masters for the primary schools is very much felt. But it is difficult to get competent men for the low salaries they get. On the progress of education in the Agency tracts of the Yernagúdem taluk I have nothing to say, as that portion ceased to be a part of my division since August last.

From S. MUHAMMAD YUSUF SAHIB, Temporary Deputy Collector, Godávari, to the Acting Government Agent, Godávari district, dated Cocanada, 31st May 1886, No. 61.

In reply to your letter, No. 72, dated 26th ultimo, I have the honor to report on the administration of the Agency tracts in my division for the year 1885-86. It has not been usual to send such reports from this office.

Parts.	No. of Villages.
1. Jaddangi	.. 12
2. Lagorai	.. 27
3. Vantsangi	.. 12
4. Lododdi	.. 7
5. Rajavomanji	.. 11
6. Yellavaram	.. 12
7. Gontuvanipalem	.. 7
8. Kimmúr	.. 1
	89

The Agency tract of my division comprises a part of the Yelleswaram division in the Peddapur taluk. It is divided into 8 parts or khandams and consists of 89 villages. It extends over an area of 57 miles (Acres 36,828-65) and has a population of 6,918. Each part has a curnam and a munsif, but for Jaddangi and Lagorai parts there is only one curnam and munsif. I think it better if each part has one of its own, as one man cannot efficiently look after both the parts. The salary of curnam, munsif and vettian is Rs. 5, 1½ and 4 respectively. The pay of the first two is very small For the efficient discharge of duties, their pay must, I think, be raised to 7 and 5 respectively. These curnams do not live in the part for which they hold office, but live in Yelleswaram and Prattipadu, as they were permitted to do so in former days. They have been directed to spend 4 days in every fortnight in their parts. The revenue inspector of the Lingamparti Range, stationed at Prattipadu, is doing work in these tracts in addition to the 20 villages of the division. The tahsildar thinks it advisable to have another revenue inspector with horse allowance to work in these tracts; but I do not support the tahsildar, as there is not sufficient work for a separate inspector. The Rumpa tract, which is more extensive and worse in health than these tracts, is managed by the Gokavaram inspector. The villages of Kimmur and Gontuvanipalem have been settled and ryotwari system introduced, and the rest are under Isara system, being unsettled. The demand for Fasli 1295 is Rs. 7,988-15-7, and shows a net increase of Rs. 535-10-1 against that of last year, which is due to the addition of Kimmur to the Agency tracts during the year. The demand was duly collected and no arrear outstanding. The present kistbundy is fixed alike with that of the villages in the plains, *i.e.*, from December to March. But the hill people request that it may be altered as follows:—1st October, 2nd January, 3rd April, and 4th May. As the hill crops will be harvested in these months, when they need not have recourse to borrowing money for payment of their kists, I recommend that the kists be altered to December, January, April and May. I spent three days in the Agency tracts, tahsildar 4, and the deputy tahsildar 16.

Condition of the people.—Among the hill people there are five classes—Reddies, Koyas, Vodus, Malas and Konda people. They are generally very poor and uneducated, but they are learning manners as they are brought in contact with men of the plains. Their principal profession is agriculture. They are not well skilled in it. A few engage themselves in trade. They speak a deformed Telugu language, and also have one of their own. There is not much litigation in these tracts. The cases filed in the year are—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
Civil	..	1
Criminal	3	9
Revenue	...	...

The deputy tahsildar at Prattipadu has power to entertain civil suits amounting to Rs. 300 and under. The trade transactions will be carried on at Yelleswaram, the centre of the hill traffic, where documents and other deeds are executed. As it is under the jurisdiction of the district munsif's court at Peddápuram, all parties resort to it. Hence there is next to no file in the deputy tahsildar's court. Most of the people are not aware that he has jurisdiction over civil matters, and the deputy tahsildar is trying to impress upon them that he has such power. People are apt to commit offences of petty nature, but when they are offended, they attempt at murder. The cases shown above are theft, hurt and assault. Lately one forest tanadar was brutally murdered. He might have provoked and challenged their patience by putting unusual restrictions to the privileges enjoyed by them in regard to the forests. The case has not yet been detected. In this affair the station house officer at Annavaram and the village magistrate of Gontuvanipalem were convicted of furnishing false information to a public servant, knowing it to be such, to the effect that the body of the deceased belonged to an unknown person, when they were aware of it.

Police.—There are two police stations, one at Jaddangi and the other at Annavaram. The stations at Prattipadu, Yelleswaram and Addatigela (in the Rajahmundry taluk) have jurisdiction over some of the villages of these tracts. The head-quarters of the police inspector is at Peddápuram, and the sub-magistrate is 16 miles off the tracts.

Season and Sanitation.—There have been good rains during the year. They were insufficient for purposes of cultivation in the beginning of the year. Yeléru Madívu and Yeticalva are the principal sources of water-supply to these tracts There are a few wells and tanks. Steps are being taken for the improvement and addition to the supply of water for drinking purposes. There are no water pandals in these tracts. Provision may be made for a couple of them for the

next year. The hill people are generally subject to fever and are averse to taking English medicines and they have their own drugs. Besides, the 3rd-class Local Fund dispensary at Yelleswaram is too far for them to go for redress. An itinerating hospital assistant may be appointed to give easy medical aid and advice to these people. No cholera prevailed during the year, but there were a few cases of small-pox, which were not fatal. There is no vaccinator appointed to work in these tracts, and I would think that one is very necessary. The hill villages are very uncleanly. They are frequented by herds of cattle for grazing purposes from the plains, and no appreciable damage was done to them by cattle diseases.

Education.—There are no schools in these tracts. People have been told of the advantages of education on tours of inspection, and they seem to be desirous of receiving it. Jaddangi, Gontuvanipalem, Konalova, Lagorai and Rajavomanji are fit places for opening schools. It would be well if the Government sanction two schools in any of these places.

Boundary disputes.—None in the year under report.

Traffic.—Yelleswaram and Addatigela are the principal places of hill traffic, where weekly fairs are held. They sell myrabolams, tamarind, wax, honey, hides, gingelly seed, horns, oranges, and other hill produce, and buy in return articles of food and raiment. For facilitating traffic, it appears that a fair has been proposed to be held at Jaddangi.

Public Works.—There is a gravel road from Yerravaram on the trunk road to Annavaram, and from thence earth road to Jaddangi, which will soon be gravelled. Another is under construction from Yelleswaram to Addatigela. The jungle is being cleared for a cross road from Annavaram to Timmapuram to connect Jaddangi and Addatigela roads. Some more roads beyond Jaddangi to the principal village in each part seem to be necessary for the improvement of the internal communication and traffic. There are no rest-houses here for natives as well as Europeans. This is a want which is much felt, and I hope that one at Jaddangi, Rajavomanji, and Lagorai may be sanctioned to accommodate both native and European travellers, and that one for natives be constructed at Annavaram, as there is one for Europeans.

Abkári.—The Abkári Act is not extended to these tracts. The people are allowed the use of toddy free of tax. There are at present no toddy distilleries, but some have been sanctioned. In three villages, Jaddangi, Lagorai and Sarampeta, liquor is extracted from rice. There are 66 arrackshops in 66 villages. The land revenue Isaradars are also the license holders on easy terms. The demand for fasli 1295 is Rs. 293-8-0, which was all collected, against Rs. 235-4-0 for the previous fasli. Arrack is purchased from the nearest villages of the plains and taken for resale.

Opium.—Free licenses have been issued to the munsifs of Jaddangi, Vanchangi, Lododdi, and Rajavomanji to sell opium, and no inconvenience will hereafter be felt to get opium. There is no opium revenue in these tracts.

Forests.—The general administration of the forests is vested in the Forest Department. I have no remarks to make except that the hill people complain of the obstruction caused to them by the officers of this department regarding the production of permits to cut wood for domestic and agricultural purposes, even from their own fields. Some provision must be made in this direction to keep a proper check on the inferior servants of the Forest Department not to interfere with the privileges of the hill people and to take undue advantage over uncivilized classes.

Wild Animals.—It was not reported that any injury was done by them to human beings. Liberal rewards have been sanctioned, and shikaries are constantly at work towards their destruction.

Trigonometrical Survey Stations.—There are two—one at Lododdi and another at Anantagiri—and they are reported to be in good order.

Cattle Pounds.—There are two cattle pounds—one at Jaddangi and another at Kimmuru.

From J. THOMSON, Esq., Acting Government Agent, Godávari District, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Dowlaishweram, 27th August 1886, No. 42.

I have the honor to submit herewith a statement showing the demand, collection and balance of land and other sources of revenue of the Agency tracts in Peddápuram, Rajahmundry and Yernagúdem taluks, for the year 1885-86, as promised in the foot-note to the statement given in paragraph 16 of my Agency Administration Report (letter, No. 39, dated 31st July 1886).

ENCLOSURE.

STATEMENT showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of all sources of Revenue of the Agency Tracts in the Rajahmundry, Peddápuram, and Yernagúdem Taluks in 1885-86.

Items.	Demand.			Collection.			Balance.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Land Revenue—									
(1) Permanently-settled	1,918 0 9	26,782 8 3	28,700 9 0	..	24,091 1 3	26,009 2 0	..	2,691 7 0	2,691 7 0
(2) Ryotwar	173 10 2	1,458 5 5	1,631 15 7	..	1,458 5 5	1,631 15 7	..	..	..
II. Miscellaneous—									
(1) Quit-rent	1,287 7 3	1,249 9 11	2,537 1 2	..	958 15 1	2,246 6 4	..	290 10 10	290 10 10
(2) Excess on shrotriem inams ..	2 5 10	15 3 8	17 9 6	..	16 3 8	17 9 6	..	..	..
(3) Excess on service do. ..	5 15 0	28 3 0	34 2 0	..	28 3 0	34 2 0	..	..	..
(4) Water-tax on service inams ..	0 15 1	1 0 0	1 15 1	..	1 0 0	1 15 1	..	..	..
(5) Assessment on assessed jeroyti lands	45 1 4	185 4 10	230 6 2	..	185 4 10	230 6 2	..	..	..
(6) Rent on trees in ashatminha lands.	2 2 10	23 0 0	25 2 10	..	23 0 0	25 2 10	..	..	..
(7) Assessment on backyards ..	3 14 0	4 6 7	8 4 7	..	4 6 7	8 4 7	..	..	..
(8) Do. on rented villages ..	529 8 2	5,801 0 0	6,330 8 2	..	5,402 2 5	5,931 10 7	..	398 13 7	398 13 7
(9) Over collections	..	0 10 8	0 10 8	..	0 10 8	0 10 8	..	..	..
(10) Process-fees levied on Revenue Courts	..	14 2 0	14 2 0	..	14 2 0	14 2 0	..	..	..
(11) Sale-proceeds of withered trees in ashatminha lands ..	..	1 2 0	1 2 0	..	1 2 0	1 2 0	..	..	..
(12) Assessment on unauthorised cultivation	..	0 11 5	0 11 5	..	0 11 5	0 11 5	..	..	..
(13) Assessment on sequestered inams. ..	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	..
Total ..	3,969 0 5	35,569 3 9	39,538 4 2	3,969 0 5	32,188 4 4	36,157 4 9	..	3,380 15 5	3,380 15 5
III. Abkári Revenue	766 4 5	4,295 10 2	5,061 14 7	766 4 5	3,929 1 3	4,695 5 8	..	366 8 11	366 8 11
IV. Opium	..	7,425 0 0	7,425 0 0	..	7,425 0 0	7,425 0 0	..	..	..
V. Ferries	75 0 0	747 10 6	822 10 6	75 0 0	692 6 0	767 6 0	..	55 4 6	55 4 6
VI. School Fund	..	37 4 9	37 4 9	..	37 4 9	37 4 9	..	..	..
Road do.	478 0 2	..	478 0 2	478 0 2	..	478 0 2	..	..	..
VII. Stamps	..	1,973 10 0	1,973 10 0	..	1,973 10 0	1,973 10 0	..	..	..
VIII. Forests	..	5,299 7 1	5,299 7 1	..	5,298 3 3	5,298 3 3	..	1 3 10	1 3 10
IX. Land Cess	..	38 5 10	38 5 10	..	38 5 10	38 5 10	..	..	..
X. Village Cess	43 14 4	457 2 8	501 1 0	..	369 15 4	413 13 8	..	87 3 4	87 3 4
Total ..	1,363 2 11	20,274 3 0	21,637 6 11	..	19,763 14 5	21,127 1 4	..	510 4 7	510 4 7
Grand Total ..	5,332 3 4	55,843 6 9	61,175 10 1	..	51,952 2 9	57,284 6 1	..	3,891 4 0	3,891 4 0

ORDER—dated 2nd November 1886, No. 2966, Judicial.

From the foregoing report on the administration of the Agency tracts of Godávari for the year 1885-86, it appears that the Agent's tour in the hills lasted from the 19th February to the 5th April 1886, during which period he visited Rumpa, Dutsarti, Gudteru, and Jeddangi. For two-thirds of the year there was no Principal Assistant, the sub-division being in charge of the Acting Special Assistant Agent, Mr. Venkata Jaga Rao. That officer made no tour in the Principal Assistant's division, while his own tour extended to 78 days only and embraced a visit to only 26 villages, and the Agent remarks that his report is not written with the intimate knowledge of the people, which he should possess. Since the close of the year under report, Mr. Jaga Rao has been transferred to another charge. The Government regret that the Principal Assistant Agent's division was left unvisited, and cannot permit such an omission to recur. The Senior Assistant Agent made no tour.

2. The season is reported to have been good, the rainfall having been moderate, and no heavy floods having occurred. The Government regret the casualties among officials from fever. The proposed establishment of a dispensary at Gokaveram seems well considered. The attention of the Sanitary Commissioner will be drawn to the remarks of the Agent regarding vaccination in the agency tracts, and to the absence of any vaccinators in the agency portions of the Rajahmundry, Peddápuram, and Yernagúdem taluks.

3. The result of the experimental introduction of the ryotwari system into eight villages of the Yernagúdem agency should be carefully watched and reported on next year.

4. It is satisfactory to notice an improvement in the state of education, though it is still, as the Agent remarks, in a very backward state. Seven new schools were opened in the Rajahmundry agency, two in the Yernagúdem agency, and the opening of two in the Peddápuram agency, where at present there are none, was under consideration. The total number of scholars increased from 387 to 496, and the average number from 332 to 379. The least satisfactory result is exhibited again by the schools of the Bhadráchalam taluk, the decadence in which was noticed in the review of last year's report. The promotion of education in these tracts can be more advanced by interest manifested by divisional officers on the spot than in any other way, and the importance of thus advancing the cause of education should be impressed by the Agent on his Assistants. The desirability of also improving the direct educational superintending staff, as pointed out by the Agent, is also manifest. The difficulties which beset education in such backward localities render personal influence and energy of primary importance.

5. As regards the administration of justice, the most noticeable feature is the large proportion of acquittals on criminal charges. Out of 608 persons proceeded against criminally during the year, 441 were acquitted. This figure seems larger than it should be, and the matter is one which should be inquired into by the Agent.

6. Rs. 9,630 were expended on public works, of which sum about one-half was on the construction of fresh roads. Future reports should specify more in detail the principal lines of communication on which such expenditure is incurred. The Agent does not notice in his report the charges of oppression brought against certain of the Local Fund Public Works officers, referred to in the concluding paragraph of the Principal Assistant Agent's report. These complaints demand careful attention, as experience has repeatedly shown the dangerous results which may arise to check such petty acts of oppression. The termination of the Agent's inquiry into the charges brought against the police, and his remarks on their general conduct, are satisfactory.

7. Paragraphs 14, 15, 16 and 17 of the Agent's report will be considered in the Revenue Department. The result of the reference in paragraph 16 should be reported to Government, and attention should also be given to paragraph 3 of the

Special Assistant Agent's report regarding certain irregularities committed by forest guards. An accurate map of the agency tracts should be submitted without fail with the next annual report.

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

To the Government Agent, Godávari.
" " " Ganjam.
" " " Vizagapatam.
" Revenue Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Financial (L.F.) Department.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Exd. T. O'Connor.

No 3052 Ward 17th Nov 88

Recorded.

(Sd) J. O. H.

Govt. of {1886} Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 2nd November 1886, No. 2966.

No 3052 Ward 17th Nov 88

NOVEMBER.

Godavari Agency Report.

Reviewing the report on the administration of the Agency tracts of Godávari for the year 1885-86.

S. E. I Circle.

With order