(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 116

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 3/90

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் கருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

20

P.W.D துறை

அரசாணை எண்.
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். 2879

அச்சகம்
பலவகை

நாள் : 14.10.1889 198 .

...வோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

...-1—18,000—15-6-87.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers:—

From W. A. HAPPELL, Esq., Government Agent, Godávari district, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Cocanada, 13th August 1888, No. 41.

I have the honor to submit my report on the administration of the Agency tracts of this district for the year ending 31st March 1888.

2. *Changes in the office.*—I was in charge of the district, and Mr. Clegg of the Special Assistant Agent's division, throughout the year. Mr. Hamnett was in charge of the Principal Assistant Agent's division, except from 30th May to 20th August 1887, when he was on privilege leave, and except from 31st December 1887 to 8th March 1888, when he reverted to his permanent appointment of Senior Assistant Agent. Mr. Miller on the first occasion, and Mr. Power on the second, acted as Principal Assistant Agent. Mr. Miller was Senior Assistant Agent except when he acted as Principal Assistant Agent (*vide supra*) and when he was in charge of the Principal division from January to March 1888. Mr. Clegg had charge of the Senior Assistant Agent's division from 30th May to 29th August 1887 (in addition to his own), and Mr. Hamnett from 12th January to 13th March 1888.

T. Jagannatham Garu, the Temporary Deputy Collector, was in charge of the Peddápuram Agency till the end of December 1887, when he was relieved by Mr. Cowie, who was himself relieved by Mr. Miller on the 16th January 1888. The newly appointed Deputy Collector, Mr. McMurray, succeeded Mr. Miller on 7th March, and remained in charge of the Principal division till the close of the year.

3. *Tours.*—I made three tours extending over about a month and a half. In the first tour, I went up the river to Bhadráchalam, where I remained for 19 days in connection with the proposed re-settlement. Government are aware of the circumstances under which the settlement was postponed (G.O., No. 221, dated the 15th March 1888). More reliable statements are being prepared, and the matter will in due course be reported to Government.

The second trip (from 5th to 12th February) was for the purpose of inspecting the road works in the Peddápuram Agency.

The third trip, extending over 10 days, was in Rampa. I inspected the Deputy Tahsildar's office at Gokavaram and checked the work done on the road from Gokavaram to Geddada, and, after visiting Krustnampalem, Chódavaram, Ramannapalem, Purushottapatnam and Atchayyapalem, crossed the river and inspected the Deputy Tahsildar's office at Polavaram.

Towards the end of April, Mr. Hamnett spent three days in Rampa in completing the Abkári settlement for fasli 1297 and settling certain minor disputes in the neighbourhood of Chódavaram. He intended to make an extended tour in February and March, but Mr. Power, having meanwhile relieved him, undertook it, and, from 14th February to 3rd March 1888, visited Chódavaram, Maredupalli, Gortedu, Ramavaram and Kota. At Chódavaram, he had an interview with all the muttadars and village heads in the neighbourhood. He spent a week in the valley of the Pamuleru, where, among other things, he inquired into and settled the long-pending dispute as to the boundaries of the Pullangi Mokhasa. His further movements were interrupted by a telegram from Government ordering him to join the office of the Principal Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam, forthwith. A memorandum containing the several points which engaged his attention forms an enclosure to this report.

Mr. Hamnett, however, who relieved Mr. Power, did not complete the latter's programme of touring, being occupied in disposing of the arrears that had accumulated

during Mr. Power's absence in Rampa and in settling the Rámachandrapuram and Tanuka taluks.

Mr. Miller devoted 12 days to visiting Jangareddigudem, Karakapadu and Hukumpeta, in the Yernagúdem Agency, and settled the boundary dispute of the Borrampalem estate, the details of which, as well as of the Pullangi boundary dispute, will be described later on. Neither he nor his successors were in a position, afterwards, to leave Ellore for any length of time in consequence of the death of the zemindar of Nidadavól.

Mr. Clegg remained above the gorge for eight months, of which he spent 5 months and 19 days in actual touring.

T. Jagannatham Garu toured for three days in the Peddápuram Agency, and none of his successors visited the tract, having been in charge of the division for very short periods. The Tahsildar of Peddápuram and the Deputy Tahsildar of Eleswaram, however, made a complete circuit of the villages.

The Tahsildar of Bhadráchalam was out in camp for 4 months and 23 days, and visited every important village in the taluk.

4. *Season.*—The Principal Assistant Agent reports that the season in the tracts under him was favorable. The yield of tamarind trees, which form a principal source of income to the hill people, was good, and the outturn of jonna and other dry crops was very fair. In the Yernagúdem Agency, the river-side villages sustained some loss owing to heavy floods. In the Bhadráchalam taluk, the season was good and all the crops yielded well. The river rose to within 1½ feet of the previous year's maximum flood level, and inundated the villages on the bank for a few days, but did very little damage to the crops. In the Peddápuram Agency, the season was fair, and the tamarind trees yielded well, as also the staple dry crops.

The rain-fall at Bhadráchalam and Polavaram was as follows :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
Bhadráchalam	42·62	44 62
Polavaram	50·9	35·9

The rainfall at Waddigudem is not now registered.

5. *Health and Condition of the people.*—Were on the whole good. Malarious fever was less virulent than usual. The Deputy Tahsildar of Eleswaram, who suffered from an attack of fever, has had to be transferred to the plains. The head master of the primary school at Jilugumilli, in the Yernagúdem Agency, and a peon of the Peddápuram tahsildar, both died of fever. A few cases of cholera occurred in Kunavaram and Nandigama, in the Bhadráchalam taluk, and in Jilugumilli and the surrounding villages in the Yernagúdem Agency. In the first two villages, 11 persons were attacked, but only 3 died. The figures of the Yernagudem taluk are not reported.

The great festival of Sriramanavami at Bhadráchalam was not very largely attended, the number of pilgrims being estimated at only 5,000 owing to the severe cholera epidemic of the previous year. The festival passed off without any accidents. Cattle disease prevailed in the Peddápuram Agency, and the mortality was rather heavy. The medicines supplied from Madras were freely used.

A comparative statement of births and deaths as returned for the last four years is given below :—

Name of the Agency.		Population.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Bhadráchalam Taluk ..	Births	35,556	755	801	833	872
	Deaths		819	1,019	935	868
Yernagúdem Agency ..	Births	38,570	508	531	482	352
	Deaths		686	717	734	484
Rajahmundry Agency ..	Births	16,913	76	133	156	86
	Deaths		78	230	169	75
Peddápuram Agency ..	Births	5,192	196	156	218	203
	Deaths		119	160	178	189
Total ..	Births	96,931	1,535	1,615	1,689	1,463
	Deaths		1,702	2,126	2,016	1,616

These figures are not reliable. In Rampa there are no curnams, and the figures for the Rajahmundry Agency do not include Rampa.

6. *Rampa Muttadars.*—Several changes occurred among the muttadars. The muttadar of Velagapalli and the mokhasadar of Anigeru mutta had died before the official year opened, while those of Palem and Pandraprolu and the sub-muttadar of Chamagedda died in the course of the year. These deaths have individually been reported on, and the successors appointed by Government. The dispute regarding the succession to the Rampa mutta was finally disposed of in G.O., No. 2190, dated the 22nd September 1887. Chinnayya, the brother of the deceased muttadar Tammayya, is recognised as muttadar for life on the understanding that Tammayya's infant son, Chitukulu, should be the next reversioner. Chinnayya has agreed to give an annual stipend of Rs. 28 in cash besides an inam of 3 acres under the Rampa tank and ¼ of the yield of the tamarind trees at Rampa for the maintenance of Tammayya's widow and infant son, to which the widow has likewise agreed. From Mr. Power's tour notes, it appears that Chinnayya had allowed a portion of the allowance to fall into arrears, but that he paid up the amount in Mr. Power's presence and promised to observe greater punctuality for the future. I received a petition from the widow complaining of Chinnayya's mismanagement of the mutta and oppression of the people. On inquiry, the Principal Assistant Agent, Mr. Power, found the allegations unfounded. I had a conversation with her at Geddada myself, and saw her child. She seems quite comfortably off, and has everything she can reasonably expect out of the mutta; but her relations will, no doubt, persuade her from time to time to make complaints in order to annoy Chinnayya.

7. *Vaccination.*—In the Bhadráchalam Agency, 632 cases were returned against 704 in the previous year, the successful number being 593 against 610. The decrease of 72 cases is attributed to the absence of the vaccinator of the Rekapalli section on sick leave for nearly seven months. The Special Assistant Agent proposes to place the vaccinators in his division directly under his own supervision. The change is desirable, and will be given effect to under G.O., No. 842, dated 9th April 1888.

The additional vaccinator sanctioned in G.O., dated 18th December 1886, No. 3336, was entertained in October last, and he operated 371 cases in the Peddápuram Agency, of which 351 were successful. The vaccine operations in the Agency tracts of the Rajahmundry and Yernagúdem taluks are conducted by the Local Fund vaccinators, who keep no separate accounts for the Agency villages. The re-distribution of the vaccinators' ranges suggested in my letter, No. 466, dated the 19th November 1886, embodied in G.O., No. 3336, Judicial, dated the 18th December 1886, has since been accomplished, and better results are hoped for in future.

8. *Dispensaries.*—Two statements are subjoined—one classified according to the nature of diseases, and the other according to the castes of the persons treated in the Government civil dispensary at Bhadráchalam :—

Diseases.		Out-patients.								Average daily attendance.
		Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	
I.—General Diseases—										
Sub-division A.	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·20
	Simple continued fever	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	
	Febricula	..	13	13	12	..	1	..	..	
	Ague	3	460	463	457	..	..	1	5	
	Remittent fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Simple cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Malignant cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Other diseases of this order	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sub-division B.	Acute rheumatism	..	23	23	20	..	1	2	..	
	Chronic rheumatism	..	9	9	9	..	..	..	..	
	Primary syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Secondary syphilis	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	
	Scrofula	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	
	Anæmia	..	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	
	Leprosy	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
	Phthisis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	General dropsy	..	9	9	6	..	..	2	1	
	Other diseases of this order	..	10	10	9	..	1	..	..	

Diseases.	Out-patients.								
	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Average daily attendance.
II.—Local Diseases—									
1. Nervous system { Paralysis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1. Nervous system { Neuralgia	..	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	
2. Eye—Conjunctivitis	1	90	91	91	..	..	..	..	
3. Ear—Inflammation of the external ear	1	58	59	58	..	..	..	1	
4. Nose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Circulatory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Absorbent system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Do. glands	..	20	20	19	..	..	..	1	
8. Respiratory system { Bronchitis	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
8. Respiratory system { Pneumonia	1	77	78	78	..	..	..	..	
9. Digestive system { Dyspepsia	..	41	41	39	..	1	..	1	
9. Digestive system { Dysentery	..	25	25	23	..	..	2	..	
Diarrhœa	..	10	10	10	..	..	..	..	
Worms	..	13	13	13	..	..	..	..	
10. Urinary systems	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Generative system	..	7	7	7	..	..	..	..	
12. Locomotion	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	
13. Ciliary abscess	..	51	51	51	..	..	..	..	
14. Cutaneous system { Ulcer	..	9	9	9	..	..	..	..	
14. Cutaneous system { Boil	..	61	61	61	..	..	..	..	
14. Cutaneous system { Itch	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Difficult labor	3	468	471	468	..	..	1	2	19·20
Other local diseases	..	10	10	8	..	..	..	2	
III. Conditions—									
General debility	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
IV. Poisons—									
Snake bite	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Dog bite	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Scorpion sting	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	
V. Injuries—									
Accidents { Contusions	..	8	8	8	..	..	..	..	
Accidents { Wounds	..	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	
Accidents { Fracture	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Accidents { All other injuries	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	9	1,511	1,520	1,494	..	4	8	14	
Major operations—									
Turning for difficult labor	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Minor operations—									
Extraction for carious tooth	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Do. for loose teeth	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Incision for boils	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Do. for abscess	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	
Total Operations ..	..	8	8	8	..	..	..	..	

Statement showing the classes and sexes of the out-door patients treated in the Civil Dispensary, Bhadráchalam, during the year 1887-88.

—	Total treated.																	
	Europeans.			Eurasians.			Hindus.			Muhammadans.			Other castes.			Total.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Out-door patients.	1	..	..	5	..	..	948	214	278	53	1	6	11	2	1	1,018	217	285

—	Daily attendance.							
	Average daily number.				Ratio per cent. of			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Out-door patients	7·17	1·49	1·54	10·20	70·29	14·61	15·10	100·00

2879

The number of admissions in the year exceeds that of the previous year by 142. The attendance was satisfactory. The Local Fund dispensary sanctioned for Gokavaram in G.O., No. 1530, L. F., dated the 19th October 1886, has been opened for the present in a rented private building pending the construction of a permanent one by the Local Fund Board. The General Duty Deputy Collector, Cocanada, complains of the insufficient quantity of medicines (especially quinine) supplied to the Local Fund dispensary at Eleswaram. The District Surgeon's explanation is enclosed; steps will be taken to secure a sufficient supply in future.

During the year, the hospital assistants attached to the several Agency offices were withdrawn. The Government have, however, since sanctioned a medical subordinate for the Special Assistant Agent's office (G.O., No. 161, Public Department, dated 10th February 1888).

9. *Land Revenue Tenures.*—The Ryotwari settlement introduced in the eight selected villages of the Yernagudem Agency continued to work satisfactorily to all parties. A rough field survey of the villages has been ordered in view to ascertaining the disproportion of the assessment to the holdings brought to notice in the previous year by the Senior Assistant Agent, but it has not been possible to give effect to the order owing to the two Revenue Inspectors told off for the duty being unable to proceed with it—the one on account of the jamabandy work then going on, and the other owing to ill-health. The necessary orders will now be given.

10. *Boundary Disputes.*—In the Senior Assistant's division, the dispute about Borrampalem boundary between the villagers of Vegavaram and Ramacherlagudem on the one side and the ryots of Mysanakudem, a Government village, on the other, has been settled. As regards the dispute between the proprietors of the Gangole and Kovvada muttas, the Senior Assistant Agent has been in communication with the Survey Department, and the result is awaited.

A fresh dispute relating to the boundary line between Jilugumilli and the zemindari village of Bondavarigudem, in the same division, awaits settlement. In April last, the Senior Assistant Agent made a partial enquiry into the question, but, owing to the absence of certain witnesses, he has not been able to arrive at a conclusion, and promises to settle the matter shortly.

The dispute regarding the boundaries of the Pullangi Mokhasa, in the Principal Assistant Agent's division, referred to in the last report, has been amicably settled, definite boundaries having been laid down by Mr. Power agreeably to the wishes of both parties.

The dispute between the Choppakonda muttadar and the Gutala proprietrix, in the Rajahmundry Agency, reported in the last report as finally settled, has since been revived by the latter, who refuses to sign the agreement come to by his agent. It is receiving attention.

Certain disputes of minor importance were brought to Mr. Power's notice, viz., that the Kota Rani had occupied the village of Jogigedda of the Yarlagedda submuttadar; that the Pasarginny and Chamagedda muttadars claimed some land which had been encroached upon by Jampa Pandayya, of Ramavaram, &c.; but Mr. Power had no time to settle the questions on the spot. The Deputy Tahsildar of Gokavaram has been directed to report on them after local investigation. They will be settled during next hill tour.

None of these boundary disputes are likely to result in any breach of the peace.

11. *Public Works.*—The public works which had in the previous year been entrusted to the Local Fund Engineer were executed under the immediate supervision of the tahsildars and deputy tahsildars in charge of the Agency Tracts, subject to the control of the divisional officers. The three wells at Aminbada, Veerabhádrapuram, and Cheruvukommapalem, which had been taken in hand by Mr. Brown (Local Fund Engineer), were left to be completed by him. A sum of Rs. 6,000 was, in G.O., dated 8th August 1887, No. 881, sanctioned from Provincial Funds for expenditure on works.

3

The budget amount, expenditure, and balance are noted below :—

	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Balance.
Roads—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
New Works	4,529 10 4	4,529 5 7	0 4 9
Repairs	320 0 0	320 0 0	..
	4,849 10 4	4,849 5 7	0 4 9
Buildings—			
New Works	152 14 0	152 14 0	..
Repairs	164 0 0	164 0 0	..
	316 14 0	316 14 0	..
Miscellaneous—			
New Works	540 0 0	244 0 0	296 0 0
Repairs	..	..	..
	540 0 0	244 0 0	296 0 0
Establishment	290 0 6	240 0 6	50 0 0
Contingencies	3 7 2	3 5 6	0 1 8
Total ..	6,000 0 0	5,653 9 7	346 6 5
New Works	5,222 8 4	4,926 3 7	296 4 9
Repairs	484 0 0	484 0 0	..
Establishment	290 0 6	240 0 6	50 0 0
Contingencies	3 7 2	3 5 6	0 1 8

The following statement shows the works executed and the amount expended on each :—

	Rs. A. P.
New Works—Roads—	
Rampa Country—	
Road from Kristnampalem to Chódavaram	340 5 1
Road from Chódavaram to Geddada	434 3 0
	774 8 1
Bhadráchalam Agency—	
Bridle-path from Lakkavaram to Chinturu	300 0 0
Incomplete portion of bridle-path from Devarapalli to Bhadráchalam	400 0 0
Incomplete portion of bridle-path from Morumur to Norkonda	300 0 0
Incomplete portion of bridle-path from Kunavaram to Gommugudem	299 13 6
Incomplete portion of bridle-path from Bhadráchalam to Dummagudem	445 0 0
	1,744 13 6
Peddápuram Agency—	
Road from Timmapuram to Ramavaram with culverts.	2,010 0 0
	4,529 5 7

	Rs. A. P.
New Works—Buildings—	
Bhadráchalam Agency—	
Completing the thatched bungalow at Lakkavaram ..	152 14 0
New Works—Public Improvements—	
Peddápuram Agency—	
Sinking wells at Aminbada, Veerabhadrapuram, and Cheruvukommapalem	244 0 0
Total, New Works ..	4,926 3 7
Repairs—Roads—	
Bhadráchalam Agency—	
Road from Gommugudem to Pochavaram	50 0 0
Peddápuram Agency—	
Road from Timmapuram to Addatigala	270 0 0
	320 0 0
Repairs—Buildings—	
Rajahmundry Agency—	
Rest-house at Chódavaram	71 0 0
Do. at Pandirimamidi	24 8 0
Do. at Geddada	38 8 0
	134 0 0
Peddápuram Agency—	
Rest-house at Addatigala	12 0 0
Do. at Rayapalli	8 0 0
Do. at Ramavaram	10 0 0
	30 0 0
	164 0 0
Total Repairs ..	484 0 0
Establishment ..	240 0 6
Contingent Charges ..	3 5 6
Grand Total ..	5,653 9 7

The road from Gokavaram to Geddada viâ Chódavaram is the principal road along which the hill produce passes to the weekly fairs of Gokavaram and Rampa. It is now practicable for carts throughout, and is in very fair condition as far as Chódavaram. The four miles between Chódavaram and Geddada have been considerably improved. The deputy tahsildar in immediate charge of the work has had no experience of engineering, but I took him over the whole length and gave him minute instructions as to what should be done. Several bridges are required, but it is useless to think of taking them in hand unless the allotments can be increased.

The bridle path from Lakkavaram to Chintur is useful for bringing timber from the interior of the Rekapalli taluk down to the Labari river, and has been formed for 3½ miles, the jungle alongside of it being cleared; but side channels have been dug for 130 yards only.

The bridle path from Devarapalli to Bhadráchalam runs along the Godávari river bank, and has been made for 3½ miles, and side channels have been cut the whole way.

The bridle path from Morumuru to Narkonda, which is useful for bringing timber down to the Godávari from the forests bordering on the Bastar territory, has been formed for a distance of 2¼ miles, and the side channels dug for more than half the distance.

The bridle path from Kunavaram to Gommugudem and that from Bhadráchalam to Dummagudem, which are portions of the road alongside of the Godávari river, have each

been constructed for 3 miles, as also two wooden bridges near Karakagudem on the bridle path between Gommugudem and Pochavaram.

Eight culverts have been constructed on the Timmapuram-Ramavaram road: and the road from Eleswaram up to the Maderu, 10 miles long, has been bridged through out and made passable for carts, as also the road beyond the Maderu up to Addatigala, where a market is held every Tuesday. Materials are now being collected for bridging the Maderu river. The plan and estimate for the bridge which I have had prepared are now before the Superintending Engineer. It is designed for materials procurable in the immediate neighbourhood, the superstructure to be two wooden trusses, each of 40 feet span, placed 26 feet above the bed of the river, which has a maximum ascertained flood level of 24 feet. By using the stone, lime, and wood found close by, the cost can be kept down to about 5,000 rupees.

When this bridge has been built, I purpose undertaking a similar one over the Yeleru, 1½ miles beyond Raipali. When both these bridges have been built, there will be no obstruction to cart traffic between Eleswaram and Ramavaram—a distance of more than 30 miles.

The passes at the Maderu and Potaraju Gundi have also been widened and made easily passable. A portion of the allotment sanctioned for 1885-86 was erroneously spent on Local Fund works. This was first estimated at Rs. 1,300, but subsequently ascertained to be Rs. 2,170. The amount was sanctioned to be recovered from Local Funds, and was to be utilised on Agency works in 1886-87. The recovery, however, did not take place till after the year closed. The works which had, in anticipation of sanction, been executed by the Local Fund Engineer, cost Rs. 3,273-2-0 according to his return. Special sanction was obtained to utilise the Rs. 2,170 above alluded to in adjusting this charge, as it could not be met from this year's ordinary grant (G.O., dated 16th December 1887, No. 1313). I personally visited the places where the work had been done, and, after satisfying myself as to the exact work done, reduced the amount of the claims from Rs. 3,273-2-0 to Rs. 2,527-9-9, and paid the amount as below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount sanctioned in G.O., dated 16th December 1887, No. 1313	2,170	0	0
From the savings of the budget for 1887-88	214	9	9
From the allotment for the current year as approved of in G.O., dated 17th July 1888, No. 1526	143	0	0
Total ..	2,527	9	9

Certain claims amounting to Rs. 143 (item 3) were, on the receipt of a satisfactory explanation from Mr. Brown, adjusted by me in April last, and the payments have in consequence been made out of the current year's allotment.

The particulars of the work done for Rs. 2,527-9-9 are as follow:—

Road from Timmapuram to Ramavaram.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Earth work			
Clearing jungle	1,333	13	2
Constructing culverts	239	0	0
Rough stone and metal	116	7	10
Cost of establishment	186	0	8
	163	0	0
	2,038	5	8

Road from Gokavaram to Geddada.

Earth work			
Gravel	193	4	3
Metal and gravel spreading	104	1	0
Cost of establishment	107	12	3
	84	2	7
	489	4	1
Total ..	2,527	9	9

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The whole of the work shown in Mr. Brown's accounts had been executed and correctly measured. The saving was effected by a reduction of the rates formerly allowed. The contractors finally agreed to the rates fixed by me, and gave acquittances in full.

12. *Land Trade.*—The registry of the land trade between the Nizam's and British territories at different stations in the Senior and Special Assistant Agents' divisions has ceased, and the establishments entertained for that purpose have, from the commencement of the year 1888, been dispensed with under the orders of Government, embodied in Board's Proceedings, dated 26th May 1887, No. 97, Revenue.

13. *Opium.*—The Opium administration has undergone no change. The monopoly of the vend of opium at Dummagudem, Bhadráchalam and Waddigudem was sold as before. A comparative statement of the sums thereby realized is given below:—

	1886-87. Rs.	A.	P.	1887-88. Rs.	A.	P.
Dummagudem	541	0	0	503	0	0
Bhadráchalam	246	8	0	181	0	0
Waddigudem	132	0	0	102	0	0

Free licenses are, as a general rule, issued to the villagers for the vend of the drug. In eight villages, however, in the Senior Assistant Agent's division, the monopoly was sold, and the question of extending this system to other parts of the Agency tracts is receiving attention.

14. *Abkári.*—There has been no change in the Abkári administration. Regarding the proposal to extend the new Act to the Agency tracts, the Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Revenue has been addressed in the letter dated the 24th March last, No. A, which I expect will be placed before Government in due course.

The right of manufacturing and selling arrack was sold as usual in the three khandams of the Bhadráchalam Agency, as also in a few advance villages in the Yernagúdem and Rajahmundry taluks.

Arrack is distilled from rice at Jaddangy, Lagarayi and Rajavommangi, in the Peddápuram Agency. Toddy-made arrack is supplied from the plains.

15. *Police.*—A charge of extortion against two constables of the Jilugumilli station failed for want of evidence. A charge of bribery against the police in a murder case at Ramannagudem has also failed as the complainant, an old woman, was unable to prove it. A complaint instituted by the Superintendent of Police against certain constables of the Buttayagudem station for delay in producing prisoners before a magistrate is under inquiry in the Senior Assistant Agent's Court. The head constable at Kunavaram was deputed to investigate a case brought by the Forest department against 300 people who had cut bamboos within the reserves. Mr. Clegg, having learnt that the head constable was receiving bribes, directed the Taluk Magistrate to proceed to the spot and inquire into his conduct. The greater part of the money had been privately returned to the owners, so that only 12 ryots of Nandigama came forward to complain. The bribery was fully proved and the head constable was convicted. A constable belonging to the Chintur station was convicted of illegally receiving two fowls and of omitting to report an offence. Two others (both of the Kunavaram station) have also been convicted—one, of misappropriation of property taken from a known depredator, and the other, of omitting to report an offence. A complaint was made by the Reddies of Chokkanapalli that two Kunavaram constables had received fowls and rice from them without payment. It was found to be an oversight, and payment was afterwards made.

The Bhadráchalam police are too far from head-quarters to be efficiently controlled by the Superintendent. The stations are also considered penal stations, and men who are not considered smart enough, or who have misbehaved in the plains, are too often sent to them. I think there would be some improvement if the Special Assistant Agent were appointed Assistant Superintendent or even Superintendent of Police for the Bhadráchalam taluk. The police stations in the rest of the Agency are more accessible from Rajahmundry.

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16. *Judicial Statements I, II, and III*—are enclosed. The Civil return shows that 311 suits were received for disposal and 254 disposed of, against 254 and 202 in the previous year. The increase occurred in the Bhadrachalam District Munsif's Court, owing chiefly to the promptness of disposal by the present tahsildar, Syed Wazeer-ud-deen, as compared with his predecessor. The Criminal returns show 209 cases with 492 persons proceeded against, of whom none were committed, 200 persons were convicted, and 292 persons otherwise disposed of, as against 236 cases with 542 persons, 12 persons, 113 persons and 417 persons proceeded against, committed, convicted, and otherwise disposed of in the previous year.

The number of persons shown as "otherwise disposed of" includes persons "acquitted or discharged" as well as those concerned in cases withdrawn or compromised and those who died or escaped. In reference to paragraph 6 of G.O., No. 2048, dated 8th September 1887, reviewing the last Agency Report, I beg to state that the entry in column 17 of Statement II comprised similar details and did not show merely persons acquitted or discharged. On the receipt of the Government order, however, the Senior Assistant Agent was called on to select a number of cases, examine them, and report the result. In reply he states that "the examination of these records does not show that any of the accused therein has been wrongly acquitted; *e.g.*, in case, No. 36 of 1885, the sub-magistrate himself suspects the case to be true, but finds the evidence insufficient. The parties are connected. There seems to be some evidence that the accused removed the tobacco forming the subject of the theft. I should not be prepared to say that the discharge was wrong." The number of Civil appeals was the same as in the preceding year, whereas the number of criminal appeals was 13 against 3.

There were no sessions cases.

17. *The Demand, Collection and Balance of Land and other Revenue*—are shown in the annexed statement, and call for no remark :—

Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of all sources of Revenue of the Agency Tracts in the Godávari District in 1887-88.

Items.	Demand.			Collection.			Balance.		
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Land Revenue.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Permanently settled	397 8 0	41,266 7 8	41,663 15 8	397 8 0	41,266 7 8	41,663 15 8	..	..	..
II. Miscellaneous	2,451 7 5	20,196 15 9	22,648 7 2	2,449 11 1	17,897 0 5	20,346 11 6	1 12 4	2,299 15 4	2,301 11 8
Clearance lease	..	523 9 0	523 9 0	..	486 11 0	486 11 0	..	36 14 0	36 14 0
Khalsa villages	30 15 8	303 9 6	334 9 2	30 15 8	269 13 6	300 13 2	..	33 12 0	33 12 0
Quit-rent on Dummagudem village site.	25 7 3	276 10 9	302 2 0	24 6 3	219 9 11	244 0 2	1 1 0	57 0 10	58 1 10
Water-tax	..	255 15 0	255 15 0	..	255 15 0	255 15 0	..	..	..
Government Podu	..	1,007 7 10	1,007 7 10	..	1,007 7 10	1,007 7 10	..	..	..
Revenue fines	..	4 8 0	4 8 0	..	4 8 0	4 8 0	..	..	..
Total ..	2,507 14 4	22,568 11 10	25,076 10 2	2,505 1 0	20,141 1 8	22,646 2 8	2 13 4	2,427 10 2	2,430 7 6
III. Abkári Revenue	251 1 10	15,997 14 7	16,249 0 5	251 1 10	15,676 10 3	15,927 12 1	..	321 4 4	321 4 4
License fees	..	141 0 0	141 0 0	..	141 0 0	141 0 0	..	..	..
IV. Village Cess	..	340 3 4	340 3 4	..	326 8 2	326 8 2	..	13 11 2	13 11 2
V. Opium	298 8 0	1,740 0 0	2,038 8 0	298 8 0	1,740 0 0	2,038 8 0	..	..	..
VI. Ferries	151 6 0	375 13 8	527 3 8	151 6 0	373 5 8	524 11 8	..	2 8 0	2 8 0
VII. School, Road, and Dawk Funds ..	..	817 0 0	817 0 0	..	137 9 8	137 9 8	..	679 6 4	679 6 4
VIII. Stamps	..	1,870 7 0	1,870 7 0	..	1,870 7 0	1,870 7 0	..	..	..
IX. Forests	..	33,181 4 8	33,181 4 8	..	33,181 4 8	33,181 4 8	..	..	..
X. Income Tax	..	185 14 10	185 14 10	..	185 14 10	185 14 10	..	..	..
Total ..	700 15 10	54,649 10 1	55,350 9 11	700 15 10	53,632 12 3	54,333 12 1	..	1,016 13 10	1,016 13 10
Grand Total ..	3,606 6 2	1,18,484 13 7	1,22,091 3 9	3,603 8 10	1,15,040 5 7	1,18,643 14 5	2 13 4	3,444 8 0	3,447 5 4

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16. *Judicial Statements I, II, and III*—are enclosed. The Civil return shows that 311 suits were received for disposal and 254 disposed of, against 254 and 202 in the previous year. The increase occurred in the Bhadráchalam District Munsif's Court, owing chiefly to the promptness of disposal by the present tahsildar, Syed Wazeer-ud-deen, as compared with his predecessor. The Criminal returns show 209 cases with 492 persons proceeded against, of whom none were committed, 200 persons were convicted, and 292 persons otherwise disposed of, as against 236 cases with 542 persons, 12 persons, 113 persons and 417 persons proceeded against, committed, convicted, and otherwise disposed of in the previous year.

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17. *The Demand, Collection and Balance of Land and other Revenue*—are shown in the annexed statement, and call for no remark :—

STATEMENT showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of all sources of Revenue of the Agency Tracts in the Godávari District in 1887-88.

Items.	Demand.			Collection.			Balance.		
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
Land Revenue.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
I. Permanently settled	397 8 0	41,266 7 8	41,663 15 8	397 8 0	41,266 7 8	41,663 15 8	..	..	..
II. Miscellaneous	2,451 7 5	20,196 15 9	22,648 7 2	2,449 11 1	17,897 0 5	20,346 11 6	1 12 4	2,299 15 4	2,301 11 8
Clearance lease	..	523 9 0	523 9 0	..	486 11 0	486 11 0	..	36 14 0	36 14 0
Khalsa villages	30 15 8	303 9 6	334 9 2	30 15 8	269 13 6	300 13 2	..	33 12 0	33 12 0
Quit-rent on Dummagudem village site.	25 7 3	276 10 9	302 2 0	24 6 3	219 9 11	244 0 2	1 1 0	57 0 10	58 1 10
Water-tax	..	255 15 0	255 15 0	..	255 15 0	255 15 0	..	..	..
Government Podu	..	1,007 7 10	1,007 7 10	..	1,007 7 10	1,007 7 10	..	..	..
Revenue fines	..	4 8 0	4 8 0	..	4 8 0	4 8 0	..	..	..
Total ..	2,507 14 4	22,568 11 10	25,076 10 2	2,505 1 0	20,141 1 8	22,646 2 8	2 13 4	2,427 10 2	2,430 7 6
III. Abkári Revenue	251 1 10	15,997 14 7	16,249 0 5	251 1 10	15,676 10 3	15,927 12 1	..	321 4 4	321 4 4
License fees	..	141 0 0	141 0 0	..	141 0 0	141 0 0	..	..	..
IV. Village Cess	..	340 3 4	340 3 4	..	326 8 2	326 8 2	..	13 11 2	13 11 2
V. Opium	298 8 0	1,740 0 0	2,038 8 0	298 8 0	1,740 0 0	2,038 8 0	..	..	..
VI. Ferries	151 6 0	375 13 8	527 3 8	151 6 0	373 5 8	524 11 8	..	2 8 0	2 8 0
VII. School, Road, and Dawk Funds ..	..	817 0 0	817 0 0	..	137 9 8	137 9 8	..	679 6 4	679 6 4
VIII. Stamps	..	1,870 7 0	1,870 7 0	..	1,870 7 0	1,870 7 0	..	..	..
IX. Forests	..	33,181 4 8	33,181 4 8	..	33,181 4 8	33,181 4 8	..	..	..
X. Income Tax	..	185 14 10	185 14 10	..	185 14 10	185 14 10	..	..	..
Total ..	700 15 10	54,649 10 1	55,350 9 11	700 15 10	53,632 12 3	54,333 12 1	..	1,016 13 10	1,016 13 10
Grand Total ..	3,606 6 2	1,18,484 13 7	1,22,091 3 9	3,603 8 10	1,15,040 5 7	1,18,643 14 5	2 13 4	3,444 8 0	3,447 5 4

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18. *Forest.*—The Special Assistant Agent, who is the Settlement officer in his division, has finally reported upon 12 reserves and has also disposed of almost all the claims regarding the remaining 16 now being demarcated by the Forest department. The boundaries of the reserves being known, podu cultivation this year considerably expanded, being nearly double that of the previous year. Under Forest Revenue, too, there is an advance upon the previous year. The Koyas, who in the year before complained of the high rates of seigniorage charged by the manager of the Polavaram Zemindar, have made no such complaints since.

19. *Education.*—Of the three schools sanctioned in 1886-87 for the Peddápuram Agency, the Rajavommangi school was not started until 1st April last, for want of a teacher. The teacher of the Jiddangi school having fallen ill and resigned his appointment within a month after opening it, the school was closed for a time. The Deputy Inspector of Schools has sent a passed man to re-open it. The teachers in all these schools appear to be painstaking, and, as the villagers are desirous of educating their children, the schools are expected to improve. The Gantuvanipalem school was examined by the Deputy Inspector of Schools, who reports the result as *very good.*

There are 9 schools in the Rajahmundry Agency. The schools at Chódavaram and Addatigala are mostly attended by the children of the policemen stationed there. The school at Purushottapatnam is reported by the Deputy Inspector of Schools to have done the worst of all those examined by him. A passed and competent teacher is needed there, and steps will be taken to appoint one shortly.

The Deputy Inspector characterises the result of the Marripalem school as very good, and that of the Mohanapuram school as very fair. The master of the Geddada school is reported to be neglecting it. The Principal Assistant Agent is taking due notice of his conduct. Both the Deputy Inspector of Schools and Mr. Power are of opinion that the school at Guditeru should be closed; but I cannot recommend this course. The teacher appointed to Guditeru very seldom went there, I believe, but lived at his native village. Guditeru, though very remote, is one of the largest villages in the hills. When I was there 5 years ago, the school promised to do well.

The police have to visit Guditeru periodically. If the master's pay were sent by them and handed over to Kannam Reddi, the muttadar, the master would be less likely to absent himself.

The Bodulur muttadar is asking for a school, and the Principal Assistant Agent thinks that one may be tried in his mutta. When the Deputy Inspector of Schools secures a competent teacher to go there, I shall apply to Government for sanction to open a school.

In the Senior Assistant Agent's division, the Government primary school at Jilugumilli was examined by the Hill Schools Superintendent, who remarked that it was not very satisfactory. The Kannapuram school did badly at the Deputy Inspector's examination. Both, however, have improved in numerical strength, there being an addition of 6 and 9 boys to the number on the rolls in the previous year, respectively. The Deputy Inspector expects better results next year, as Government have sanctioned the conversion of these two schools into salary result schools with effect from the beginning of the current official year. The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Ellore range, who had charge of the Yernagúdem and Bhadráchalam Agencies, reports that a result school was newly started at Nallapalli, a Koya village in the Bhadráchalam taluk; that out of the nine schools in the Yernagúdem Agency, the result schools at Bhimavole and Kovurupad have been closed; that there was thus a loss of one school in his range; and that, notwithstanding this loss, there was an increase of 148 in the number of pupils in all the 20 schools of his range. Out of the total number of pupils in these schools, there were 52 boys and 12 girls of the Koya caste, as against 15 Koya boys under instruction on 31st March 1887. This increase in the Koya pupils is due to the opening of a Government primary school at Mattapalli and of a Mission result school at Nallapalli, wherein both the teachers are Koya Christian converts.

The middle school at Bhadráchalam has suffered from want of a head master since May 1887, when K. Sadasivarow was at his own request appointed Hill Schools Superintendent. One P. Bhimasena Row, an F. A. from Bangalore, appointed in his place, joined after the close of the official year. The successful candidates in the middle school and

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upper primary examinations were only 2 and 3 against 3 and 10 in the preceding year. K. Sadasivarow, who did well as head master of the Bhadráchalam middle school, has proved to be useless in his present post. He was, however, ill and absent for 88 days. The schools at Mulakapalli, Tekubaka and Kachavaram, having considerably fallen off in numbers, were transferred to Chokkanapalli, Mattapalli, and Gollagudem respectively. The school at Marrigudem passed a creditable examination, and that at Chinturu did very fairly at inspection by the Deputy Inspector of Schools. Mr. Clegg reserves that a noticeable feature this year is the commencement of a desire for education among the jungle tribes, and that he has had several requests from Koyas to start schools in their villages.

The total number of children on the rolls in the different schools according to the Deputy Inspector's figures is given below, as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

Name of Agency.	Schools.	1886-87.		1887-88.	
		Children on rolls.	Average.	Children on rolls.	Average.
Bhadráchalam Agency ..	Bhadrachalam Middle School	42	28	48	39
	Waddigudem Primary School	41	16	40	24
	Kunavaram do.	18	10	31	19
	Kachavaram do.	..	..	12	..
	Gollagudem do.	13	..	..	6
	Tekubaka do.	..	7	30	..
	Mattapalli do.	..	..	31	20
	Chintur do.	22	13	23	18
	Mulakapalli do.	..	..	16	5
	Chokkanapalli do.	20	15	39	..
	Parnasala do.	28	24	..	13
	Bhadrachalam Girls' School	64	71	98	33
	Dummagudem Boys' School	23	27	37	23
	Do. Girls' School	..	..	36	12
	Nallapalli Result School	13	17	19	16
Yernagúdem Agency ..	Jilugumilli	11	19	20	15
	Kannapuram	16	13	31	24
	Gutala	41	34	47	35
	Polavaram Boys' School	26	20	40	10
	Do. Girls' School	13	9	15	12
	Dippakayalapad Result School	9	7	15	..
	Kotta Pattisam do.	14	12	19	..
Peddápuram Agency ..	Jaddangi	16	9	22	..
	Gantuvanipalem	12	9	11	8
Rajahmundry Agency ..	Chódavaram	28	11	School temporarily closed.	
	Guditeru				
	Addatigala	14	11	14	6
	Geddada	10	9	8	8
	Mohanapuram	12	10	12	8
	Nimmalapalem	9	9	9	14
	Devipatnam	19	17	17	6
	Purushottapatnam	11	11	7	8
	Marripalem	6	6	11	..
	Total ..	520	..	777	..

20. A map in which the places referred to herein are marked has been sent to the Superintendent of Survey, Madras, in order that he may print copies and submit one to Government direct, to form an appendix to this report.

21. The reports received from the Divisional Officers and the Deputy Inspectors of Schools of the Rajahmundry and Ellore Ranges are herewith submitted.

No. 1.—Operations of the Civil Courts in the Agency Tracts, Godávari District, during the official years 1886-87 and 1887-88.

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	1886-87	..	1	11	6	..	..	11	7	..	3	10	3	10	6	1	1
	1887-88	1	1	21	6	..	..	22	7	..	2	21	3	21	5	1	2
Principal Assistant Agent's Court	1886-87	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	1887-88	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..
Special Assistant Agent's Court	1886-87	6	..	..	..	8	..	14	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	5	..
	1887-88	5	..	..	..	6	1	11	1	8	1	..	..	8	1	3	..
Senior Assistant Agent's Court	1886-87	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	..
	1887-88	1	..	..	..	14	1	15	1	13	..	..	..	13	..	2	1
Bhadráchalam Tahsildar's Court	1886-87	7	..	35	..	..	..	42	..	23	..	..	..	23	..	19	..
	1887-88	19	..	64	..	..	..	83	..	72	..	..	..	72	..	11	..
Bhadráchalam Naib Tahsildar's Court	1886-87	..	..	20	..	..	..	20	..	20	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
	1887-88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polavaram Deputy Tahsildar's Court	1886-87	16	..	134	..	..	..	150	..	139	..	..	..	139	..	11	..
	1887-88	11	..	146	..	..	..	157	..	138	..	1	..	139	..	18	..
Eleswaram Deputy Tahsildar's Court	1886-87	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	1887-88	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gokavaram Deputy Tahsildar's Court	1886-87	3	..	8	..	..	..	11	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	4	..
	1887-88	4	..	15	..	..	..	19	..	19	..	..	..	19	..	..	..
Total ..	1886-87	33	1	210	6	11	3	254	10	203	6	10	3	212	9	42	1
	1887-88	42	1	247	6	22	3	311	10	254	4	22	3	276	7	35	3

No. 2.—Operations of the Criminal Courts in the Agency Tracts, Godávari District, during the official years 1886-87 and 1887-88.

Name of the Court.	Name of the year.	Cases.								Persons.								
		Pending on the 1st April.	Received during the year.	Received by commitment.	Total.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on the 31st March.	Pending on the 1st April.	Received during the year.	Received by commitment.	Total.	Convicted.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on the 31st March.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Government Agent's Court	1886-87 ..	..	..	10	10	..	9	9	1	..	..	12	12	8	..	2	10	2
	1887-88 ..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	..
Principal Assistant Agent's Court ..	1886-87 ..	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	5	..
	1887-88 ..	..	3	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	4	..	4	3	..	1	4	..
Special do. do.	1886-87 ..	..	31	..	31	..	28	28	3	..	60	..	60	14	..	43	57	3
	1887-88 ..	3	11	..	14	..	13	13	1	3	20	..	23	18	..	4	22	1
Senior do. do.	1886-87 ..	..	3	..	3	1	2	3	..	..	7	..	7	1	1	5	7	..
	1887-88 ..	..	7	..	7	..	6	6	1	..	45	..	45	3	..	41	44	1
Bhadráchalam Tahsildar's Court ..	1886-87 ..	3	47	..	50	1	49	50	..	3	97	..	100	21	1	78	100	..
	1887-88 ..	..	79	..	79	..	79	79	..	..	165	..	165	78	..	87	165	..
Do. Naib Tahsildar's Court ..	1886-87 ..	..	36	..	36	1	35	36	..	..	68	..	68	11	2	55	68	..
	1887-88 ..	..	17	..	17	..	17	17	..	..	40	..	40	15	..	25	40	..
Polavaram Deputy Tahsildar's Court ..	1886-87 ..	1	76	..	77	3	73	76	1	3	225	..	228	48	4	175	227	1
	1887-88 ..	1	48	..	49	..	49	49	..	1	101	..	102	57	..	45	102	..
Eleswaram do. do. ..	1886-87 ..	..	12	..	12	..	11	11	1	..	26	..	26	4	..	17	21	5
	1887-88 ..	1	6	..	7	..	7	7	..	5	17	..	22	..	..	22	22	..
Gokavaram do. do. ..	1886-87 ..	2	17	..	19	2	17	19	..	4	41	..	45	6	2	37	45	..
	1887-88 ..	..	35	..	35	..	34	34	1	..	97	..	97	24	..	67	91	6
Yernagúdem Taluk Sheristadar's Court ..	1886-87 ..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	2	..
	1887-88 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1886-87 ..	6	226	10	242	10	226	236	6	10	531	12	553	113	12	417	542	11
	1887-88 ..	6	206	..	212	..	209	209	3	11	489	..	500	200	..	292	492	8

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No. 1.—Operations of the Civil Courts in the Agency Tracts, Godávari District, during the official years 1886-87 and 1887-88.

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	1886-87	..	1	11	6	..	..	11	7	..	3	10	3	10	6	1	1
	1887-88	1	1	21	6	..	..	22	7	..	2	21	3	21	6	1	2
Principal Assistant Agent's Court	1886-87	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	1887-88	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..
Special Assistant Agent's Court	1886-87	6	..	..	..	8	..	14	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	5	..
	1887-88	5	..	..	..	6	1	11	1	8	1	..	..	8	1	3	..
Senior Assistant Agent's Court	1886-87	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	..
	1887-88	1	..	..	..	14	1	15	1	13	..	..	..	13	..	2	1
Bhadrichalam Tahsildar's Court	1886-87	7	..	35	..	..	..	42	..	23	..	..	..	23	..	19	..
	1887-88	19	..	64	..	..	..	83	..	72	..	..	..	72	..	11	..
Bhadrichalam Naib Tahsildar's Court	1886-87	..	..	20	..	..	..	20	..	20	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
	1887-88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polavaram Deputy Tahsildar's Court	1886-87	16	..	134	..	..	..	150	..	139	..	..	..	139	..	11	..
	1887-88	11	..	146	..	..	..	157	..	138	..	1	..	139	..	18	..
Eleswaram Deputy Tahsildar's Court	1886-87	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	1887-88	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gokavaram Deputy Tahsildar's Court	1886-87	3	..	8	..	..	..	11	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	4	..
	1887-88	4	..	15	..	..	..	19	..	19	..	..	..	19	..	..	..
Total ..	1886-87	33	1	210	6	11	3	254	10	203	6	10	3	217	9	42	1
	1887-88	42	1	247	6	22	3	311	10	254	4	22	3	276	7	35	3

No. 2.—Operations of the Criminal Courts in the Agency Tracts, Godávari District, during the official years 1886-87 and 1887-88.

Name of the Court.	Name of the year.	Cases.								Persons.								
		Pending on the 1st April.	Received during the year.	Received by commitment.	Total.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on the 31st March.	Pending on the 1st April.	Received during the year.	Received by commitment.	Total.	Convicted.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on the 31st March.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Government Agent's Court	1886-87	..	..	10	10	..	9	9	1	..	..	12	12	8	..	2	10	2
	1887-88	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	..
Principal Assistant Agent's Court ..	1886-87	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	5	5	..
	1887-88	..	3	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	4	..	4	3	..	1	4	..
Special do. do.	1886-87	..	31	..	31	..	28	28	3	..	60	..	60	14	..	43	57	3
	1887-88	3	11	..	14	..	13	13	1	3	20	..	23	18	..	4	22	1
Senior do. do.	1886-87	..	3	..	3	1	2	3	..	..	7	..	7	1	1	5	7	..
	1887-88	..	7	..	7	..	6	6	1	..	45	..	45	3	..	41	44	1
Bhadráchalam Tahsildar's Court ..	1886-87	3	47	..	50	1	49	50	..	3	97	..	100	21	1	78	100	..
	1887-88	..	79	..	79	..	79	79	..	..	165	..	165	78	..	87	165	..
Do. Naib Tahsildar's Court ..	1886-87	..	36	..	36	1	35	36	..	..	68	..	68	11	2	55	68	..
	1887-88	..	17	..	17	..	17	17	..	..	40	..	40	15	..	25	40	..
Polavaram Deputy Tahsildar's Court ..	1886-87	1	76	..	77	3	73	76	1	3	225	..	228	48	4	175	227	1
	1887-88	1	48	..	49	..	49	49	..	1	101	..	102	57	..	45	102	..
Eleswaram do. do. ..	1886-87	..	12	..	12	..	11	11	1	..	26	..	26	4	..	17	21	5
	1887-88	1	6	..	7	..	7	7	..	5	17	..	22	..	..	22	22	..
Gokavaram do. do. ..	1886-87	2	17	..	19	2	17	19	..	4	41	..	45	6	2	37	45	..
	1887-88	..	35	..	35	..	34	34	1	..	97	..	97	24	..	67	91	6
Yernagúdem Taluk Sheristadar's Court ..	1886-87	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	2	..
	1887-88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1886-87	6	226	10	242	10	226	236	6	10	531	12	553	113	12	417	542	11
	1887-88	6	206	..	212	..	209	209	3	11	489	..	500	200	..	292	492	8

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No. 3.—Appeal cases disposed of in the Criminal Courts of the Scheduled Tracts, Godávari District, during the official years 1886-87 and 1887-88.

Name of the Court.	Name of the year.	Pending on the 1st of April.		Received during the year.		Disposed of.										Remaining on the 1st of April.	
						Lower Court's sentence confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Otherwise disposed of.		Total.			
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Government Agent and Magistrate's Court	1886-87	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	1887-88	..	..	5	5	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	3	3
Principal Assistant Agent and Magistrate's Court	1886-87	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	1887-88	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	2	1	1
Special Assistant and Magistrate's Court.	1886-87	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	1887-88	..	..	6	6	2	2	1	1	2	2	..	..	5	5	1	1
Senior Assistant and Magistrate's Court.	1886-87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1887-88	..	..	4	8	2	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	4	5	..	..
Total ..	1886-87	..	..	3	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
	1887-88	..	..	20	12	5	6	3	3	4	4	..	2	12	15	5	4

2879

Enclosures.

From F. H. HAMNETT, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Agent, Godávari, to the Government Agent, Godávari District, dated Rajahmundry, 31st May 1888, No. A.

I have the honor to report as follows on the administration of the Agency portion of my division during the official year 1887-88.

2. I was in charge of the division from the beginning of the official year till the 30th May 1887, when I proceeded on 3 months' privilege leave and Mr. Miller was deputed to act for me. I took charge of the division again on the 28th August 1887. On the 31st December 1888, I handed over charge of the division to Mr. Power, having been ordered to revert to my permanent appointment of Head Assistant Collector of the district. On the 8th March 1888, I again took charge from Mr. Power and have continued in charge since.

3. I spent three days at Chódavaram in the end of April 1887, during which I completed the Abkári settlement for fasli 1297 and settled some minor disputes in Chódavaram and its neighbourhood. I intended to make a long tour through the Agency in the months of February and March, the most convenient time for making such a tour; but Mr. Power was in charge of the division during those months and the tour was therefore made by him. On my relieving Mr. Power on the 8th March, I was not able to continue the tour he was making in Rampa, as I was busy in disposing of arrears of work, which had unavoidably accumulated during his absence in the Agency tracts; and in doing the jamabandi of the Rámachandrapuram and Tanuku taluks. I am now about to start on a tour into the Agency tracts to settle the Abkári for fasli 1298, and to inquire into disputes in those parts which Mr. Power had not time to visit. The notes made by Mr. Power regarding his tour form an enclosure to this report.

4. The season was favorable, the yield of tamarind good and that of hill jonna and other dry crops very fair. There was no serious outbreak of disease of any kind. A dispensary in charge of a hospital assistant has been opened at Gokavaram, and is, at present, located in a rented building; but the taluk board intend constructing a permanent building for it soon.

5. Several changes took place among the muttadars. The muttadar of Velagapalli and the mokhasadar of Anigeru mutta died just before the beginning of the official year, and the muttadars of Palem and Pandrapolu and the sub-muttadar of Chamagedda died during the year. These deaths have been separately reported on, and successors to the deceased muttadars have been duly appointed by Government during the year under report. The Pasaraginny muttadar was allowed by you to have the affairs of his mutta managed by the Yarlagedda muttadar, Rajareddy, on certain representaions made to you by him during your tour.

6. The dispute regarding the succession to the Rampa mutta was finally disposed of in G.O., No. 2190, Judicial, dated 22nd September 1887, Chinnayya, the brother of the deceased muttadar, Tammayya, being recognized as muttadar during his lifetime on the understanding that the infant son of Tammayya is to be his successor. Arrangements were made by me for the suitable maintenance of the infant and its mother by Chinnayya, to which the mother agreed. Mr. Power, in his tour notes, mentions that Chinnayya had allowed a portion of the allowance agreed upon to fall into arrears, but that Chinnayya paid up these arrears in Mr. Power's presence and promised greater punctuality in future.

An old boundary dispute between the Kondamodalu estate and the Chiduguru mutta was revived, but, on the Deputy Tahsildar's going to inquire into it, the parties compromised the matter, agreeing to abide by a settlement of the dispute which had been already made in 1865.

The Pullangi boundary dispute was fully inquired into by Mr. Power and his report on the subject has been separately submitted to you. As already reported in my letter No. 697, dated 15th September 1887, the Agent of the Gútála proprietrix has not consented to abide by the settlement made by you of the boundary dispute between the proprietrix and the Tsoppakonda muttadar. No fresh settlement of the dispute seems necessary.

7. Free licenses for opium shops were issued during the year for the villages of Devipatam, Sirigindalapadu, Maredupalli, Kondamodalu, Addatigela, Marrivada, Devaratigudem, Geddada, Kota, Ramavaram, Bhimudupakalu and Rampa.

The issue of a free license for Maredupalli to the Valamur muttadar was newly sanctioned by the Board of Revenue in their resolution No. 172, dated 16th June 1887. It has been the practice since 1885, to grant a free license for the vend of opium at Devipatam to the Rajahmundry taluk renter, but in your memorandum No. 491, dated 31st August 1887, you decided that the policy of granting free licenses to taluk renters to enable them to protect their own interests is objectionable. From the current official year, therefore, the free license will be given to the villagers or their headman. In your memorandum above quoted, you also called for a report as to the advisability of putting up to sale the monopoly of vend of opium in the different Agency portions of my division, subject to a limitation as regards the retail price and quantity of opium, and in my report No. 703, dated 18th April 1887, I informed you that the muttadars raised no objection to this being done. You have recently ordered, however, that free licenses should be issued as usual for the current official year.

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No. 3.—Appeal cases disposed of in the Criminal Courts of the Scheduled Tracts, Godávari District, during the official years 1886-87 and 1887-88.

Name of the Court.	Name of the year.	Pending on the 1st of April.		Received during the year.		Disposed of.										Remaining on the 1st of April.	
						Total.		Lower Court's sentence confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Otherwise disposed of.		Total.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Government Agent and Magistrate's Court	1886-87	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1887-88	..	..	5	5	5	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Principal Assistant Agent and Magistrate's Court	1886-87	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1887-88	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special Assistant and Magistrate's Court	1886-87	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1887-88	..	..	3	3	3	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senior Assistant and Magistrate's Court	1886-87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1887-88	..	..	4	4	3	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total ..	1886-87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1887-88	..	..	13	13	13	13	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

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Enclosures.

From F. H. HAMNETT, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Agent, Godávari, to the Government Agent, Godávari District, dated Rajahmundry, 31st May 1888, No. A.

I have the honor to report as follows on the administration of the Agency portion of my division during the official year 1887-88.

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5. Several changes took place among the muttadars. The muttadar of Velagapalli and the mokhasadar of Anigeru mutta died just before the beginning of the official year, and the muttadars of Palem and Pandrapolu and the sub-muttadar of Chamagedda died during the year. These deaths have been separately reported on, and successors to the deceased muttadars have been duly appointed by Government during the year under report. The Pasaraginny muttadar was allowed by you to have the affairs of his mutta managed by the Yarlagedda muttadar, Rajareddy, on certain representaions made to you by him during your tour.

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The Pullangi boundary dispute was fully inquired into by Mr. Power and his report on the subject has been separately submitted to you. As already reported in my letter No. 697, dated 15th September 1887, the Agent of the Gútála proprietrix has not consented to abide by the settlement made by you of the boundary dispute between the proprietrix and the Tsoppakonda muttadar. No fresh settlement of the dispute seems necessary.

7. Free licenses for opium shops were issued during the year for the villages of Devipatam, Sirigindalapadu, Maredupalli, Kondamodalu, Addatigela, Marrivada, Devaratigudem, Geddada, Kota, Ramsvaram, Bhimudupakalu and Rampa.

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8. The abkári demand for fasli 1297 was fixed at Rs. 1,909-6-0 as mentioned in my report for last year. The settlement for fasli 1298 will be made by me during the tour on which I am now about to start on the same principles as in previous years.

9. Rs. 1,000 were sanctioned for public works in the Agency, but this allotment was exceeded by Rs. 47-3-7. Rs. 134 were spent on the repairs of the bungalows at Chódavaram, Pandirimamidi and Geddada; Rs. 91-5-8 for a maistry's salary; and the remainder on repairs to the roads between (*a*) Gokavaram and Chódavaram and (*b*) Chódavaram and Geddada. The works were carried out under the supervision of the Deputy Tahsildar of Gokavaram assisted by a maistry on Rs. 12 a month. In my letter No. 124, dated 16th March 1888, I proposed that the greater portion of the allotment of Rs. 1,500, made for the current official year, should be spent on making the road between Geddada and Devarapalli passable for carts, as suggested by Mr. Power in his notes of tour; but in your memorandum No. 184, dated 31st March 1888, you ordered that Rs. 150 of the total allotment should be put aside for maistry's wages and the whole of the balance expended in keeping clear of forest the Devipatam to Chódavaram and Chódavaram to Kota roads. The only objection to the opening out of the road from Geddada to Valamur for carts is that it will probably aid in the rapid destruction of the fine teak forests on the Pamuleru in the Valamur mutta. In a separate report, on a reference made by you, I have informed you that the muttadar has leased out these forests for felling timber to two merchants for a sum of Rs. 300 a year for three years. The only thing which at present prevents these merchants from beginning the wholesale destruction of the forests is the difficulty they experience in transporting the timber *vid* the Valamur to Geddada road to the plains.

10. The report (will follow) of the Deputy Inspector of Schools is appended hereto. The results of his examination are stated by him to be very fair, but they hardly give a correct idea of the real progress of education among the purely hill people of Rampa. Of the nine schools in existence in this Agency, two are at Purushottapatam and Devipatam which are river-side villages, outside Rampa, inhabited by people from the plains. Again, at Chódavaram and Addatigela several of the pupils are often the children of police constables who are generally men from the plains. In the purely hill villages the progress at Marripalem and Mohanapuram alone can be considered satisfactory. It is generally very difficult to get competent teachers to go into the hill tracts, but there should be no difficulty in getting a passed candidate for the river-side village of Purushottapatnam. The present master has passed no examinations and the Deputy Inspector says that his school did the worst of all those examined by him. I shall ask the Deputy Inspector to make proposals at once for replacing this master by a more competent man. The Deputy Inspector will also be asked to report further about the conduct of the Geddada master, who appears to be neglecting his school. The school at Gurteda should certainly be closed, as recommended both by the Deputy Inspector and Mr. Power, and transferred to Marrivada. The muttadar of the latter place appeared before me when I was in Chódavaram in April 1887, and pleaded very hard for a school in his village. He is one of the most intelligent and enterprising of the muttadars I have seen; his son is learning to read and he is likely to encourage education. The Bodulur muttadar has, I find, renewed to Mr. Power the request he made last year for a school in his muttah, and I think the experiment of a school might be tried here. The muttadar, as observed by Mr. Power, has considerable local influence and, as he seems inclined to take an interest in education, a school there might succeed. The difficulty would be to get a competent teacher to go so far into the interior. The inspection of the schools by the Deputy Inspector shows considerable improvement over last year, but the Superintendent of Hill Schools has not worked satisfactorily. He pleads illness as his excuse for the poor work turned out by him. It is true that he was ill and that he was absent on sick leave for 88 days. The Deputy Inspector has recently prepared a programme laying down the schools which the Superintendent should visit each month, and it is to be hoped that he may be able to exercise better supervision over the hill schools in future than he did last year. It seems doubtful whether the figures showing the strength of the various schools are quite accurate. The figures ascertained by Mr. Power on the spot for Chódavaram differ from those given by the Deputy Inspector.

11. There were some miscellaneous complaints made during the year which require notice. Mr. Power refers in his notes to the complaints received by him regarding the unauthorised fees for timber alleged to have been collected in certain of the river-side muttas. These complaints arose in the Víravaram mutta, half of which has recently been acquired by the Pithápuram Rajah, the other half being held by him on mortgage. The complaints have been carefully inquired into and amicably settled. The principal grounds of complaint were (*a*) that the Víravaram renter has for the last 4 or 5 years been collecting fees for timber deposited on the banks of the river at Víravaram by the Gubbalampadu ryots, whereas no such fees were collected prior to that date; (*b*) that the renters of the villages of Katchuluru and Pudupalli in Víravaram and Gubbalampadu muttas, respectively, were collecting unauthorised fees for timber. The inquiry made by the Tahsildar shows that it has always been customary to collect fees for timber deposited on vacant zemindari lands along the river bank in Víravaram and other river-side villages, when the timber is so deposited by persons who hold no lands in the village. No fees used to be collected from the Gubbalampadu ryots until 4 or 5 years ago, because they used to allow the Víravaram ryots to graze their cattle in the Gubbalampadu jungles and to collect

firewood there free of charge. During recent years they have imposed a grazing tax on the Víravaram ryots, and the renter of the latter village has retaliated by collecting the usual fees from the Gubbalampadu ryots who store timber at Víravaram prior to making it up into rafts for floating down the river. The Tahsildar found that the rates of fees levied by the renter were not fixed, and he settled, in consultation with the ryots and the Tanedar of Víravaram, the scale of fees which should be levied. These fees are lower than the fees paid at Polavaram, and consist of rent paid to the proprietor of the village or his renter for the use of vacant sites used for storing timber. The fees, as observed above, are not collected from people holding lands in the village, but only from strangers.

As regards the dispute of the Katchuluru ryots, the Tahsildar found that the Víravaram Tanedar had rented out the village to the Munsif of Devipatnam, instead of to the villagers, as was done in previous years. The renter sub-rented the village to the villagers at the same rate as they usually paid, but reserved to himself the right to collect the usual fees for storing timber and for cutting jungle produce from strangers. The Katchuluru ryots being deprived of these fees, which they used to collect themselves in former years, complained that they had to pay more for their village than formerly. The Tanedar has now cancelled the lease of the village to the Devipatnam Munsif and has rented it to the Katchuluru villagers on the same terms as formerly.

The village of Pudupalli has been rented as usual to the Munsif. The dispute in the village arose out of the following circumstances: The Munsif allowed some of the villagers to cultivate a certain lanka free of rent in return for certain services rendered by them. These men mortgaged the lanka to one Kondalrayudu, a merchant, and he collected a fee from Vetsa Narayudu who stored timber on the lanka. The Munsif, as renter of the village, also collected a fee for the same timber although Kondalrayudu had already collected a similar fee. The second fee has now been refunded, and Vetsa Narayudu has no complaint. There were some minor complaints made in the Víravaram estate by 3 or 4 other individuals which arose out of the misunderstandings with the renter of the village of Víravaram. These complaints have all been amicably settled by the Tahsildar, and the Víravaram Tanedar has now undertaken the collection of fees for storing timber on zemindari lands himself instead of leasing out the right of doing so.

12. The Rampa muttadars have always been collecting fees for timber cut in their jungles, but have not hitherto collected fees for minor forest produce such as tamarind. Since, however, the Forest department began collecting fees on minor forest produce, the muttadars have also taken to levy similar fees, amounting to about 4 annas a kantlam (9 maunds) on tamarind. These fees are levied from the merchants who purchase the tamarind from the hill-people for export to the plains and, in return for the fees, they obtain passes from the muttadars which enable them to pass the tamarind free through the Government forest tannahs. If not covered by such passes, the tamarind would be treated as coming from a Government jungle and the Government fee of 8 annas a kantlam levied. It is thus to the advantage of the merchants to pay for these passes, and as all tamarind coming from Government forests is now taxed, they could recoup themselves for the cost of the passes by raising the price of tamarind in the plains; but there seems little doubt that they will make the payment of the fees an excuse for paying the hill-men less for their tamarind. No complaints have, so far as I know, been made by the hill-men regarding the levy of these fees up to date.

The muttadars ought not, in my opinion, to have began the levy of these new fees for forest produce without express sanction, but I consider that it is reasonable that they should be allowed to collect a small fee for the trouble of granting these passes, without which no forest produce from the Rampa country can pass the forest tannahs without paying the full Government dues on such produce.

The charge made for each pass should not, however, in my opinion exceed a nominal rate of 2 annas. I am sending you a separate report about this subject in connection with a petition presented by the muttadars of Pandapolu, Mohanapuram and Yerragonda, requesting permission to be allowed to send their agents to the Addatigela market to collect fees there on minor forest produce, clandestinely removed from the forests in their muttas without the payment of fees.

13. A copy of the map of the Godávari Agency received with your memorandum, No. 63, dated 2nd February 1888, is herewith sent (will follow) with the roads and places referred to in the report marked.

From F. H. HAMNETT, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Agent, Godávari District, to the Government Agent, Godávari District, dated Chódavaram, 11th June 1888, No. B.

In continuation of my administration report on the Agency tracts for 1887-88, I have the honor to enclose returns furnishing the usual information regarding the statistics of Civil and Criminal (will follow) Courts, Education, *Public Works*, Opium and Abkári. I am unable to

furnish any information about the number of births and deaths during the year, and do not know from where the information was obtained last by you for incorporation in your administration report for 1886-87.

2. With regard to the remarks made in paragraph 12 of my administration report regarding the levy of fees by muttadars on minor forest produce, I wish to add the following supplemental remarks, giving the result of my local inquiry on the subject since writing my report.

3. I find that when the Forest department originally began to levy fees on minor forest produce, the muttadars were told by the late Deputy Tahsildar that forest produce coming from the hill tracts would be exempted from forest dues if covered by the muttadar's passes. The muttadars appear to have thought that if they were allowed to issue passes they had a right to charge what fees they liked for the issue of these passes. Mr. Power, during his tour, had it brought to his notice that these fees were being levied, and he appears to have told the muttadars whom he met at Chódavaram that the levy of such fees was illegal unless specially sanctioned by Government. On hearing this the muttadars round about Chódavaram discontinued the collection of fees at the old rates and have only been collecting an anna or so for each pass granted by them. The muttadars round about Addatigela have, however, continued to levy fees at 4 annas a kantlam (9 maunds) of tamarind. I have spoken to the muttadars of Mohanapuram, Yerragonda and Pandrapole about these fees, and they say they were not aware of the orders issued by Mr. Power and agree to stay the collection of fees until they receive the orders of Government. I expect to see the muttadars of Addatigela and the agent of the Kota Rani to-day, and have no doubt that they will also agree to postpone the levy of these fees for the present.

4. From a conversation I have had with some of the merchants who came here yesterday to the Rampa market, I learnt that when they pay fees to the muttadars for their passes they recouped themselves by reducing the prices paid by them for their tamarind to the hill-people. The reduction being only a few annas per kantlam (9 maunds), the hill-people do not object and are of course ignorant that they are being called upon to pay an indirect tax levied by muttadars.

5. I have already reported to you that Valamur Reddi has leased out his forest for Rs. 300 a year. I met his gumasta here yesterday and he tells me that felling of large timber (especially teak) is going on rapidly at Valamur. Many of the Rampa muttadars who reside near the plains have since the Fituri been regularly leasing out their forests and getting the timber cut without any opposition from Government, and Valamur Reddi claims the right to deal with his forests in a similar manner. If the felling of the forests in the interior of Rampa and the collection of fees for forest produce is to be stopped, it seems necessary that some definite arrangement should be made with the muttadars at an early date for the taking up of their forests or that some principles should be laid down to regulate the felling of timber and the levy of fees for forest produce.

From W. C. McMURRAY, Esq., Deputy Collector, Godávari District, to the Government Agent, Godávari District, dated Cocanada, 28th May 1888.

I have the honor to submit the report on the administration of the Agency tracts in my division for the official year 1887-88.

2. M.R.Ry. T. Jagannatham Garu was in charge of the division till the end of December 1887, when Mr. Cowie relieved him. Mr. Miller took charge from the latter on the 16th of January, and was relieved by me on the 7th March last.

3. *Tours.*—Mr. Jagannatham was in the Agency tracts only for 3 days' during the 9 months he was in charge of the division. Neither Mr. Cowie nor Mr. Miller went there as they were in charge of the division only for a very short time, and I myself could not go as I had to stay in the head-quarters up to the 22nd ultimo, owing to the absence of the District Magistrate on circuit. The Tahsildar of Peddápuram, V. Appalaswami Naidu, spent in the Jaddangi tracts a month and a half and went round the villages to ascertain the condition of the people and made long stays at Timmapuram to supervise the road works placed under his charge. The Deputy Tahsildar of Yeleswaram, Venkata Rao, seems to have gone up once to Jaddangi and spent about 29 days in all in the hill tracts.

4. The area of Jaddangi Agency tracts forms about one-third portion of the Peddápuram taluk and is divided into eleven groups of villages each group containing the following village establishment at a cost of Rs. 19 a month or Rs. 2,508 a year, against the village cess of Rs. 240 collected during the year under report:—

	Rs.
Karnam	6
Munsif	5
Vettiyan	4
Taliari	4
Total	19

All the three except the karnam live in the principal village of each group, Yeleswaram being the head-quarters of the karnams of all the groups. The latter are expected to go to their respective groups twice a month during the kists and once a month at other times. As most of the principal villages are now connected by roads, I see no necessity to continue the concession of living at Yeleswaram given to the karnams who may therefore be now ordered to go and live in their respective groups along with their munsifs.

5. The subjoined statement shows the number of villages in each group, its population and the demand for fasli 1297 compared with that of the previous year:—

No.	Name of the group.	Number of villages.	Population.	Demand. For Fasli 1296.	Demand. For Fasli 1297.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Jaddangi	12	1,158	1,161 6 0	1,143 13 2
2	Lagaroy	11	458	513 8 8	513 8 8
3	Venakaroy	16	887	382 4 8	382 4 8
4	Vantsangi	12	591	661 7 4	645 13 8
5	Lodaddi	7	339	482 4 8	482 4 8
6	Rajavamangi	6	345	484 6 0	484 6 0
7	Tantikonda	5	282	261 7 4	264 9 4
8	Yellavaram	6	644	836 6 0	836 5 4
9	Timmapuram	6	678	668 12 0	668 12 0
10	Gontuvanipalam	6	1,122	1,867 2 0	1,867 2 0
11	Kimmuru	1	330	684 4 6	686 1 0
12	Bornagudem	1	14	36 7 4	36 7 4
	Total	89	6,848	8,039 12 6	8,011 7 10

Of these, the villages of Gontuvanipalam and Kimmuru have been surveyed and settled, and the rest are unsettled villages which are rented out annually to the villagers at the times of jamabandi. The village of Bornagudem was separated from the Jaddangi part and grouped last year with the plain villages of Annavaram part. The whole rent of the villages has been collected and they are chiefly rented out to the residents. The grazing fees collected on the cattle of the plain villages, which are sent to these tracts for feeding, the sale proceeds of the forest produce and the produce of the cultivated lands are the main sources of income from which the Government demand is paid.

6. *Season.*—The season was on the whole fair, but the rains were scanty. Rainfall could not be recorded owing to the want of rain-gauges. Wet cultivation was made to a limited extent under the tanks. The yield was consequently moderate. Dry crops were raised extensively, of which the main crops—gingelly, millet and ragi—yielded well. Podu cultivation was made here and there by cleaning jungle. Tamarind trees on which the hill-people largely depend also produced a good yield.

7. *Health.*—In the year under report people suffered less from fever probably owing to the scarcity of rain, and enjoyed good health. During the short time, Venkatrao, Deputy Tahsildar of Yeleswaram, was in the Agency tracts; he had attacks of fever and suffered from rheumatic pains. One of the Tahsildar's camp followers a peon, died of fever and a few suffered from it. There were no cases of cholera or of small-pox. I, however, recommend that a vaccinator be appointed for these tracts. The mortality among the hill-people is comparatively less than in the previous years. There is a Local Fund dispensary at Yeleswaram, but it is reported that the supply of medicines there, especially of quinine, was but scanty. The Tahsildar complains that during the whole of the winter season, when people suffer much from malarious fever, no medicines could be had in that dispensary. He had therefore to get quinine from Cocanada for the use of his camp followers and the work-men on the roads. It would be more convenient if a second-class supply of medicines is made to this dispensary as a special case. Cattle-diseases, anthrax and rinderpest, raged unusually. Although the medicines supplied to the Tahsildar were freely used, many cases proved fatal.

8. *Drinking-water.*—The people in many villages get their drinking-water from Yeleru, Madaru and some other small hill streams. A well was dug last year at Veerabhadrapuram and those at Cheruvukommupalem and Amanbadu are under construction. There are some other

places where people are badly in need of drinking-water. I propose that provision may be made in the next year's budget for sinking wells at such places.

9. *Public Works.*—There are two roads from Yeleswaram, one to Jaddangi and another to Ramavaram. The former was constructed at the expense of the Local Fund Board. The upward portion of the latter from Timmapuram is constructed out of Provincial Funds. In the previous years, earth-road was constructed from Timmapuram up to Yellavaram whence jungle was cleared and road line formed up to Ramavaram. A sum of Rs. 3,000 was allotted for my Agency for the year under report, of which an allotment of Rs. 540 was given to the Local Fund Engineer and Rs. 50 on account of his allowance. The remaining sum of Rs. 2,410 was placed at the Tahsildar's disposal to be spent on the road from Timmapuram to Ramavaram *viâ* Yellavaram, but he laid out this sum with your permission on the works in the subjoined statement, which shows the allotment, the surrender and expenditure during the year under report:—

Particulars of works.	Allotments.	Amount surrendered.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
New Works—			
(*a*) Road from Timmavaram to Ramavaram, building culverts, &c., in the 9th and 10th miles.	2,010	..	2,010
(*b*) Buildings	..	..	..
Repairs—			
(*a*) Road from Timmapuram to Addatugula	270	..	270
(*b*) Buildings, repairs to three rest-houses	30	..	30
(*c*) Contingencies	100	..	100
Total ..	2,410	..	2,410

New works—Roads.—Eight culverts of the following description were built under the Tahsildar's supervision between the 9th and 10th miles on the Timmavaram and Ramavaram road:—

		Rs.
1	Culvert of 2 feet span	85
2	Concrete culverts 2 feet span	175
3	Culverts of 6 feet span	734
1	Do. of 8 do.	428
1	Do. of 10 do. with segmental arch	400
	Total ..	1,822

The total sum of Rs. 1,822 is the actual expenditure in building the above 8 culverts against the estimated amount of about Rs. 2,250. The culverts were built in accordance with the plans and estimate prepared by the Local Fund Engineer, but the saving is due to the less expenditure on the following items:—

(*a*) As good earth was found on the Maderu side, the Tahsildar had 24,000 bricks made at a cost of only Rs. 3 a thousand, while the bricks made at Yerravaram by the Local Fund department cost Rs. 8 a thousand besides carriage expenses.

(*b*) Lime-stone was picked up on the Maderu river-side and chunam prepared at a cost of about Rs. 6-8-0 a garce or 4 cubic yards. This is cheaper than the chunam procurable at Yeleswaram and other places.

(*c*) The stone required was dug up on the hill near the 9th mile-stone. This costs only As. 4 a cubic yard, thus saving the carriage expenses. The sand and water were obtained from the Maderu river one and a quarter mile distant from the chunam mill at a heavy cost of Rs. 130. Though there was a saving of Rs. 428, neither the work was badly done nor the workmen ill paid. This is solely due to the work being done under the supervision of the Tahsildar. It is very difficult to procure labor in these parts, and the workmen in the plain villages having refused to go into the Agency tracts till the winter season is over, and as the Tahsildar was also engaged in getting minor irrigation works done at a cost of about Rs. 4,000, he could not begin the Agency roads till the latter part of January; but he, however, spent the full allotment given him, and completed the works before the end of March. In February last, you yourself remained at Timmapuram for about a fortnight and used to go over daily to the works both mornings and evenings; and the works, specially the arch-work of culverts, were executed under your instructions. Mr. Brown, the Local Fund Engineer, who examined the works after they were completed, expressed that he was satisfied with the work. Rs. 141 were spent in removing earth from raised places and raising low places in the road, and Rs. 46 for dressing mile and furlong stones for seven miles up to Rayapalli.

Repairs.—Rs. 270 were spent in repairing the earth-road from Timmapuram, widening and sloping the passes at Maderu and Potarazugandi, and clearing jungle and removing stumps on the road for eight miles. The road from Yeleswaram up to Maderu, 10 miles long, is bridged

throughout and made passable for bandies. Materials are now being collected for bridging the Maderu river. The road beyond Maderu up to Addategula, where a weekly fair is held, is now fit for use.

Buildings.—Rs. 30 were spent for plastering and whitewashing the following three rest-houses:—

	Rs.
1. Addategula	12
2. Rayapalli	8
3. Ramavaram	10
Total ..	30

Contingencies.—The sum of Rs. 10, sanctioned for contingencies, was spent for raising sheds for workmen, feeding buffaloes engaged in grinding chunam and for purchasing tools, &c.

10. *Traffic.*—Yeleswaram, Jaddangi and Addategula are the places of hill traffic where weekly markets are held. About one hundred bandies and 50 pony-loads of goods are taken to Jaddangi and Addategula on every market day from the plain villages as there are good roads connecting them with Yeleswaram. With your permission a market was opened last year at Jaddangi and it is now in a flourishing condition. Rice, chillies, salt, jaggery, tobacco and cocoanuts, &c., are taken from the plains into these markets and given in change for the forest produce. Tamarind is the principal article of trade in these markets.

11. *Civilisation.*—The hill-people are advancing in civilisation as they are coming in contact with men of the plain villages who frequent the markets. Some low-caste people of Vizagapatam district called "Turupuvallu" in these parts, have also settled amongst hill-men in their villages. There is gradual improvement in their (hill-men) mode of cultivation, living and dressing. It is trusted that time will come ere long at which these hill-men cannot be distinguished from plain villagers.

12. *Education.*—Schools were sanctioned at Jaddangi, Rajavommangi, Gontewanipalem; but one was opened in the beginning of the last year only at the last village. It was inspected by the Tahsildar and found to be improving. The teacher, a non-Brahmin, is acclimatised to the soil and has won the esteem of the people. The school at Jaddangi was opened some time ago with a Brahmin teacher who fell ill and resigned the appointment within less than a month. There were thus no schools at Jaddangi and Rajavommangi up to the latter part of the year under report when schools were opened in those two places with Brahmin teachers and it is to be seen how they will fare in the ensuing season. The villagers express their desire to educate their children. The masters sent up there, appear to be painstaking men and it is to be trusted that the schools will improve under them.

13. *Civil and Criminal Justice.*—The subjoined statement shows the number of cases filed and disposed of under each head as compared with last year:—

Particulars.	Years.	Cases pending from the previous years.	Cases filed in the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Civil	1886-87	1	2	3	2	1
	1887-88	1	2	3	3	..
Criminal	1886-87	..	12	12	11	1
	1887-88	1	10	11	11	..

The plaintiffs in the civil suits are people of the plains, and the defendants, hill-men. There is no litigation and no grave crimes reported during the year. All police stations are monthly inspected by the Police Inspector. The conduct of the police is satisfactory and there are no complaints against them.

14. *Boundary disputes.*—None.

15. *Trigonometrical Survey Stations.*—The great Trigonometrical survey station at Lodiddi is reported to be in good order.

16. *Forests.*—The general administration of forests is in the hands of the Forest department. Some reserves are lately proposed to be formed. Fees on minor produce on the Jaddangi Agency are collected at Yeleswaram tannah. There was some dissatisfaction shown by hill-men last year at the introduction of the collection of the fees on minor produce, but they were gradually pacified. Grazing fees on the low-country cattle are collected by hill-men. The rents of the villages where there is no cultivation are credited to Forest Revenue. This year I decided at the time of the jamabandi, that six pies per head of cattle that graze in the forest lands, should be credited to Forest Revenue.

17. *Abkári.*—The people are allowed free use of toddy. Arrack is distilled from rice at Jaddangi, Lagarayi and Rajavommangi; arrack distilled from toddy is imported into hill villages from the plains. Abkári is leased out annually to the renters of hill villages at the jamabandi. It is reported that in some villages, arrack lease is sub-rented by the lessees and the profit spent on the goddess' festivals. The demand for the year under report is Rs. 375 against Rs. 326 in the previous year, and the whole amount has been collected. Under the present Abkári rules, the hill renters cannot get permits from the Tahsildar for the transport of more than 10 gallons of arrack from the plains, but I think this difficulty is met by granting several permits, each permit however not exceeding 10 gallons. There are no cases reported of the smuggling of arrack into the hill tracts.

18. *Opium.*—There is no opium revenue in these tracts. Free licenses are given for the vend of opium at Jaddangi, Lododdi, Vanstangi and Rajavommangi, but shops were opened only at Jaddangi and Lododdi, as hill-men generally purchase opium on market days at Jaddangi, Yeleswaram and Addategula. No complaints were made either as to the quality or price of opium.

19. *Cattle-pounds.*—There is only one cattle-pound at Jaddangi and it requires repairs. Very few cattle were impounded during the year under report.

20. The Agency map received from your office is enclosed with the necessary corrections being made.

From R. B. CLEGG, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, Godávari, to the Government Agent, Godávari, dated Bhádrachalam, 27th April 1888, No. 60.

I have the honor to submit my administration report on the Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle taluks for 1887-88.

2. I have been in charge the whole year. From the 1st June to 29th August, I was also in charge of the Head Assistant's division. During the eight months I have been in these taluks, I have spent five months and nineteen days on tour. There have been no changes in the offices of Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar. The Tahsildar Syed Vazir-ud-din has been in camp for four months and twenty-three days. He has visited every important village in the division and is not afraid of going into the interior.

3. *Condition of the People.*—On the whole the people are happy and contented and have little to complain of. There have been no disturbances of any kind during the year. The Koyas chiefly complain of the heavy assesment demanded by the superior and inferior proprietors on their lands. Four police officers, a station-house officer and three constables have been convicted of criminal offences. In September last, the Forest department laid a complaint against some 300 people of the river-side villages from Gowridevipeta to Kunavaram for having cut bamboos within the reserves. The Kunavaram head constable appears to have made an investigation and received payments of two or three rupees from each ryot accused as a sort of "sayer" for the wood cut. Hearing rumours of this, and also receiving an anonymous petition to the same effect, I directed the Taluk Magistrate to proceed at once and make inquiries into the head constable's conduct. A few days previously all the money was secretely returned, and only twelve ryots of the village of Nandigáma came forward to complain. The head constable was convicted by me of bribery. From them he had received Rs. 30 and odd. Another constable of Chintúr was convicted by me of receiving two fowls, being an illegal gratification, and omitting to report an offence. Two constables of Kunavaram station were convicted by the Taluk Magistrate, one of misappropriating property he received from a known depredator and the other of omission to report the offence. The reddies of Chokkanapalli complained to the Tahsildar that two constables of Kunavaram had received fowls and rice from them without paying their price. It was alleged to be an oversight and they were afterwards paid. A similar complaint was made by Madyam Bhimadu, the Koya patel of Kundulur, against Buran Khan, Forest guard. He was also afterwards paid. When I was in Abhicherla on the Severi in March last, the Koya patel of Sitarampuram complained to me that a Koya Forest guard, Mattam Yerradu, originally one of the Nallamilli Christians, had extorted from him twelve annas, saying that he had cut some poles in the reserved forest, when he had actually cut them close to his house. He showed me a paper given to him by the Forest guard at the time, purporting, I presume, to be a ticket or pass, but which was an unintelligible mass of letters and figures. I have issued a summons for the man. It is, however, learnt that he was already dismissed by the Forest department for some other misconduct and has hidden himself in the Nizam's Dominions. Recently a curious scare has arisen in the upper part of the taluk near Dummagudem that certain "pattu oongalu" (child thieves) are going about with the intention of taking children for the purpose of sacrifice. Some villagers, Koyas of Lachigudem, have even gone away to Bustar because they were accused of it by T. Balappa the "Samat Dora" of Arlagudem. There is as far as I can ascertain absolutely no foundation for the rumour. Various reasons are assigned as to why a sacrifice is required. One of the most curious is that Mr. Stafford, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, having dug a well, but not yet found water in Rékapalle village near the forest bungalow, the goddess of the well requires the sacrifice of a child before she will provide water.

4. *Health.*—Malarious fever has of course been prevalent, but I do not think that it has been so severe as last year. The Sriramanavami festival in Bhadráchalam during the early part of April passed without any epidemic and without a single death. The number of pilgrims was small, only about 5,000. The existence of cholera the previous year deterred large numbers from attending. In October last, after the floods of the Godávari, some cases of slight cholera broke out in Kunavaram and Nandigáma, river-side villages. I had the villages cleansed and sent my hospital assistant to distribute medicines and attend patients between Kunaram and Bhadráchalam. It disappeared almost immediately. Out of eleven cases, three persons died. At the present time five cases of small-pox are reported in Dummagudem. I have had the village fumigated and my hospital assistant has been attending the patients. A vaccinator has been directed to proceed at once. The disease is not likely to spread further.

5. *Population.*—The figures of the last census are as follows:—

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

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

—	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase or Decrease.
Births	801	833	822	— 11
Deaths	1,019	935	868	— 67

There is some improvement in the registry; but, considering the large ranges which some patwaries have, these figures are far from accurate.

6. The following statement shows the number of out-patients attending the civil dispensary in 1887-88:—

Diseases.		Out-patients. Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Average daily attendance.
I.—General Diseases—										
Sub-Division A.	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·2
	Simple continued fever ..	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	
	Febricula	..	13	13	12	..	1	..	..	
	Ague	3	460	463	457	..	..	1	5	
	Remittent fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Simple cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Malignant cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Other diseases of this order .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sub-Division B.	Acute rheumatism	..	23	23	20	..	1	2	..	..
	Chronic do.	..	9	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
	Primary syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Secondary do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scrofula	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Anæmia	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Leprosy	..	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
	Phthisis	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	General dropsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other diseases of this order .	..	9	9	6	..	..	2	1	..
Local Diseases—		..	10	10	9	..	1	..	..	..
1. Nervous system.	Paralysis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Neuralgia	..	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
2. Eye ..	Conjunctivitis	1	90	91	91	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ear ..	Inflammation of the external ear.	1	58	59	58	..	..	..	1	..
4. Nose		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Circulatory system		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Absorbent system		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. D. glands		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Respiratory.	Bronchitis	..	20	20	19	..	..	..	1	..
	Pneumonia	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Dyspepsia	1	77	78	78	..	..	..	..	..
9. Digestive system.	Dysentery	..	41	41	39	..	1	..	1	..
	Diarrhœa	..	25	25	23	..	..	2	..	..
	Worms	..	10	10	10	..	..	..	..	..

Diseases.	Out-patients. Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Average daily attendance.
Local Diseases—*cont.*									
10. Urinary system	..	13	13	13	..	..	..	..	..
11. Generative system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Locomotion	..	7	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
13. Cell T. .. {Abscess	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
14. Cutaneous {Boil	..	51	51	51	..	..	..	..	..
system. {Itch	..	9	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
Difficult labor	..	61	61	61	..	..	..	..	..
Other local diseases	3	468	471	468	..	..	..	..	..
III.—Conditions—									
General debility	..	10	10	8	..	..	..	2	..
IV.—Poisons—									
Snake bite	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Dog bite	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Scorpion sting	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
V.—Injuries—									
Accident {Contusion	..	8	8	7	..	..	..	1	..
{Wounds	..	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
{Fracture	9	1,511	1,520	1,494	..	4	8	14	..
{All other injuries									
Total ..									
Major operation—									
Turning for difficult labor	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Minor operation—									
Extraction for caries teeth	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Extraction, loose tooth	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Incision for boil	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
Do. for abscess	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	8	8	8	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT showing the classes and sexes of the out door-patients treated in the Civil Dispensary, Bhadráchalam, during the year 1887-88.

	Total treated. Europeans. Men.	Women.	Children.	Eurasians. Men.	Women.	Children.	Hindus. Men.	Women.	Children.	Muhammadans. Men.	Women.	Children.	Other caste. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total. Men.	Women.	Children.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Out-door patients.	1	..	..	5	..	..	948	214	278	53	1	6	11	2	1	1,018	217	285

	Daily attendance. Average daily number. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Ratio per cent. of Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Out-door patients	7·17	1·49	1·54	10·2	70·29	14·61	15·1	100

The average daily attendance is 10·2 this year as compared with 9·84 last year. The new hospital building has been finished and is now under occupation. Two wards for in-patients, one for the police and the other for the public with out-houses are being erected and will shortly be completed. A well is also being dug. This will supply a much felt want. A more energetic

hospital assistant is needed than the one we have at present. At Dummagudem, the Church Mission have treated a large number of patients, chiefly Koyas, from the surrounding villages and Hill Koyas (Gutta Koyas) from Bustar.

7. *Vaccination.*—The following statement shows the figures for 1887-88 as compared with those of 1886-87 :—

Official year.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.
1886-87	704	610	37	57
1887-88	632	593	23	16

There is a decrease of 72 cases which is not satisfactory. The reason is that there was no vaccinator at work in the Rékapalle range for nearly seven months in the year. Very little work is being done in the Rékapalle taluk owing to the vaccinator continually falling sick. In order to secure some supervision of their work, I propose that the vaccinators should be placed directly under my orders as is the case with the schoolmasters in this taluk.

8. *Season.*—Before the crops were cut, the Koyas suffered from want of food. This, however, is not unusual for a short time before harvest. The season was however, on the whole good. In June and July the Godávari flooded the river-side villages, but as it soon subsided, no damage was done to the crops. The water rose to within 1½ feet of last year's highest flood. All crops were good. The paddy crops in the Rékapalle taluk, particularly on the Sileru, were good. The best of all I saw were at Kottapalli where the villagers were well satisfied.

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

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Bhadráchalam	33·57	42·2	44·62

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

	1886-87, per rupee. Seers.	1887-88, per rupee. Seers.
Rice, second sort	14	14
Horse-gram	21¾	22
Cholum	30¾	23
Salt	12¼	12
Wheat	9¾	7
Black-gram	14¼	16

The boatmen from Rajahmundry and the lower taluks have been dealing this year to a greater extent directly with the hill-people. The Gutta (hill) Koyas from Bustar also have been coming down to Dummagudem and the river-side villages with their grain and other products for sale in larger numbers than previously. This is much to the advantage of the hill-men.

11. *Education.*—The attendance compared with last year's figures is as follows :—

Name of school.	Attendance. 31st March 1887.	31st March 1888.	Average daily attendance.
Middle school, Bhadráchalam	42	48	38
Girls' school, ,, ...	28	36	16
Primary school, Parnasala	20	36	23
Do. Marrigudem	14	31	18
Do. Kunavaram	21	31	19
Do. Chintur	6	23	8
Do. Waddigudem	41	40	25
Do. Chokkanapalli	..	18	10
Do. Peda Mattapalli	..	30	21
Do. Gollagudem	..	12	6
Do. Tekubaka	12	..	..
Do. Kachavaram	15	..	..
Do. Mulakapalli	10	..	..
Total ..	209	305	..

The middle school, Bhadráchalam, has slightly increased in number, but the results in the middle-school examination are not so satisfactory as last year. Out of five boys who appeared, only two passed in the third class. The school has suffered from the absence of a headmaster since May 1887, when K. Sadasiva Row was appointed Hills Schools Superintendent. You have appointed P. Bhimaseva Row in your letter to the Inspector of Schools, 8th division, No. 128, dated 27th February last, a copy of which has been communicated to me, but as yet, he has not joined and nothing has been heard of him here. During the year, the school has been removed from the old school-house, which is out of repairs and too small for the increasing numbers, to a rented building. I have selected a site for a new building and will shortly address you on the subject. The old master of the girls' school retired, and K. Appalacharyulu took charge in October. A conductress has also been entertained as sanctioned in G.O., No. 594, Miscellaneous, dated 14th September 1886. The school has improved since last year. The number of primary schools remains the same. Myself, the Tahsildar and Revenue Inspectors made efforts to improve the schools at Mulakapalli, Tekubaka and Kachavaram, but without result. They were consequently removed with your sanction to Chokkanapalli, Peda Mattapalli and Gollagudem, respectively. All the boys attending the Chokkanapalli school are reddies, and I believe the first reddies who have ever been to a school at all in this taluk. Peda Mattapalli is an interior village of the Rékapalle taluk inhabited solely by Koyas. Koya boys attend this school from Kristnavaram, Tammiahpeta, Vencampeta, Vummidivaram and China Mattapalli, surrounding villages. The patel, Gompanapalli Papudu, who is a priest among the Koyas of those parts, appears to take considerable interest in its success. Gollagudem is a Telaga village in the Tripurapentavudu mutta. It has only recently been started, which fact accounts for the small attendance at present. All the other primary schools have improved except Waddigudem, which has suffered from the absence of the permanent master. At Parnasala, there are 10 Koya children attending, of whom 3 are girls. The Tahsildar has taken a great interest in this school, and its improvement is due to his personal efforts. There are also Koya children attending the schools at Chintur and Marrigudem. I have inspected all the schools several times except that at Gollagudem. The Tahsildar has inspected all, and the Revenue Inspectors do so whenever they visit the villages. The Hills Schools Superintendent, who did well as headmaster of the middle school, has proved to be useless in this taluk in his present post. As a matter of fact I visit the schools myself as often as he does. The Church Mission Society have schools at Dummagudem, China Nallabilli, Jinnelagudem and Ramavaram containing altogether about 200 children. A noticeable feature this year is the commencement of a desire for education among the jungle tribes. I have had several requests from Koyas to start schools in their villages.

12. *Public Works.*—The appended statement No. 1 shows the expenditure during the year 1887-88. Rs. 2,000 were sanctioned, and the whole amount, except As. 4-2, has been spent. The work done is as follows :—

1. Bridle-path from Lakavaram to Chintur. Bridle-path for 3½ miles was formed, side channels were dug for 130 yards, jungle cleared and trees uprooted all along the distance. This road is much used for bringing timber down to the Severy from the interior of Rékapalle taluk.
2. Bridle-path from Devarapalli to Bhadráchalam. Bridle-path for 3½ miles was formed, side channels were cut, jungle cleared and trees uprooted. This is a portion of the road along the river Godávari.
3. Bridle-path from Morumur to Narakonda. Bridle-path was formed for 2¼ miles, side channels dug for 1½ mile and trees uprooted all the distance. This is a road much used for bringing timber from the forest down to the Godávari.
4. Bridle-path from Kunavaram to Gommugudem. Bridle-path was formed for 3 miles and 30 yards, jungle cleared, trees uprooted and the Paithagudem tank bund, which forms a portion of the path, was levelled for 196 yards. A portion of the road along the river Godávari.
5. Bridle-path from Bhadráchalam to Dummagudem. Bridle-path was formed for 3 miles from Bhadráchalam to Chinnampeta, jungle cleared and trees uprooted, and further jungle was cleared for 2½ miles from Chinnampeta to Bapanagudem and line marked out. This is a portion of the road along the Godávari.
6. Bridle-path between Gommugudem and Posavaram. Two wooden bridges were constructed, one 8 by 4 yards and the other 13 by 3 yards near Karakagudem.
7. Thatched bungalow at Lakavaram. A thatched bungalow was constructed with two out-houses, a stable and a cook-house, and a stockade-like compound was formed all around.

No Overseer has been employed. The Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildar have executed the works under my supervision. The work done is satisfactory.

13. The following works have also been sanctioned and executed in this year :—

Particulars.	Amount of allotment. Rs. A. P.	Amount of expenditure. Rs. A. P.
I. Chouki sheds—		
(1) at Bhadráchalam	22 8 0	*
(2) at Dummagudem	20 8 0	..
(3) at Waddigudem	21 4 0	..
Total ..	64 4 0	..
II. Burial grounds—		
(1) at Dummagudem	22 9 6	16 5 0
(2) at Waddigudem	11 3 0	11 3 0
Total ..	33 12 6	27 8 0
III. Schools—		
(I). New Works—		
(1) Kunavaram school	69 14 0	69 14 0
(II). Repairs—		
(2) Waddigudem do.	7 14 0	7 14 0
(3) Marrigudem do.	40 0 0	40 0 0
(4) Kachavaram do.	25 0 0	†
Total ..	142 12 0	117 12 0
IV. Pounds—		
(1) Rékapalle pound	35 1 0	29 13 0
(2) Sriramagiri do.	35 1 0	28 1 0
(3) Waddigudem do.	35 1 0	33 5 0
(4) Kunavaram do.	35 1 0	35 1 0
(5) Nandigáma do.	33 1 0	33 1 0
(6) Mummidivaram do.	33 1 0	33 1 0
(7) Kasinagaram do.	28 0 0	23 1 0
(8) Parnasala do.	28 0 0	24 5 0
Total ..	262 6 0	239 12 0
V. Repairs to bungalows, &c.—		
(1) Repairs to the Special Assistant Agent's bungalow at Kunavaram	108 2 6	116 3 0
(2) Pandal at the Special Assistant Agent's bungalow at Kunavaram	11 8 0	
(3) Pandal at the Taluk Cutcherry of Bhadráchalam	47 5 6	46 7 6
Total ..	167 0 0	162 10 6
	670 2 6	547 10 6

14. *Cemeteries.*—There are two European cemeteries at Dummagudem and one at Waddigudem. Rs. 33-12-6 was sanctioned for their repairs. The repairs have been carried out and they are now in good order.

15. *Trigonometrical Stations.*—The following four trigonometrical stations are in good order :—

Names of stations.	Village in which the station lies.
1. Singavaram	Singavaram.
2. Rapaka	Peda Arukuru.
3. Narakonda	Narakonda.
4. Kollor	Madigure.

* Repairs were not executed as the trade establishment was abolished from 1st January 1888.
† This school was transferred to Gollagudem; hence no repairs were executed.

16. *Tanks.*—There is one Government tank at Gongole. It irrigates both Zemindari and Government land. The following table shows the area irrigated for faslis 1296 and 1297 :—

	A.	R.	P.
Fasli 1296	90	3	39
„ 1297	82	1	20

The charge for water is Rs. 3 an acre. The irrigation channel requires repairs, for which Rs. 200 have been sanctioned for 1888-89. There is another at Kannayagudem, a small Koya village in Rékapalle taluk. It was much damaged by the floods of 1886-87. Recently in consequence of certain deaths in the village, the Koyas have almost all deserted the place, so I do not think it is worth repair.

17. *Proprietary Estates.*—With the commencement of fasli 1297, the new settlement was to have been brought into force, but as the accounts furnished by the proprietor were found on close scrutiny to be incorrect, its introduction has been postponed pending final orders. In this inquiry the continuance up to date of the ancient "Buttau system" which ought to have been abolished in 1867, and which is specifically prohibited by a provision of the settlement missels, was brought to light. I ordered the proprietors to discontinue it at once and levy money assessments. The matter was reported fully to you in my letter No. 6, dated 7th January 1888.

In consequence of the existence of this system and the system of leasing out villages on Izara, it has not been customary for karnams to measure up any cultivation on proprietary lands. Their cultivation accounts, which they have furnished for settlement, are therefore inaccurate. As for collection accounts, which assessments are levied in grain, there is no possible means of checking them, for no receipts are given. Their so-called zemindari accounts are nothing more nor less than a copy of the jamabandi paper in the settlement missels, fudged so as to tally with the collection accounts. Two cases of unauthorized collections were proved against the Rékapalle proprietor, and one case of illegal distraint and sale against the superior proprietor. All three cases were dealt with under Act VIII of 1865. Even several patwaries (karnams) have been receiving their emoluments in plough fees, &c., according to the "Buttau system" and not the "russums" payable by the proprietor under the terms of settlement. In one instance the superior proprietor even went so far as to refuse payment to a karnam of russum he was entitled to under the settlement missels. I directed him to file a civil suit against the superior proprietor. I received complaints in many villages, chiefly from Koyas, of the heavy assessments they were forced to pay by proprietor. The following is an instance of one of the worst cases. The Agraharamdar of Devarapalli leases his village to a sowcar of Nellipak. Devarapalli has a hamlet called Veerayagudem inhabited by Koyas. When passing through the village at the end of March, I found that the Koyas had just paid their assessments in grain to the sowcar. They told me that they had given him all the grain produced on the proprietary lands in satisfaction of the demand. I went into their village and saw that all the grain the patel had got stored in his house for the rest of the year was three tooms (120 seers) of cholum. The sowcar produced his account for my inspection. I found that he had assessed them for 34 ploughs at the rate of Rs. 5 a plough. The land is dry land, and the extent cultivated by a Koya with one plough is as a rule not much more than one or two acres. Two or three rupees per plough is the usual rate. It further appeared that the sowcar had measured the grain himself, and would fix his own prices. The Koyas who are totally illiterate told me they relied entirely on his honesty. Accepting the sowcar's figures for the measurements of grain and taking the current prices, I fixed the value of the grain they had paid, and found, after deducting as well payments for seed supplied with interest at cent. per cent., that he had made an excess collection of sixteen and odd rupees although charging the exorbitant rate of Rs. 5 per plough. He agreed to reduce the rate to Rs. 4 a plough and returned 50 and odd rupees back again to the Koyas in my presence. Besides this I ascertained that this sowcar was the money-lender to which the Koyas resorted and hired out bullocks to them for ploughing at Rs. 3 (or 120 seers of cholum) each for the season. In this way the whole produce of the proprietary land was swallowed up by this sowcar. It is perfectly true, I believe, as the Koyas tell me, in many cases they live on the produce of their "Podu" cultivation in Government jungle and on roots, &c., whilst their produce from proprietary lands goes into the pockets of the proprietors. The proprietors spend nothing towards the improvement of their lands, nevertheless assessments are raised without any reason. The superior proprietor has never, as far as I am aware, been in the taluk. It is a general complaint of the ryots that they have no means of representing their grievances to him. The estate is left in the hands of a Naib, who is paid the small salary of Rs. 25 a month, and is subject to no supervision except that of Government officers.

18. *Nandigáma Mutta.*—As the proprietor of this mutta has paid up all the debts due to the several decree-holders, you directed the estate to be handed over to him. I have directed him to come and take over charge, but he has not yet appeared.

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

Years.	Demand.			Collection.			Balance.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1886-87	2,057	8	0	2,043	4	9	14	3	3
1887-88	2,332	7	9	893	15	11	1,438	7	10

19. *Boundary Disputes.*—There are no boundary disputes this year. The boundary marks of several proprietary villages have become destroyed, and considerable inconvenience is caused both to Government officials and cultivators from this cause. I have ordered the proprietor concerned to put up fresh boundary pillars, but as yet no steps have been taken by them.

20. *Forests.*—A draft notification under section 16 of the Forest Act was submitted by me, with a report for the final reservations of the 12 forests in the Marrigudem range, but as yet no orders have been received. With the exception of a single claim, I have disposed of all the claims over the remaining 16 reserves, and am now awaiting demarcation by the Forest department before I can submit a final report for them. Uncertainty regarding the boundaries of the reserves interfered with "Podu" cultivation considerably in 1886-87.

The following figures show the area cultivated in 1887-88, fasli 1297, as compared with 1886-87, fasli 1296 :—

	A.	R.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
Fasli 1296	4,236	2	21	1,162	15	5
„ 1297	7,637	2	24	2,031	2	6

The area has thus almost doubled. The forest revenues have increased by nearly Rs. 12,000 this year as compared with last. More timber has been cut, particularly in Rékapalle taluk, where the jungle people have been especially busy. Proprietors are engaged in clearing away all the valuable timber from their private lands as fast as they can, slightly underselling Government. I reported to you in my letter that the Rékapalle proprietor has been levying unauthorized fees on skins of buffaloes, &c., coming from his villages, when passing down the river.

21. *Abkári.*—There have been no changes in the system of abkári during the year under report. The following are the amounts realised as compared with 1886-87 for the monopoly of manufacturing and vending arrack in the three khandams :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bhadráchalam	2,620	2,510
Dummagudem	2,575	2,600
Waddigudem	1,300	820
Total ..	6,495	5,930

The decrease of Rs. 565 is attributed to the failure of Ippa flowers during the year.

22. *Opium.*—There are no changes in the system of opium administration.

The following sums were realised by auction of the shops at Dummagudem, Bhadráchalam and Waddigudem.

	Rs.
Dummagudem	503
Bhadráchalam	181
Waddigudem	102
Total ..	786

Free licenses were issued to vendors at Mummadaram, Kunavaram, Rékapalle, Chintur and Koiguru. The average price of opium is, according to the vendor's accounts, As. 5·4 per tola.

23. The annexed statement No. 2 shows the demand, collection and balance of all sources of revenue of Bhadráchalam taluk during 1887-88. The increase is due to the increase of forest revenues.

24. *Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts.*—Statements Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 appended show the operation of the Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts during the year. There were no grave crimes committed. A murder was reported within the limits of the Dummagudem station, but it remains undetected. The number of cases on the file of the Tahsildar, District Munsif and Taluk Magistrate has considerably increased. The Naib Tahsildar has not been invested with civil powers and only with powers of a 3rd-class Magistrate. The increase is partly due to this and partly to the promptness of disposal on the part of the Tahsildar as compared with his predecessor.

25. *Trade.*—The land and river-trade establishments were abolished from the 1st January 1888.

The following statement shows the comparative value for the calendar years 1886 and 1887 :—

Year.	Land Trade.		River Trade.		Total.
	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886	85,176	32,568	2,06,909	4,34,239	7,88,991
1887	67,701	37,232	1,91,791	2,91,776	6,08,500
Increase					
Decrease	2,525	4,664	74,518	2,12,463	2,79,292

The increase of Rs. 2,525 in the import of land trade was due to an increase in the quantity of ghee, cumblies, grain and timber brought from the Nizam's territory. The increase in the export in the export was due to the increase in export of cattle, salt and rice to the Nizam's territory. The decrease in the import and export of river trade is due to sayar on timber having been raised both in British territory and the Nizam's territory. The increase of Rs. 4,664 forms the means of communication between the Bastar State and also to the Nizam's territory. owing to the damages caused by the floods to the Central Provinces and this district, being closed but I hope something may be done during 1888-89.

26. *Sanitation.*—No sanitary establishment has been provided during the year under report,

27. The Agency map is enclosed.

No. II.—Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of all sources of revenue of the Bhadráchalam Taluk during the official year 1887-88.

Items.		Demand.			Collection.			Balance.		
		Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I.	Permanently settled	..	16,738 7 11	16,738 7 11	..	16,738 7 11	16,738 7 11	..	..	..
II.	Miscellaneous—									
	1. Clearance lease	..	523 9 0	523 9 0	..	486 11 0	486 11 0	..	36 14 0	36 14 0
	2. Khalsa villages	30 15 8	303 9 6	334 9 2	30 15 8	269 13 6	300 13 2	..	33 12 0	33 12 0
	3. Quit-rent of Dummagudem	25 7 3	276 10 9	302 2 0	24 6 3	219 9 11	244 0 2	1 1 0	57 0 10	58 1 10
	4. Water-tax	..	255 15 0	255 15 0	..	255 15 0	255 15 0	..	..	..
	5. Revenue fines	..	4 8 0	4 8 0	..	4 8 0	4 8 0	..	..	..
	6. Commission on the sale of the distrained property attached for arrears of revenue.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7. Government "podu"	..	1,007 7 10	1,007 7 10	..	1,007 7 10	1,007 7 10	..	..	..
III.	1. Abkári revenue	..	7,600 13 4	7,600 13 4	..	7,600 13 4	7,600 13 4	..	..	..
	2. License fees	..	141 0 0	141 0 0	..	141 0 0	141 0 0	..	..	..
	3. Tara tax	15 15 0	1,026 9 0	1,042 8 0	15 15 0	1,008 5 0	1,024 4 0	..	18 4 0	18 4 0
IV.	Opium	..	786 0 0	786 0 0	..	786 0 0	786 0 0	..	..	..
V.	Ferries	151 6 0	375 13 8	527 3 8	151 6 0	373 5 8	524 11 8	..	2 8 0	2 8 0
VI.	Funds, i.e., School fund, Road fund and Dák fund.	..	817 0 0	817 0 0	..	137 9 8	137 9 8	..	679 6 4	679 6 4
VII.	Stamps	..	1,870 7 0	1,870 7 0	..	1,870 7 0	1,870 7 0	..	..	..
VIII.	Forest	..	33,114 10 0	33,114 10 0	..	33,114 10 0	33,114 10 0	..	..	..
	Total ..	223 11 11	64,842 9 0	65,066 4 11	222 10 11	64,014 11 10	64,237 6 9	1 1 0	827 13 2	828 14 2

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From L. C. MILLER, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Agent, to the Government Agent, Godávari District, dated 6th June 1888, No. 128.

I have the honor to submit the report on the administration of the Agency tracts in this division during the year 1887-88.

2. Mr. Clegg had charge of this division along with his own from 20th May up to 29th August 1887, when I reverted from the acting appointment of Sub-Collector. Again Mr. Hamnett, the permanent Senior Assistant Agent, assumed charge of this division early in January and remained till March last when he was again relieved by me.

3. I first started on hill tour in November last on resuming charge from Mr. Clegg and spent 12 days in the agency visiting Jangareddigudem, Koyyalagudem, Karakapadu and Hukkumpetta. In this tour I settled a boundary dispute of Borrampalem estate, the details of which are given *infra*; I was not in the agency after this till the close of the year. The death of the Zamindar of Nidadavól made it impossible for Mr. Hamnett or myself to leave headquarters for any length of time till the end of March.

4. *Season and health of the people.*—The season has been generally good. Fever was prevalent as in the previous year; the head master of the primary school at Julugumilly died of it in April while on leave. There was no outbreak of any epidemic in the hills except in a few villages around Julugumilly, where a few cases of cholera were reported. The villages on the river-side sustained loss to some extent owing to the high freshes of the Godávari.

5. *Vaccination.*—The population of the Yernagúdem Agency is 38,570. There is at present a Local Fund vaccinator employed in the Yernagúdem Agency. In pursuance of the orders of Government contained in G.O., No. 3336, dated 18th December, the Government Agent proposed to give charge of some of the river-side villages and the villages inside the Yernagúdem Hills to the Rékapalle vaccinator. A list of the villages dividing off the agency portion was therefore furnished to the Government Agent. The villages on the Nizam's frontier as far as Julugumilly, which are comparatively more populous than the other portion of the agency, were occasionally visited by the Local Fund vaccinator. I have no information at present of the number of operations performed by him.

6. *Boundary disputes.*—The dispute of Borrampalem estate remaining unsettled at the close of the last year (*vide* Government Agent's letter No. 29, of 14th July, paragraph 9, embodied in G.O., No. 2048, Judicial, of 8th September) has been disposed of. The dispute was between the ryots of Vegavaram and Ramacherlagudem belonging to the estate of Borrampalem on one side and the villagers of Mysanagudem, a Government village, on the other. This was settled according to the panchayet decree of 1871. The other dispute, which was also shown as pending in last year, was between the Zamindars of Gangolu and Kovvada muttas. On this subject a letter asking for opinion was received from the Deputy Superintendent of Survey in January. It will be settled this year. Another dispute, overlooked in my report of last year, remains unsettled. It relates to the boundary line between Julugumilly and the zamindari village of Bandavarigudem. I examined the line in April but owing to the absence of the witnesses could not then finally settle the matter. It will be settled shortly.

7. *Land Revenue tenures.*—The experience of the three years after the introduction of the ryotwari system in the eight selected villages of the Yernagúdem Agency shows that the scheme has been fairly successful, and satisfactory to the people. A rough field survey of these villages was ordered to be made this year to ascertain how far the assessments are proportionate to the holdings; the Chintalapudy Revenue Inspector, who has passed his survey test, was appointed to carry out the proposal but was prevented from taking it up by the jamabandy work. The Madhaveram Range Revenue Inspector was then deputed but he could not proceed with it, having fallen ill. It is not therefore completed.

8. *Abkári.*—The abkári administration remained as before. The Act III of 1864 remains in force at present. Prosecutions were instituted under it against certain persons of Cherukumilly and Jagannathapuram for possession of liquor without license. I tried the cases and acquitted the accused. Proposals for introducing Act I of 1886 have been made. Mr. Hamnett found that inconvenience was likely to arise from there being only one license for each village while there might be several places of sale. I have therefore ordered that a separate license may issue for each approved shop opened by the villagers. In almost all the villages there is but one place of sale—the old recognized shop.

9. *Forests.*—Almost all the forests in this division bordering on the river belong to the Polaveram Zamindar and a complaint was made last year by the Koyas that the rates of seigniorage were increased, and certain complaints were made against the manager, and the manager promised a report as would be seen from my report for last year. The manager has since reported in July last that he settled matters and no complaints are made this year.

10. *Traffic.*—The two traffic registering stations, Julugumilly and Polaveram, have been abolished under orders of Government contained in Board's Proceedings, No. 97, Revenue, dated 26th May 1887.

11. *Education.*—There are two primary schools at Kannapuram and Julugumilly. The attendance was about the same as last year. No Koya children are reading in either school. The boys are Komaties and Muhammadans.

The school at Julugumilly was inspected once by the Hill School Superintendent, who remarked that it was not very satisfactory. The Deputy Inspector of Ellore range has charge of these schools now, as formerly, the Hill School Superintendent being withdrawn from the Yernagúdem Agency.

12. *Public Works.*—No funds were allotted for communications or buildings in this division during the year under report. In November last, the Director of Public Instruction sanctioned the estimate for Rs. 61 odd for building a school-house at Kannapuram; but the work was not carried out in this year.

13. Statements Nos. 2, 3 and 4 appended show the criminal and civil operations of the Senior Assistant Agent's Court, from which it will be seen that civil work has been on the increase. No grave crimes have been reported for the year.

14. *Police.*—There have been several complaints. A charge of extortion brought against two constables of Julugumilly was backed by so much contradictory evidence that I could not convict on it; and a prosecution instituted by the Superintendent of Police against some Buttayagudem constables for delay in producing certain prisoners before a Magistrate is under inquiry in my court. A charge of murder against the family of the Munsif of Ramannagudem, brought by an old woman of that village, was shown to be untrue on the complainant's own statement; and she was unable to prove an accusation of bribery against the police in the same connection. It is always hard to prove a case against the police, and very careful watching is required to prevent abuses of their power. The late Sub-Magistrate, N. Narasayya, was deeply impressed with the necessity, and always on the watch. His successor has not had time to show his capacity in this way.

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OPERATIONS of Civil Courts in the Agency Tracts, 1887-88.

Court.	Year.	Pending 1st April 1887.		Instituted during 1887-88.		Received by transfer.		Total.		Disposed.		Referred to subordinates or transferred to other courts.		Total.		Pending on 31st March 1888.	
		Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Senior Assistant Agent's Court, Godávari ..	1886-87	..	..	1	..	3	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	..
	1887-88	..	..	15	1	14	1	29	1	13	..	..	..	13	..	16	1

No. 3.—APPEAL Cases disposed of in the Criminal Courts of the Scheduled Tracts, Godávari District, during the official years 1886-87 and 1887-88.

Name of the Court.	Name of the year.	Pending on the 1st of April.		Received during the year.		Total.		Disposed of.						Remaining on the 1st of April.	
								Lower Court's sentence confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Otherwise disposed of.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Senior Assistant Magistrate's Court ..	1886-87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1887-88	..	..	4	8	4	8	2	6	..	..	2	2	..	..

No. 2.—OPERATIONS of the Criminal Courts in the Agency Tracts, Godávari District, during the official years 1886-87 and 1887-88.

Name of the Court.	Name of the year.	Cases.								Persons.							
		Pending on the 1st April.	Received during the year.	Received by commitment.	Total.	Convicted.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on the 1st March.	Received during the year.	Received by commitment.	Total.	Convicted.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.
Senior Assistant Agent's Court ..	1886-87	..	3	..	3	1	..	2	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	5	7
	1887-88	..	6	1	7	3	..	6	9	1	44	1	45	3	1	41	44

NOTES OF TOUR IN RAMPA.

Duration of tour.—I was in charge of the Principal Assistant Agent's division from 31st December 1887 to 8th March 1888, and during that time was able to make a tour through the greater part of Rampa.

I entered the agency from Gokavaram on the 14th February 1888, and after spending two days at Chódavaram, where I had interview with all the muttadars and village heads of the neighbourhood, I proceeded *viâ* Maredupali to the valley of the Pamuleru where I spent nearly a week during which time I inquired, amongst other matters, into the long-pending dispute as to the boundaries of the Pullangi Mokhasa (which has been separately reported on) and thence went on to Guditeru. It was my intention, after spending about a week in Guditeru, to go through the Dutsarti mutta to Addatigala and thence to Kota, and so back to Chódavaram; and from there again to Devipatnam, Kondamodalu and other muttas on the Godávari, but while I was at Guditeru I received a telegram from Government ordering me to join without delay at Vizagapatam to take charge of the Principal Assistant's division in that district. I therefore marched from Guditeru to Ramavaram and Kota; and thence back to Chódavaram, from which latter place I started for Rajahmundry on the 3rd March 1888. I was thus 19 days in all in the agency and I subjoin the following notes of what I observed in the course of this tour.

Condition of the people.—This was on the whole satisfactory, the people being, so far as I could see, prosperous and contented and also on good terms with their muttadars. Only one complaint against the administration of his mutta by a muttadar came to my notice and this was contained in a petition referred to me for disposal by the Agent, which was written in the name of the widow of the late muttadar of Rampa. In this petition it was stated, among other things, that the present muttadar, Sankum Chinnayya, was mismanaging the mutta and oppressing the people, but inquiries made by me on the spot showed that these charges were without foundation. None of the ryots complained of oppression and the munsifs of all the villages in the mutta, with the single exception of Rampa, told me that Chinnayya was now collecting from each village only what was customary in the time of the former muttadars. The Rampa munsif said that Chinnayya was taking from that village Rs. 16 per annum, whereas the late muttadar, Tammayya, used to take only Rs. 12; but I ascertained that Rs. 16 was the amount usually collected before Tammayya's time and that this sum did not represent more than one rupee per house which in that neighbourhood is not considered excessive. I therefore decided that there was no reason for interference. The petitioner had another and more valid grievance against the muttadar, in that the allowance of Rs. 28 per annum, which it was formerly settled he was to pay for her maintenance, had not been punctually paid. The amount due up to the date of my visit to Chódavaram was paid to her in my presence and I instructed the muttadar to pay the allowance punctually in future and also told the Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate to see that this was done.

There should be no further trouble about this matter, but I have little doubt that for some time to come complaints will be occasionally made against Chinnayya's administration of this mutta by those who wished the late muttadar's minor son to succeed to the office.

There were no complaints against the other muttadars in the part of the country visited by me. They all seem to get on well with their people, though some of them are very insignificant persons with hardly any local influence. The most influential men I saw were the muttadars of Valamur (wrongly written Valmuru on the map), Bodaluru and Guditeru who exercise considerable authority over the inhabitants of their muttas and at the same time do not, so far as I could see, oppress them. I was informed by petitions presented to me in Rajahmundry and by the Inspector of Police that in some of the muttas near the Godávari (which as I have explained above I was unable to visit) the muttadars were collecting an unauthorised and unusual fee from persons stacking timber on their own land preparatory to making it up into rafts to be floated down the river. I issued orders that no new change was to be made until the sanction of the Agent had been obtained and as I could not investigate the question on the spot myself, I brought the matter to the notice of the Agent whom I met at Gokavaram on my return from the agency and who was himself about to proceed in that direction.

The country through which I travelled struck me as being on the whole inferior to the Golgonda Hills in the Vizagapatam Agency which are far better watered and wooded, but the Guditeru valley and that of the Pamuleru might be made much of if immigration could only be encouraged. While at Guditeru I spoke to the muttadar, Kannam Reddi, about this and he told me that he had for some time been trying to get people from other parts to settle in his mutta. With a large population and with good communications with the outside world (instead of the difficult "Yedu Vompulu" ghât which is its chief outlet now), Guditeru might produce and export a vast amount of grain.

Roads and Bungalows.—The only made road I travelled over was that from the agency boundary near Gokavaram to Chódavaram and Geddada. This was not in very good order. From Geddada to Maredupalli I followed the track improved some years ago by the Sappers during the last famine. Were it not for one short and sharp ascent known as Chinta Gandi, carts could easily go along this track to Maredupalli and thence to Valameeru. To make the Chinta Gandi passable for carts would not, in my opinion, cost more than two or three hundred rupees, and this should, I think, be spent. From Maredupalli it would be both easy and inexpensive to make a practicable cart track through Kutravada to Bodaluru, and this also is, I think, a work which should be done.

To connect Bodaluru with Guditeru and Guditeru with Ramavaram (*viâ* "Yedu Vompulu" ghât) by tracks passable for carts would, I fear, cost more money than can be spared for the agency for some time, but this too ought to be done some day.

The bungalows at Chódavaram and Ramavaram, the only two in which I halted, were in good order, but that at Ramavaram is very small and ought, I think, to be improved and enlarged. There ought also, I think, to be bungalows at Maredupalli, Bodaluru, Guditeru, Kota and perhaps too one somewhere between Bodaluru and Guditeru, say at Chavala.

Forests.—Steps ought, I think, to be taken to preserve the fine forest which is still to be found in some parts of the Pamuleru valley. In other parts of the country visited by me there is but little good timber, but here there is much that is really worth conserving. It ought, I think, to be definitely settled in Rampa, as it has been in the Golgonda Hills, that the forests do not belong to the muttadars and that they have no right to fell timber everywhere as they are doing now.

Education.—This, so far as I could see, does not prosper. I saw two schools—those at Chódavaram and Guditeru. At Chódavaram the average attendance was 7 and the full strength 9, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 8 and 10. Of the pupils, 5 were mere beginners, 3 were reading for the 3rd standard and one for the 1st. This does not seem much for the most civilised place in Rampa.

At Guditeru I found that the school had practically ceased to exist. The master was absent when I was there and I was told that he habitually absents himself for long periods. I could not find that any of the children in the village had learnt anything from him and the muttadar and others told me that they did not want a school there at all. Under these circumstances, I think the school should be closed. It is mere waste of money to try to keep it up.

At Bodaluru, the muttadar told me that he wanted a school in his village, but it is quite possible (as has, I think, been remarked before) that all he wants is a schoolmaster to write petitions, letters, &c., for him.

Police.—Wherever I went I asked the people how they got on with the police and no one had any complaints to make, and, so far as I could see, there was no cause for complaint. I visited the stations at Chódavaram and Kota. At the latter place a considerable sum had recently been spent on a new stockade and more was about to be spent on a very deep well; but it seems to me that it would be better to transfer this station to Ramavaram which is both healthier and more important and from which Guditeru can be more easily reached than it can from Kota.

Boundary disputes.—There were none of importance except that about the Pullangi Mokhasa which has been separately reported on. When I was at Ramavaram on my way back to Rajahmundry, the muttadar of Yarlagadda complained to me that the Kota Rani had encroached on a village called Jagigedda included in his sub-mutta; and I was also informed of a dispute as to whether a certain small piece of land in the occupation of Jampa Pandayya of Ramavaram belonged to the Pasaraginni mutta or to the Tsomagedda mutta. Neither of these disputes was of much importance. I had no time to inquire myself as I had to hasten back to head-quarters and I therefore directed the Deputy Tahsildar to report after local investigation.

(Signed) G. POWER.

From M.R.Ry. T. SITARAMASWAMI PANTULU GARU, Deputy Inspector of Schools, to the Special Assistant Agent, Godávari District (through the Inspector of Schools, 8th Division), dated Cocanada, 10th May 1888, No. 436.

I have the honor to forward to you my report on education in the agency portion of my range for the official year 1887-88.

Section I.—General Statistics.

Sub-section I.—(1) The agency tracts included in my range extend over the Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle taluks, the area of which is 911 square miles, and over part of the Yernagúdem taluk. The population of the former taluks is 35,656. The area and the population of the latter are not exactly known.

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Sub-section II.—(1) The following table compares the number of schools of different grades and the number of their pupils at the close of the year under report with the corresponding numbers at its beginning:—

Grade of Schools.	Schools.				Pupils.			
	No. on 31st March		Change in		No. on 31st March		Change in	
	1887.	1888.	No.	Percentage.	1887.	1888.	No.	Percentage.
Lower Secondary	2	2	..	..	126	144	+ 18	+ 14·3
Upper Primary	4	10	+ 6	+ 150	86	291	+ 205	+ 238·4
Lower do.	15	8	— 7	— 46·6	287	212	— 75	— 26·1
Total ..	21	20	— 1	— 4·8	499	647	+ 148	+ 29·7

(2) In the subjoined table are shown the numbers of the same schools arranged according to taluks:—

Taluk.	Schools.				Pupils.			
	Number on 31st March		Change in		Number on 31st March		Change in	
	1887.	1888.	Number.	Percentage.	1887.	1888.	Number.	Percentage.
Bhadráchalam	9	9	..	..	285	363	+ 78	+ 27·4
Rékapalle	3	4	+ 1	+ 33·3	65	111	+ 46	+ 70·8
Yernagúdem	9	7	— 2	— 22·2	149	173	+ 24	+ 16·1
Total ..	21	20	— 1	— 4·8	499	647	+ 148	+ 29·7

(3) Though there has been a loss of one school owing to the closure of a result school, the increase in the number of pupils by 148 is satisfactory. Three of the Government primary schools at Mulakalapally, Tekubaka and Kachavaram having considerably fallen off in numbers have been, in course of the year, transferred to Chukkanapally, Mattapally and Gollagudem, respectively. It is encouraging that the number of schools working up to the 4th standard has risen from 4 to 10.

Sub-section III.—(1) The following table compares the numbers of pupils classified according to sex and nationality for the last two years:—

Race or creed.	Number on 31st March				Percentage.				Difference.			
	1887.		1888.		1887.		1888.		Number.		Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians.	..	..	2	..	..	..	·4	..	+ 2	..	..	..
Native Christians ..	19	14	27	29	4·7	14·4	5·4	19·6	+ 8	+ 15	+ 42·1	+ 107·1
Muhammadans	30	1	35	4	7·5	1·	7·	2·7	+ 5	+ 3	+ 16·7	+ 300·
Hindus. Brahmins ..	53	16	59	30	13·2	15·5	11·9	20·3	+ 6	+ 15	+ 11·3	+ 100·
Hindus. Vaisyas ..	42	18	46	8	10·4	18·6	9·2	5·4	+ 4	— 10	+ 9·5	— 55·5
Hindus. Sudras ..	220	34	272	64	54·7	35	54·5	43·2	+ 52	+ 30	+ 23·6	+ 88·2
Hindus. Others including Parayas.	38	15	58	13	9·5	15·5	11·6	8·3	+ 20	— 2	+ 52·6	— 13·3
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	402	97	499	148	100·	100·	100·	100·	+ 97	+ 51	+ 24·1	+ 52·6

(2) The above figures show an increase in the number of male pupils under each head and on the whole and the net increase of the number of female pupils is more than 52 per cent. It is gratifying that 52 of the 58 boys and 12 of the 13 girls under the description of "others including Parayas" are Koyas—a hill tribe proverbially loath to receive education. There were only 15 Koya boys under instruction on the 31st March 1887. The increase is mainly due to the opening of a Government Primary school at Mattapally and of a mission result school at Nallapally—Koya villages in the Bhadráchalam Agency tracts. It is noteworthy that the two teachers of the latter school are Koyas converted into Christians.

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Sub-section IV.—(1) The languages studied and the number and sex of pupils studying each at the end of the last two years are shown in the subjoined table:—

Languages.	Number of pupils studying on 31st March				Difference.			
	1887.		1888.		Number.		Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
English	92	..	90	..	— 2	..	— 2·2	..
Telugu	402	97	497	148	+ 95	+ 51	+ 23·6	52·6

(2) All but two study Telugu. The two are the Eurasian boys studying English only in the Government Primary school, Kunavaram.

Sub-section V.—(1) The annexed table represents the occupation of the parents of the pupils (males and females) for the last two years:—

Occupation of parents.	Number on 31st March				Percentage.				Difference.			
	1887.		1888.		1887.		1888.		Number.		Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Officials	13	10	10	14	3·2	10·3	2·	9·5	— 3	+ 4	— 23·	+ 40
Petty officials and menial servants	33	7	46	27	8·2	7·2	9·2	18·2	+ 13	+ 20	+ 39·4	+ 286
Traders	91	26	105	23	22·7	26·8	21·	15·5	+ 14	— 3	+ 15·4	— 11·5
Land-holders	159	20	190	17	39·6	20·6	38·1	11·4	+ 31	— 3	+ 19·5	— 15
Artizans	36	5	51	21	9·	5·2	10·2	14·2	+ 15	+ 16	+ 41·7	+ 320
Coolies	58	29	75	39	14·4	29·9	15·	26·4	+ 17	+ 10	+ 29·3	+ 34·5
Mendicants	1	..	4	2	·2	..	·8	1·4	+ 3	+ 2	+300·	..
Others	11	..	18	5	2·7	..	3·7	3·4	+ 7	+ 5	+ 63·6	..
Total ..	402	97	499	148	100·	100·	100·	100·	+ 97	+ 51	+ 24·1	+526·

(2) The pupils of all classes, except the boys of officials and girls of traders and land-holders, show an increase. The percentage of pupils of the various classes of the people to the whole number under instruction is fluctuating.

Sub-section VI.—(1) The numbers of the pupils classified according to the wealth of their parents for the last two years are compared in the following statement. It is here assumed that those who derive Rs. 5,000 or more a year form the "richer," those who derive Rs. 200 or less a year the "poorer," and the rest the "middle" classes:—

Classes.	Number of pupils on 31st March				Percentage.			
	1887.		1888.		1887.		1888.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Richer	..	..	..	..	..	..	·6	..
Middle	40	3	3	..	10·	3·	12·6	18·9
Poorer	362	94	63	28	90	97·	86·8	81·1
			433	120				
Total ..	402	97	499	148	100·	100·	100·	100·

The three boys of the richer classes on the 31st March 1888 belong to schools in the Yernagúdem Agency tracts. The percentage of middle class pupils has increased while that of the pupils of the poorer classes has had a slight decrease during the year.

Sub-section VII.—(1) The subjoined table compares the numbers of pupils for the last two years classified according as they are protected or unprotected from small-pox:—

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Year.	Vaccinated.				Had Small-pox.				Unprotected.				Total number.	
	Number.		Percentage.		Number.		Percentage.		Number.		Percentage.		Boys.	Girls.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
1886-87	204	32	50·7	33·	69	24	17·2	24·7	129	41	32·1	42·3	402	97
1887-88	340	82	68·1	55·4	98	37	19·7	25·	61	29	12·2	19·6	499	148

(2) It is encouraging that the percentage of the unprotected has in a great measure fallen during the year, chiefly owing to the exertions of the Vaccine department.

Sub-section VIII.—(1) The following five tables give several particulars regarding the teachers of the agency schools as they stood on 31st March last:—

(1) *Age of Teachers.*

Number of Teachers.								
Under 15 years.	15—20.	20—30.	30—40.	40—50.	50—60.	60—70.	Over 70.	Total.
..	6	19	4	2	..	..	..	31

(2) *Race or caste of Teachers.*

Number of Teachers.							
Europeans and Eurasians.	Brahmins.	Vaisyas.	Sudras.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians.	Parayas.	Total.
..	13	1	8	..	9	..	31

(3) *Examinations passed by Teachers.*

Number of Teachers that passed								
B.A.	F.A.	Matriculation.	U.C.S.	Middle School.	Fourth Grade.	Fifth Grade.	None.	Total.
..	..	3	1	4	1	5	17	31

(4) *How long employed as Teachers.*

Number of Teachers possessing service.						
Under 1 year.	1—5.	5—10.	10—20.	20—30.	Over 30.	Total.
6	13	11	1	..	..	31

(5) *How long employed in schools in which found.*

Number of Teachers possessing service						
Under 1 year.	1—5.	5—10.	10—20.	20—30.	Over 30.	Total.
7	15	9	..	..	..	31

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(2) Tables (1) and (5) call for no remarks. Table (2) represents no Muhammadans. Table (3) shows 17 teachers, *i.e.*, more than half the whole number as having passed no examination whatever. It is not easy to get certificated teachers for agency schools or persuade any uncertificated teacher employed there to come down to any normal school in the plains for training on any stipend less than his pay. The number of uncertificated teachers at the end of 1886-87 was 16. Only one teacher, as shown in table (4), possesses more than 10 years' service and he is now in the Church Mission Society Middle school, Dummugudem. All the 17 teachers holding no certificates are of less than 10 years' service.

Sub-section IX.—(1) The expenditure on the various sorts of schools from different sources during the year under report is shown in the following table :—

Class.	Grade.	Expenditure in 1887-88.				
		General revenues.	School fees.	Other sources.	Local rates or cesses.	Total.
	Public Schools.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government ..	Middle	838 14 4	206 5 0	..	..	1,045 3 4
	Primary. Salary	203 0 0	..	..	..	203 0 0
	Salary result ..	*987 11 1	..	..	..	987 11 1
Board ..	Primary. Salary	32 4 8	9 8 0	..	360 13 1	402 9 9
	Salary result ..	30 6 0	34 14 9	..	†161 11 3	227 0 0
Aided ..	Middle result	216 10 0	85 0 6	136 7 0	..	438 1 6
	Primary result	148 13 4	50 0 0	498 0 0	50 14 0	747 11 4
Unaided ..	*Nil.*	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	2,457 11 5	385 12 3	634 7 0	573 6 4	4,051 5 0

* Inclusive of result grant (Rs. 126-11-0).
† Do. do. (,, 39-10-0).

(2) Thus nearly one-fifth of the total cost of the Government middle school is covered by the school fees realized.

Sub-section X.—(1) The amount of result grants earned by pure result schools in the agency tracts during 1887-88, as compared with that earned in the preceding year, is detailed in the following table :—

Year.	Number of Result schools examined.	Number of pupils presented.			Number of pupils passed.			Result grant from Provincial Funds earned by		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1887-88	5	64	34	98	42	10	52	Rs. A. P. 347 6 0	Rs. A. P. 68 10 8	Rs. A. P. 416 0 8
1886-87	4	66	24	90	48	22	70	238 12 0 *11 8 0	116 8 0	355 4 0 *11 8 0

* From Local Funds.

Thus the average grant earned by each pupil was Rs. 8 in 1887-88 against Rs. 5-7-7 in the year before.

(2) The whole amount of Rs. 416-0-8 shown in the foregoing table remained undrawn before 31st March last, owing to the schools having been examined towards the close of the year.

Section II.—Inspection.

Sub-section I.—(1) I spent nearly a month in examining all the schools in the agency tracts. I accompanied the Inspector of Schools, 8th Division, into the Bhadráchalam taluk and helped him in examining almost all the schools there.

(2) K. Sadasivarow, an F.A., was early in the year under review appointed on Rs. 40 per month to be Superintendent of schools in the Bhadráchalam and Rampa tracts. The work done by him at least in the Bhadráchalam tracts was very insignificant. He has done very little towards the improvement of the schools in existence or starting new ones.

Section III.—Secondary Schools.

Sub-section I.—(1) There is only Government boys' English Middle school and it is of the 2nd-grade though doing the work of a 1st-grade Middle school. The results produced by this

school at Bhadráchalam, at the various examinations for the last two years, are compared below :—

Year.	Number on rolls on 31st March.	Middle School Examination.						Upper Primary Examination.			Lower Primary Examination.			General condition.
		Number examined.	Number passed in class				Percentage passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	
			I.	II.	III.	Total.								
1887	42	5	2	1	..	3	60	11	10	91	6	5	83	Fair.
1888	48	5	..	..	2	2	40	4	3	75	13	7	53·8	Poor.

(2) The results of each examination last year were poorer than in the year before. This is evidently due to the fact that the headmastership of the school was left vacant throughout the year and there were only two English-knowing teachers for the whole school.

(3) I examined the school with the Inspector of Schools last February. The average results were as poor as could be expected, especially in translation of both sorts and in Telugu Grammar. The Inspector also was, I presume, dissatisfied in general with the answering of the several classes in English. It was found that very little progress in English had been made last year by the pupils in the classes lower than they were in at inspection and they were, as a matter of course, promoted last December notwithstanding. The house of the Government school being in need of repairs it is now held in a rented building tolerably suitable.

Sub-section II.—(1) The following table compares the strength and the results of the public examinations of the 2nd-grade boys' English Middle school, Dummugudem, for 1887-88 with those of the previous year :—

Year.	Number on the rolls on 31st March.	Upper Primary Examination.			Lower Primary Examination.			General condition of	
		Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	Middle Department.	Primary Department.
1887	84	5	5	100	9	6	66	Very fair.	Fair.
1888	96	4	..	..	8	7	87	Fair.	Pretty fair.

(2) All the 4 boys appearing for the Upper Primary examination last year having failed in Geography, could not obtain certificates.

Sub-section III.—(1) The annexed statement gives the results of the grant examination of the Dummugudem boys' Middle school for the last two years :—

Year.	Standard.	Number of boys examined.	Number passed.	Result grant earned.	Remarks.
				Rs. A. P.	
1887-88	Infant	3	3	2 8 0	
	I	15	6	22 8 0	
	II	12	8	55 8 0	
	III	8	7	84 8 0	
	IV	4	2	21 0 0	
	V	5	3	113 8 0	
	Total ..	47	29	299 8 0	At double rates.
1886-87	Infant to VI ..	56	42	216 10 0	At schedule rates.

(2) There was no 6th standard class at the last inspection of the school but it has been since opened. There were many failures under the 1st standard owing to the neglect of teaching the subject matter or meanings of the words occurring in the 1st reader. Only one of the 3rd standard and none of the 4th could pass in English, which is unsatisfactory. The answering in Hygiene was as bad as in English.

Section IV.—Primary Schools.

Sub-section I.—(1) The following table gives several particulars regarding the Government and Board Primary schools individually:—

Taluk.	Village and name of school.	Number of pupils on 31st March 1887.	Number of pupils on 31st March 1888.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	General condition.
	Government Schools.						
	Salary System.						
Yernagúdem	1. Julugumilli						
	2. Kannapuram	13	19	11	9	81	Good.
	.. .. ..	11	20	13	..	..	Bad.
	Salary Result.						
	1. Bhadráchalam girls' school						
	2. Parnasala	28	36	32	3	9	Bad.
	3. Gollagudem	20	36	22	6	27	Poor.
Bhadráchalam	4. Marrigudem	..	12	..	..	..	
	5. Kunavaram	33	31	17	12	70	Very fair.
	6. Waddigudem	18	31	21	4	19	Poor.
	7. Chinturu	41	40	21	11	52	Fair.
	8. Mattapally	14	23	8	5	62	Very fair.
	9. Chukkanapally	..	30	23	8	35	Pretty fair.
	Local Fund Salary.	..	18	8	1	12	Very poor.
	1. Gutala						
Yernagúdem	2. Polavaram girls' school	16	21	13	9	69	Very fair.
	.. ..	26	40	24	14	58	Fair.
	Salary Result.						
	1. Polavaram	41	47	33	29	88	Very good.

(2) The Government primary salary schools, Julugumilli and Kannapuram, show an increase of 6 and 9 boys, respectively, in their numerical strength. There ought to have been a greater increase in each. The Kannapuram school did badly when I examined it in March last. Better results can be expected next year as Government have sanctioned the conversion of these two schools too into salary result schools from the beginning of this official year.

(3) The increase in the strength of the Government salary result schools is satisfactory. The schools at Mulakapally, Tekubaka and Kachavaram having considerably fallen off in numbers, were, as above mentioned, transferred to Chukkanapally, Mattapally and Gollagudem, respectively. The Kachavaram school was examined by me shortly before its transfer, when the number on the rolls was 8 nominally and the number presented 3. Only one of them had attended the school long enough to render himself fit for examination for grants but he failed. The new school at Mattapally has risen with 30 pupils, most of them Koyas, and bids fair to last long without any decrease in the number. I was glad to hear the Koyas there express their resolution to put their children to school. The school at Chukkanapally opened in July was examined in February last. The results were therefore very poor. I cannot well account for the unsatisfactory results produced by the girls' school, Bhadráchalam and the boys' school, Parnasala. The masters were both intelligent and hard-working. The master of the Kunavaram school is painstaking but is sadly deficient in the art of teaching. Hence the miserable state of the school. The Marrigudem school passed a creditable examination and the school at Chinturu, an out-of-the-way village famous for its bad climate, could prepare only 8 boys for examination, but did very fairly at inspection.

(4) The Local Fund schools in the Yernagúdem Agency were all found in good working order, the salary result school at Polavaram working best of all. The other two schools also have been placed on the salary result system from 1st April 1888.

Sub-section II.—(1) The following table shows the strength of the Result Primary Day schools for the last two years:—

Taluk.	Village and name of school.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1887.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1888.
Bhadráchalam	Church Mission Society Girls' school, Dummugudem	33	37
	Do. Mixed do. Nallapally	..	36
Yernagúdem	Dippakayalapadu Mixed school	13	13
	Kottapattisam do.	9	13
	Total ..	55	99

(2) The increase in the number on the rolls is due to the starting of a result school at Nallapally near Dummugudem.

(3) There are no night schools in the hill tracts under report.

(4) The results of grant examination of the pure results day schools for 1887-88 are tabulated as follow:—

Year.	Standard.	Number examined. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number passed. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Result grant earned by Boys.	Girls.	Total.
								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1887-88	Infant ..	3	14	17	3	3	6	2 8 0	2 8 0	5 0 0
	I ..	5	7	12	5	1	6	18 8 0	5 6 8	23 14 8
	II ..	8	7	15	5	2	7	26 14 0	16 0 0	42 14 0
	III ..	..	4	4	..	4	4	..	44 12 0	44 12 0
	IV ..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	17	34	51	13	10	23	47 14 0	68 10 8	116 8 8
1888-87	Infant to VI.	10	24	34	6	22	28	{ 22 2 0 / 11 8 0 }	116 8 0	{ 138 10 0 / 11 8 0 }

(5) The decrease in the grant earned last year below that of the year before is owing to the disappearance of the 4th standard class of the Dummugudem girls' school at the last examination. The class has been since reopened.

(6) The Nallapally school is well attended and passed a fair examination. The two schools in the Yernagúdem Agency are continuously weak and did poorly at grant inspection.

No. 1503.

Forwarded to the Special Assistant Agent to the Governor, Godávari.

Cocanada, 11*th May* 1888.

(Signed) C. NAGOJEE RAU, *Inspector of Schools, 8th Division.*

From M.R.Ry. T. SRINIVASACHARLU, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Rajahmundry Range, to the Principal Assistant Agent, Godávari, dated Rajahmundy, 22nd May 1888, No. 234.

I have the honor to submit my report on education in the Rampa and Peddápuram Agency, Godávari district.

2. All the schools are primary vernacular.

3. Appended is a list of the schools with their attendance, percentage of passing, and remarks on the results of examination:—

Government Schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March 1887.	1888.	Percentage of passing.	Remarks.
Rampa Agency.				
1. Chódavaram	12	11	62·5	Very fair. { "Very good" = 95 per cent. and above.
2. Addatigala	14	14	40·0	{ "Good" = 75 to 95 per cent.
3. Purushothapatnam ..	15	7	33·0	Middling—"Very fair" = 60 to 75 per cent.
4. Devipatnam	19	17	44·4	Bad—"Fair" = 50 to 60 per cent.
5. Gortedu	28	Temporarily closed.	Not examined, being closed.	Middling—"Middling" = 40 to 50 per cent.
6. Mohanapuram ..	12	12	66·6	Very fair—"Indifferent" = 34 to 40 per cent.
7. Marupalem	6	11	100·	Very good—"Bad" = 20 to 34 per cent.
8. Nimmalapalem ..	9	9	37·5	Indifferent.
9. Geddada	10	8	Not examined, the teacher left the place closing the school temporarily.	
Total ..	125	89	..	
Peddápuram Agency.				
1. Jaddangi	14	19	50	Fair.
2. Gontivarepalem ..	16	22	100	Very good.
Total ..	30	41	..	

Of these pupils 12 were girls against 16 in 1886-87.

4. Last year (1886-87) only four of the agency schools were examined, but in 1887-88 all the schools were examined, except two, viz., Gortedu and Geddada.

The Gortedu master falling ill had closed the school temporarily on the 8th February 1888 without securing necessary permission beforehand and was on his way to his native village. I met him at Kottapalli on my way to Gortedu on the 19th February 1888. Besides he was involved in a criminal case and had to appear before the Sub-Magistrate, Gokavaram, on the 15th of that month. I required him in very pressing and exhorting terms to follow me but he said he was quite unable to do so. True he was shivering from cold and suffering from fever. I saw him personally. He had the attendance book alone with him; the average attendance was 4 and 5. He told me that even those 3 or 4 could not be collected unless he was there. The school may, therefore, be well closed, and that permanently. Muttadar too applies for the closing of the school.

Geddada master left the village for his native place closing the school temporarily on or about the 8th February 1888 having fallen ill. All this he did without previous permission. I visited the village on the 23rd of that month. Muttadar told me that only 3 or 4 boys were attending the school; the villagers complained rather bitterly of his irregular attendance and unsatisfactory work. I tried my best to collect those three or four boys. I saw two of them and wanted to get them nearer to examine them; they ran away wailing so no examination could be had.

A school at *Rachacomangi* in Peddapuram Agency was sanctioned so far back as 1886, but the school was not started with much difficulty and after many an endeavour I secured a person to go there as master—one quite inured to that climate. The school was started on the 1st of April 1888.

I succeeded also in securing a passed man for *Jaddangi* and starting that school (in February last) which was kept closed for nearly a year.

Of the nine schools examined, Purushothapatnam did the worst; Gontivaripalem and Marripalem the best. The results of other schools being 2 "very fair," 1 "fair," 2 "middling" and 1 "indifferent." The attendance would have been more than that of 1886-87 had it not been for the very unsatisfactory way in which the Gortedu and Purushothapatnam masters worked.

5. The following is a classification of pupils according to "race or creed" and occupation of parents:—

	1887-88.	1886-87.
Sudras	101	83
Brahmins	2	2
Muhammadans	1	5
Vaisyas	1	1
Others including Parayas	25	64
Total ..	130	155
Land-holders	85	40
Petty officials	22	23
Coolies	9	7
Traders	8	30
Artizans	6	6
Others	..	49
Total ..	130	155

I took charge of the office in May last (1887); no special and clear instructions had been issued to the masters, hence the classification for 1886-87 was not a correct and reliable one. This year (1887-88) I myself took down the particulars and gave clear instructions to the masters when I visited these schools in February and March last, hence the classification for 1887-88 is far more correct. The present Superintendent of Hill schools, whose work will be reviewed further on, took charge in April 1887, and he was unable to send me any returns for that year, nor was he able to send, in time, the numerical returns for 1887-88, he was not ready with them ever about the middle of April last, when I had got them ready myself and sent up my numerical returns to the Inspector of Schools, 8th Division.

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6. The following table gives the particulars of examination in detail:—

Standards.	Number presented.		Number passed.				Amount earned as results grants.
			Merit.		Ordinary.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
							Rs. A. P.
Infant	15	4	2	3	4	1	4 0 1
I	23	3	10	2	6	1	48 0 7
II	10	..	1	..	3	..	13 0 10
III	5	..	..	..	2	..	6 4 6
IV	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	55	7	13	5	15	2	71 6 0

7. The percentage of passing was 56·4. All the girls "presented" passed. The results may, therefore, be pronounced "very fair" but they could not be compared with those of 1886-87, for in that year only four schools were examined, of which two totally failed.

8. I beg to subjoin a statement of particulars of teachers:—

School.	Name of Teacher.	Examination passed.	Salary.
Rampa Agency.			Rs.
1. Chódavaram	Ch. Ramayya	None	15
2. Addatigala	S. Ramaswami	Do.	15
3. Purushothapatnam	Ch. Ramayya	Do.	9
4. Devipatnam	N. Minayya	Special Upper Primary (trained).	10
5. Gortedu	K. Somanna Sastri	None	20
6. Mohanapuram	S. Subrahmanya Sastri	Do.	15
7. Marupalem	K. Somayagulu	Do.	15
8. Nimmalapalem	D. Ramayya	Do.	15
9. Geddada	G. Padmanabhudu	Do.	15
Peddápuram Agency.			
1. Jaddangi	V. Peravadhani	Special Upper Primary and Middle School, class II.	15
2. Gontivaripalem	M. Venkanna	Fourth-grade (trained).	12

9. *Superintendent of Hill Schools, Godávari.*—He examined 46 schools with 688 pupils. He spent 110 days in correspondence. Still I was constrained to report him to the Inspector of Schools, 8th Division, more than once regarding the inordinate delay in his replies and the submission of monthly returns. I have often brought to the notice of the Inspector of Schools that his work in Rampa Agency was far from satisfactory. He was even relieved of the Peddápuram Agency. He spent only 38 days in examining schools though he joined his office on the 18th April 1887. Allowance is, however, to be made for his absence on leave for 88 days. He was on circuit for 136 days. He visited 37 villages and started one new school. This represents his whole work for the whole year both in Rajahmundry and Ellore ranges.

From Surgeon-Major L. BEECH, District Surgeon, Cocanada, to the Collector of Godávari District, dated Cocanada, 28th June 1888, No. 172.

With reference to your letter No. 610, of 26th instant, I have the honor to inform you that Local Fund hospitals are supplied with medicines on certain fixed rules as follows:—

"The calculation should be for an eighteen months' supply, thus, to the expenditure of the previous year add half as much again, and from that sum deduct the quantity remaining on hand when the indent is framed; the difference will be the quantity to insert in the required column."

At times it is usual that dispensaries fall short in certain drugs and to prevent any waste of time hospital assistants have orders to make supplemental indents on the District Surgeon, who supplies them with the medicines they desire, out of a stock kept in Cocanada for Local Fund use.

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The Tahsildar of Peddápuram on one occasion required quinine from the hospital assistant at Elaishwaram for his road coolies and the hospital assistant indented on the 3rd December 1887 for an extra supply of quinine and it was supplied to him. The Tahsildar could have got this quinine direct from the District Surgeon, Cocanada, as it was in such quantity that the hospital assistant, Elaishwaram, could not supply at any time, as is done when district officials required cholera medicines.

I am surprised to find that any one could imagine that a small hospital such as Elaishwaram with its limited third-class supplies could afford to give quinine and other medicines on a large scale, for the use of large bodies of workpeople, and still have sufficient for the ordinary use of the hospital.

In certain stations at certain times of the year, cholera medicines would be required in large quantities and in like manner in some stations fever medicines will also be required in large quantities. It is impossible for the small dispensaries to supply medicines on a large scale, and therefore the Tahsildars and Deputy Collectors indent on the District Surgeon for their supplies of cholera medicines, and in the same way when any quinine is required beyond a small amount, the Deputy Collectors should indent on the District Surgeon and not on the dispensaries.

Order—dated 21st September 1888, No. 2002, Judicial.

The foregoing report on the administration of the Agency tracts of the Godávari district during the year 1887-88 is submitted at a later date than in any previous year. It did not reach the Government until the 16th August—five weeks after the prescribed date—and in the case of a report of so simple a character, which in 1885 it was found possible to submit by the 26th May, the Government must insist on absolute punctuality. Notwithstanding the remarks made last year, the requisite map has not been submitted; the Agent will state, with reference to the observation in paragraph 20, on what date he forwarded the map to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey. A map submitted a month and a half after the report has been reviewed, as was the case in 1887, is obviously useless, and the Agent must understand that, in future, the Government expect that it shall accompany the report. The Government are also constrained to observe that this report has been swollen to unnecessary proportions by statements such as those on pages 3 and 4 and 25-26 being twice shown, and by the inclusion of unnecessary details, especially in the letter of the Deputy Inspector of Schools.

2. *Tours.*—In the absence of a map, it is not easy to trace how far the tours made by the several Agency officers extended. The Agent himself is reported to have made three tours, though brief ones, visiting Bhadráchalam and Peddápuram and entering Rampa as far as Geddada. A more extensive tour in Rampa was made by Mr. Power during the two months in which he was in charge of the Principal Assistant Agent's Division, but he was prevented, by the orders directing him to join the Vizagapatam district forthwith, from visiting the eastern muttas including Dutsarti. In paragraph 20 of G.O., dated 16th January 1880, No. 103, the Government directed that either the Collector or Sub-Collector should make a tour through the muttas of the Rampa country once a year, and it is to be distinctly understood that this is not to be intermitted nor limited to a visit to Gokavaram or Kotapalli. From the remarks in Mr. Hamnett's letter, No. 725, dated 5th November 1887, recorded in G.O., dated 31st December 1887, No. 2953, there seems some risk of these orders being lost sight of. The Government observe that, neither as Principal nor as Senior Assistant, did Mr. Hamnett make any tour in the Agency tracts beyond three days in April, which he spent at Chódavaram.

3. The Special Assistant Agent, Mr. Clegg, resided for 8 months in his division, of which period he spent 5 months and 19 days on tour. The Tahsildar of Bhadráchalam was also in camp for nearly 5 months, and the touring in this part of the Agency was satisfactory. The Senior Assistant Agent spent 12 days within the Agency portion of his charge, and the Peddápuram Agency was, as already noticed, visited by the Agent, though not by the divisional officer, except for three days. The touring of the Deputy Collector, T. Jagannadham Pantulu, was very unsatisfactory, and

Government view his conduct in this respect with much displeasure. He set a particularly bad example to his subordinates.

4. The year 1887-88 was a good one in the scheduled portions of the Godávari district. The season seems to have been favorable in every portion of the Agency, Jaddangi faring worst, both owing to scanty rainfall, which affected the wet cultivation, and to a severe outbreak of cattle disease. In other respects, both the crops and the general health of the inhabitants were satisfactory.

5. The reports of the several divisional officers regarding the attitude of the people are very favorable. Mr. Power records the opinion that the people are prosperous and contented and on good terms with their muttadars. Only one complaint regarding the administration of a mutta came before him, and this, which arose out of the disputed succession to the Rampa estate, proved to be unfounded. The Special Assistant similarly reports that the people of Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle are contented and that there were no disturbances of any kind during the year. At the same time, Mr. Clegg's remarks in para. 17 of his report, which do not appear to have been noticed by the Agent, regarding the heavy assessments extorted from the Koyis by the proprietors, and to a still greater extent by the middlemen employed to collect the rent, deserve attention. There is considerable danger in allowing exactions of this nature, to which the illiterate character of the people renders them peculiarly open, to go unchecked. The matter will be further considered in the Revenue Department, and should be referred to by the Agent when submitting the revised proposals for the re-settlement of the taluks promised in his letter, No. 5, dated 27th January 1888, which is recorded in Revenue G.O., dated 15th March 1888, No. 221, Revenue.

6. The changes among the Rampa muttadars do not call for remark. In the Special Assistant Agent's Division, there were no boundary disputes, and in that of the Principal Assistant Agent, the chief matter—that of the Pullangi mokhasa—has been settled. Two smaller disputes remain which the Agent promises shall be disposed of in the current year, and the dispute between the Gutala proprietrix and the Choppakonda muttadar has been re-opened. The Senior Assistant Agent had two unsettled disputes within his division at the close of the year under report, but both are said to be likely to be soon settled.

7. The Government note with satisfaction that, during his tour in the Rampa country, Mr. Power was repeatedly assured, in answer to his enquiries, that there was no cause for complaint against the police. In Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle, however, four police officers were convicted of offences connected with their official duties, and in Yernagúdem, besides two charges against the police which were not proved, some Buttayagudem constables were at the close of the year under trial for delaying to produce arrested persons before a magistrate. The subject is not referred to by the Deputy Collector in charge of the Peddápuram taluk. It is one which requires the constant attention of all divisional officers in the Agency. The suggestion of the Agent that the police in the Bhadráchalam taluk should be placed under the immediate control of the Special Assistant Agent will be referred to the Inspector-General for remarks, and it should be stated what amount of inspection in these Agency tracts has been done by the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, respectively, during the last two years.

8. The usual statements, showing the operations of the civil and criminal courts, are submitted. On the civil side, the number of institutions increased from 210 in 1886-87 to 247 in the year under report; but there was more than an equivalent rise in the number of suits disposed of, viz., from 212 to 276, and the arrears at the end of the year fell from 42 to 35. The criminal courts had 212 cases, involving 500 persons, to deal with during the year, but it is observed that the number of cases pending on the 1st April 1887 does not correspond with that shown in the report for 1886-87 as undisposed of on the 31st March; and the Agent will explain the discrepancies. 40 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted, against only 20·4 per cent. in the previous year. No person was committed for trial and there were no sessions

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cases—a fact which shows the complete absence of grave crime. There was, however, an increase in the number of appeals, from 3 concerning 3 persons to 13 affecting 20 persons. In 46 per cent. of these cases, the judgment of the lower court was upheld.

9. Rs. 6,000 were sanctioned for public works during 1887-88, and of this sum Rs. 5,654 were expended. The greater part (Rs. 296) of the amount which lapsed had been allotted for the completion of the wells at Aminbuda-Vizabhadrapuram and Cheravakomenapalum. The allotments for buildings and roads, both new works and repairs, were fully expended. The largest outlay, amounting to Rs. 2,010, was incurred in the Peddápuram Agency on the Timmapuram-Ramavaram road, and the proposals for the current year, which were sanctioned in G.O., dated 17th July 1888, No. 1526, provide for a further expenditure of Rs. 2,410 on this line. Before, however, through communication between Eleswaram and Ramavaram in the Rampa country is established, two rivers, the Maderu and the Eleru, will have to be bridged, and for this, it is presumed that special grants will be needed. In Rampa itself, Rs. 774 were spent on the Kristnapalem-Geddada road. The Agent's opinion that as far as Chódavaram it is in very fair condition is not in agreement with that of Mr. Power, who says it was not in good order. As regards the bridges, the Government presume that the Agent has considered whether road dams would not suffice, or ferries might not be established. The continuation of this road to Bodaluru, as suggested by Mr. Power, would open communication right into the north-west of Rampa, and the Agent should consider what it would cost and whether he has any available agency for carrying out the work. Six bridle paths were under construction in the Bhádrachalam Agency, and Rs. 1,745 were spent on them. They should be completed before any fresh works are undertaken in this division. The Government presume that the three wells in the General Deputy Collector's division were completed within the year.

10. The statistics of vaccination during the past six years are shown in the margin and are as unsatisfactory as possible. The only portion of the Agency in which any recorded work at all has been done is that in which there is a resident divisional officer, and even there the operations have fallen by 58 per cent. since 1882-83. The Agent offers no explanation of these discreditable results, but says that, a redistribution of vaccinators' ranges having been made, an improvement is hoped for in future. The change sanctioned by G.O., No. 842, dated 9th April 1888, by which the vaccine staff has been placed directly under the Agency officers, ought not to be without effect, and a vaccinator should be attached to each officer's camp when on tour.

	Total operations.	
	Bhadráchalam Agency.	Yernagudem Agency.
1882-83	.. ..	..
1883-84	 1,524	..
1884-85	 1,349	61
1885-86	 1,394	33
1886-87	 744	?
	 704	90
Comp. 1887-88	.. 632	?

11. The Bhadráchalam dispensary appears to have done useful work during the year and received 1,511 patients, against 1,377 in 1886-87 and 1,922 in 1885-86. It is noticeable that 1,494 cases are returned as "cured" and none as relieved, such complaints as leprosy and paralysis being included in the former category. The suggestion of Mr. McMurray, that the dispensary at Eleswaram should receive second-class supplies of medecine, will be referred to the Surgeon-General with Government for remarks.

12. Full information on the subject of education is furnished in the report. The Government regret to learn that the work of the Superintendent of Hill Schools has been unsatisfactory. He is stated to have been ill for nearly three months, but unless a decided improvement is made during the present year, it will be necessary that he should revert to his former post as head master of the Bhadráchalam middle school. The Government agree with the Agent as to the inexpediency of closing the school at Guditeru, but it should be considered whether another master cannot be obtained. The total number of children on the rolls in the Agency tracts was 777, as compared

with 630 in 1886-87. The increase is satisfactory; and the commencement of indications of a desire for education among the jungle tribes, mentioned by the Special Assistant Agent and by the Deputy Inspector of Schools is noteworthy.

13. Paras. 9, 12-14, and 17-18, and the remarks of the Divisional Officer on the subject referred to in these paragraphs, will be dealt with in the Revenue Department.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

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

Exd. A. Raitt.

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Communicated to
the Supty. Engineer I
Circle for information

Sd/ N. R. Ks.

Govt. of [1888] Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd. Encl.

G.O., 21st September 1888, No. 2002.

SEPTEMBER.

32/4 W 11 10 86

Reports.

Reviewing the report on the administration of the Agency tracts of the Godávari district for 1887-88.

S.E. I Circle

Well noted

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21st September 1889, No. 1632, Judicial.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From W. A. HAPPELL, Esq., Government Agent, Godávari District, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Cocanada, 18th July 1889, No. 38.

I have the honor to report on the administration of the Agency Tracts of this district during the year 1888-89.

2. *Changes in the Office.*—I was in charge of the district and Mr. Miller of the Senior Assistant Agent's division, throughout the year. Mr. Hamnett acted as Principal Assistant Agent up to 2nd July 1888, when he went on one year's furlough. Mr. Moberly, the officer appointed to succeed Mr. Hamnett, did not join his appointment until the 25th idem. Meanwhile, I held charge of the office from 3rd to 13th and Mr. Cowie from 14th to 24th July 1888. Mr. Moberly was on privilege leave from 22nd December 1888 till the 17th February 1889, during which period Mr. Wedderburn acted for him. Mr. Moberly resumed his charge on the 18th February. Mr. Clegg was in charge of the Special Assistant Agent's division for nine months and Mr. Cowie for the remaining three months during the former's absence on privilege leave.

Mr. McMurray, the Deputy Collector, held charge of the Peddápuram Agency up to 8th August 1888, and was succeeded by Mr. Cowie, the Assistant Collector, who continued till the end of the year with the exception of a few days in December when he was on privilege leave.

3. *Tours.*—I made four tours extending over two months and four days.

The first tour was from 8th May to 11th June 1888, which period I spent among the Yernagúdem hills and in visiting the Bhadráchalam taluk to collect further information regarding the re-settlement of that taluk. The accounts prepared from the information then collected have been forwarded to Mr. Clegg for scrutiny and are shortly expected back from him.

During my second trip from 6th to 9th February 1889, I settled the hill villages of the Peddápuram Agency and inspected the road-works.

My third trip which lasted for 16 days, from 21st February to 8th March 1889, was made in the Yernagúdem Agency, to enable me to send my proposals regarding the distribution of the Agency charges.

In my last and fourth trip, I reached Timmapuram on the 20th March 1889, and remained there a few days superintending the Maderu bridge-work. I then proceeded to the Rampa country, in which I made an extensive tour and returned to my head-quarters on the 30th May last. Thus my tours extended altogether over a period of four months and four days, of which the last month and 29 days belong to the current year.

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Mr. Hamnett spent six days at Devipatnam and three days at Chódavaram settling the Abkári demand for Fasli 1298. Mr. Moberly was in the Rampa country for 22 days from 9th March to the end of the year, visiting almost all the important places.

Mr. Miller, the Senior Assistant Agent, made three tours spending 56 days in all in the Agency.

During the first tour, he settled the Revenue demand of the Yernagúdem Agency for Fasli 1297. During the second and third he disposed of certain civil cases.

Mr. Clegg's tours lasted for five months and two days.

Mr. Cowie, the Assistant Collector, visited Jeddangi, Vanchangi and other important places in the Peddápuram Agency and spent a fortnight there.

The Tahsildar of Bhadráchalam was in camp for 121 days and the Deputy Tahsildar of Polavaram 78 days, while the Peddápuram Tahsildar and the Deputy Tahsildar of Eleswaram stayed for five and nine weeks, respectively, in the Agency attending chiefly to the building of the Maderu bridge.

The Principal Assistant Agent omits to report the touring done by the Deputy Tahsildar of Gokavaram.

4. *Season.*—The Gokavaram Deputy Tahsildar reports that the season was favorable to the dry crops and tamarind trees which yielded well, but the people themselves deny this and state that the yield was only half of what it is in a good year. The price of tamarinds rose from Re. 1 to Rs. 1½ a kantlam of 9 maunds, which shows that the tamarind trees were not as productive during the year under report as in the preceding year.

In the Yernagúdem Agency, the tanks were more or less empty, the wet crops in consequence suffering considerable damage. The dry crops, however, were generally good, but the tamarind crop was below the average. The general want as reported both to myself and to the Senior Assistant Agent is drinking water. Provision for sinking wells where they are most wanted is made in the annual budgets. There have been no very high floods in the Godávari, so that the river-side villages enjoyed a comparatively peaceful year in this respect. Owing to a heavy fall of rain (11 inches) at Bhadráchalam on 13th July 1888, the big tanks at Narsápuram and Kondupalli breached and some of the smaller ones elsewhere were damaged more or less. The quantity of rain registered at Peddápuram and Rajahmundry was inadequate for agricultural purposes. The tanks in both these taluks were mostly dry. In the Peddápuram Agency but little cultivation was attempted under the tanks for want of rain. The yield of the dry crops was, however, fair, excepting tamarinds which partially failed.

The north-east monsoon set in in October and the rainfall in that month and in November helped to bring the standing crops to maturity. The succeeding four months were rainless.

The rainfall recorded at Bhadráchalam and Polavaram during the last four years is as shown below :—

—	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Bhadráchalam	34·01	42·62	44·62	36·75
Polavaram	37·9	50·9	35·9	34·40

5. *Health.*—Fever was prevalent in the Bhadráchalam taluk. The Revenue Inspector of the Marrigudam range has lately died of it. The disease was not virulent elsewhere; the result probably of the prevailing dry season. It is satisfactory to note that the Agency enjoyed perfect immunity from cholera. During the festival of Sriramanavami at Bhadráchalam in April 1888, there was but one case of small-pox among the pilgrims who were chiefly from the Nizam's territories.

With the exception of a few cases of bronchitis in the Pamuleru valley, the Rampa country was generally free from disease. Two Hospital Assistants died of malarious fever at Eleswaram, a village near the entrance of the Peddápuram Agency.

Cattle-disease broke out in the Bhadráchalam taluk and in the Rajahmundry and Peddápuram Agencies, carrying off in the Bhadráchalam taluk alone as many as 527 animals.

The Stock Inspector visited the taluk in the cold weather.

The mortality in the other two taluks is returned at 27 and 102, respectively.

The condition of the people was on the whole good. Their frequent intercourse with the people in the plains is indicative of improvement.

The festival of Sriramanavami at Bhadráchalam was celebrated from 19th to 26th April 1888. The pilgrims numbered about three thousand. No accidents have been reported.

The following statement shows the births and deaths during the last four years :—

Name of Agency.		Population.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Bhadráchalam Taluk	Births ..	35,656	801	833	822	745
	Deaths ..		1,019	935	868	572
Yernagúdem Taluk	Births ..	38,570	508	482	352	403
	Deaths ..		686	734	484	287
Rajahmundry Agency	Births ..	16,913	76	156	86	167
	Deaths ..		78	169	75	118
Peddápuram Agency	Births ..	5,192	196	213	203	209
	Deaths ..		119	178	189	170
	Births ..	96,931	1,615	1,689	1,463	1,514
	Total Deaths ..		2,126	2,016	1,616	1,147

In Rampa no registry of births and deaths is maintained.

6. *Rampa Muttadars.*—No changes took place in the Muttadars of Rampa. The Mokhasadar of Nellipudi died early in February 1889, and his eldest son, Peda Rama Bhupati Devu's name has been registered as mokhasadar. The Rani of Kota is too old to manage her affairs and is much involved. The services of the schoolmaster at Mohanapuram have been placed at her disposal at her own request.

7. *Vaccination*—The vaccine staff is under the direct control of the district officers under G.O., No. 973, dated 23rd April 1888. In the Bhadráchalam taluk, 993 persons were vaccinated, against 632 in the previous year—874 cases were successful against 593. The Special Assistant Agent suggests the appointment of a vaccine probationer or reserve vaccinator on Rs. 10 or 12 a month for employment on emergent occasions. The operations reported from the Yernagúdem and Rajahmundry Agencies were 272 and 222 respectively, of which 250 and 218 were successful. Another vaccinator is required for the tracts between the river and the range of the Addatigala vaccinator: he might be stationed at Chódavaram.

The Local Fund vaccinator at Rajahmundry who has been ordered to work in the Agency villages in the neighbourhood is able to spare hardly any time for the purpose. In Bhadráchalam, the lymph is not allowed to be taken from the vaccinated children. The district sanitary officer suggests the purchase monthly of eight tubes of animal lymph for the two vaccinators in that taluk. The matter has been submitted to Government through the Sanitary Commissioner.

8. *Dispensaries.*—Two statements, one classified according to diseases and the other according to castes of persons treated in the Civil Dispensary at Bhadráchalam, are embodied in the Special Assistant Agent's report herewith sent. 1,416 out-patients were admitted, or 95 less than in the previous year. The average daily attendance, however, rose from 10·2 to 11·63. The building has been altered and otherwise fitted to receive indoor patients, but is not yet actually open for them for want of sanction. The Surgeon-General, who was addressed on the matter so long ago as 1887, has sent no reply. He has been addressed again. The Local Fund dispensary sanctioned for Gokavaram in G.O., No. 530 L.F., dated the 19th October 1886, was first opened in a rented house, but has since been moved to a building constructed for the purpose by the Local Fund Board. At this dispensary, 1,896 patients were admitted: how many from the Agency villages is not known.

A 3rd-class Local Fund dispensary exists at Eleswaram. The Tahsildar of Peddápuram reports that, as in the previous years, the stock of quinine and other medicines supplied to this dispensary was insufficient; but the dispensary is not entitled to 2nd-class supplies—*vide* G.O., dated 16th November 1888, No. 2376.

9. *Land Revenue Tenures.*—The ryotwari settlement tentatively introduced in the 8 villages of the Yernagúdem Agency continues to work satisfactorily. Three of these villages have been surveyed by a Revenue Inspector whose measurements show a considerable apparent disproportion between the holdings and the rents paid for them. Further information has been called for.

10. *Boundary Disputes.*—The two boundary disputes in the Senior Assistant Agent's division pending disposal at the end of the last year were settled. The one between Bondavarigudem and Jilugumilli was disposed of in favor of Jilugumilli, and the other between Kovvada and Gangole was inquired into by the Survey Department and the line has now to be marked out. No fresh disputes have arisen. There were no boundary disputes either in the Bhadráchalam taluk or in the Peddápuram Agency. The Pullangi boundary dispute in the Principal Assistant Agent's division, which was inquired into by Mr. Power last year, has not been finally settled, as the mokhasadar, dissatisfied with Mr. Power's decision, tendered his resignation of the mokahasa, and a reply on certain points raised by Government in their Order, No. 831, dated 13th May 1889, is still awaited from the Principal Assistant Agent.

The Choppakonda boundary dispute remains *in statu quo*. The parties are dissatisfied with Mr. Atkinson's decision, but have taken no steps to bring the matter before a civil court, the only way in which a final settlement seems possible. There is no reason to apprehend a breach of the peace, so I think it best to let it alone until either of the parties decides to bring a suit.

The dispute about a piece of land occupied by Jaipa Pandayya of Ramavaram, referred to by Mr. Power in his notes for 1887-88, has been settled amicably. The one between the Yarlagedda Sub-Muttadar and the Kota Rani as to the ownership of Jagigedda has also been settled by a compromise, the terms of which are that the sub-muttadar of Yarlagedda should manage Jagigedda for the Kota Rani during her lifetime and that the village should revert to him absolutely on her death. This village was given some 100 years ago as a wedding present to the daughter of the then Yarlagedda sub-muttadar married to the Kota sub-muttadar. The claim now put forward by the present Rani for the village was not brought to the notice of Mr. Carmichael at the time of settlement. The village was then included in the list of villages belonging to the Yarlagedda sub-muttadar. Hence the inclusion of the village in the sanad granted to the sub-muttadar of Yarlagedda.

The boundary dispute between the muttadars of Palem Velagapalli and Musurumilli has been amicably settled by arbitrators. The muttadar of Nedunur represented to Mr. Moberly in his recent tour in the Rampa country that he had a boundary dispute with the Geddada muttadar for the last four years. As this was the first time that the dispute was brought to notice, the muttadar was directed to give full particulars of the same to the Deputy Tahsildar of the Kottapalle division. The question is, who has the right to fell timber in a particular area? It will be settled in due course.

11. *Disturbances.*—There were no disturbances of any sort. A rumour was spread by Puserla Balesa, Muttadar of Pullangi, that the people in the western parts of Rampa and in the Guditeru mutta were about to raise a fituri.

The Principal Assistant Agent and myself made inquiries on the spot and found that the rumour was probably without foundation—*vide* my confidential letter, dated 9th May last No.

12. *Opium.*—There were no changes in the opium administration, free licenses being issued for the vend of the drug in all the villages except Bhadráchalam, Dummugudem and Waddigudem and the eight villages in the Senior Assistant Agent's division referred to in the last administration report. The inquiry instituted into the working of the free license system has led me to the opinion that it has been a failure, and proposals are being submitted through the Board of Revenue to extend the system of selling the licenses throughout these tracts. The following comparative statement

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gives the revenue fetched by the sale of the monopoly in Bhadráchalam, Dummugudem and Waddigudem during the last three years:—

Place of vend.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bhadráchalam	246 8 0	181 0 0	172 0 0
Dummugudem	541 0 0	503 0 0	510 0 0
Waddigudem	132 0 0	102 0 0	68 0 0

13. The *Abkári* administration underwent no changes.

14. *Police.*—My proposal to place the police in the Bhadráchalam taluk under the immediate supervision of the Special Assistant Agent has been finally disapproved by Government. There are four police stations at the following places in the Rajahmundry Agency, viz., Devipatnam, Chódavaram, Kota and Addatigala. A party of constables from the last three (3) stations goes on round to the outlying muttas once a month. The Principal Assistant Agent thinks that this system is not working well, and proposes to have a stationhouse at Ramavaram, 10 miles beyond Kota, by drawing from the police force at Kota, Addatigala and Chódavaram. A police station is certainly required at Ramavaram which is at the entrance of the Yeduvampula and Dharwada passes to Guditeru and the Pamleru valley, both of which now receive far too little police supervision. I think that the station at Kota may be removed to Ramavaram. Kota looks central in a map, but is one of the most inaccessible and unhealthy places in Rampa. I made this same recommendation in my letter A, dated 31st March 1889, submitting proposals for the redistribution of the Agency charges. Only one complaint was brought against the police, and that was one of extortion brought by a Mala against the stationhouse-officer and certain constables of Addatigala. Upon inquiry the complaint was found to be false and dismissed. The conduct of the police was on the whole satisfactory.

15. Judicial Statements I, II and III are enclosed. The total number of original civil suits for disposal was 321, against 311 in the preceding year. The increase chiefly occurred in the Polavaram and Gokavaram district munsifs' courts. The decrease of 23 cases in the Bhadráchalam district munsif's court is attributed by the munsif to his having disallowed as exorbitant several claims put forward in the previous year by moneylenders against Koyas. 46 cases were pending disposal at the end of the year, against 35 in the preceding year. The number of appeals instituted rose from 6 in 1887-88 to 10 in 1888-89, the increase being due to the rise in the file of the Polavaram district munsif's court.

The criminal Statement No. II shows 211 cases with 498 persons concerned, of whom 2 were committed, 116 convicted, and 341 otherwise disposed of, against 212 cases with 500 persons concerned, 200 persons convicted, and 291 persons otherwise disposed of in the preceding year. A little more than 23 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted, against 40 per cent. in 1887-88. The decrease was general, but was larger in the Special Assistant Agent's, Bhadráchalam Tahsildar's and Polavaram Deputy Tahsildar's courts than in others.

There was only one Sessions case in which two Koyas of Guditeru were charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder (section 304, Indian Penal Code), one was convicted and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment and the other acquitted.

The decrease in the percentage of convictions naturally led to a fall in the number of criminal appeals instituted, which was 4 against 13 of the preceding year. The decision of the lower court was confirmed in one case, modified in another and reversed in the third. One appeal was pending on the 1st April.

16. *Education.*—All the three schools sanctioned for the Peddápuram Agency were in working order and seem to have done good work. As usual, the Gontuvanipalem school did the best, and the Rajahmoumangi school, opened on 1st April 1888, the worst.

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The teacher of the latter school will be sent to be trained in the Normal school at Rajahmundry as suggested by the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools.

The schools in the Rajahmundry Agency also made good progress, the number of pupils on the rolls having risen by 50, of whom 9 were girls, and the average daily attendance by 14. The Guditeru school, which had been closed towards the end of the year 1887-88, was re-opened in May 1888 with 10 boys on the rolls, which number gradually rose to 25 in September of the same year and was 20 in March last. The average daily attendance is rather low. The school seems to have done well both when examined by the Deputy Inspector for grants and by the Principal Assistant Agent during his tour. The Marripalem and the Mohanapuram schools did worse than in the previous year. The school at Purushottapatnam made considerable improvement. The best of all, however, is the Devipatnam school, the number on the rolls of which rose by 14. The number examined for grants was 18 boys and 7 girls, of whom 13 boys and 6 girls passed, against 7 boys and 1 girl in the previous year. The schoolmaster at Geddada having been reported to have neglected his work, the teacher of the Addatigala school was transferred there, but he died in December 1888 before joining the appointment. The Principal Assistant Agent has not yet been able to secure a successor. It is satisfactory to note that the Dutsarti muttadar is interesting himself in the working of the Addatigala school and has got a school-house built at his own expense. The number of schools in the Yernagúdem Agency rose from 7 to 8, owing to the starting of a new indigenous school at Kannapuram. The school at Dippakayalapadu was transferred on the recommendation of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools to Ballipadu. The Local Boards having refused to maintain the schools at Polavaram and Gútála, Government have in G.O., dated 22nd June 1889, No. 362, sanctioned their being maintained in future from Provincial Funds. Except the Kannapuram and Jilugumilli schools, the rest made good progress. The unsatisfactory condition of the former school is attributed partly to the existence of a rival school, but there is no reason why the school at Jilugumilli, where there is a considerable Komati population and a police-stationhouse should not have shown better results. A more efficient teacher than the present one seems required there, and steps will be taken to send one.

Two primary schools were newly opened in the Bhadráchalam taluk, one at Nellipaka and the other at Nadikudi, making the total number of primary schools in that taluk 10 against 8 in the previous year. The number of pupils in the old schools fell, but this was more than made up by the number on the rolls of the new schools, the net increase over the previous year being 21. The average daily attendance increased from 184 in 1887-88 to 253 in 1888-89. The schools at Chokkanapalli, Mattapalli and Nadikudi are attended exclusively by Koyas and Reddies, of whom there are nearly 70 in all the schools.

The Bhadráchalam middle school did well under the present headmaster, P. Bhimasenarao; two having passed the middle school examination out of four that went up. The average daily attendance rose from 38 to 42, but the number on the rolls on 31st March 1889 was 4 less than the number on the rolls on 31st March 1888.

There was improvement in the work of the Superintendent of Hill schools, K. Sadasivarao, though he did not visit the schools in Rampa as often as he should have done.

The following statement shows the total number of children on the rolls of all the Agency schools in 1888-89 as compared with the numbers in the previous year:—

Name of Agency.	Schools.	Children on rolls in 1887-88.	Children on rolls in 1888-89.
Peddápuram Agency ..	1. Gontuvanipalem	22	18
	2. Jaddangi	19	16
	3. Rajavanuvagi	..	12
Rajahmundry Agency ..	1. Purushottapatnam	7	13
	2. Devipatnam	17	23
	3. Chódavaram	11	8
	4. Geddada	8	10
	5. Marripalem	11	6
	6. Mohanapuram	12	8
	7. Addatigala	14	16
	8. Nimmalapalem	9	12
	9. Gurtedu (Guditeru)	..	18
Yernagúdem Agency ..	1. Jilugumilli	19	22
	2. Polavaram (boys)	47	40
	3. Do. (girls)	49	65
	4. Gútála	21	24
	5. Kotta Pattisam	13	16
	6. Ballipada	..	20
	7. Kannapuram	20	15
	8. Indigenous school at Kannapuram	..	8
Bhadráchalam Agency ..	1. Girls' school at Bhadráchalam	36	36
	2. Boys' school, Parnasala	36	40
	3. Do. Gollaguden	12	17
	4. Do. Marriguden	31	31
	5. Do. Kunavaram	31	26
	6. Do. Chintur	23	19
	7. Do. Pedamattapalli	30	22
	8. Do. Waddigudem	40	28
	9. Do. at Chokkanapalli	18	16
	10. Do. at Nellipaka	..	19
	11. Do. at Nadikudi	..	20
	12. Middle school, Bhadráchalam	43	44

17. *Forests.*—The Special Assistant Agent has yet to send up final reports about eight reserves in the Rékapalle taluk, which he promises to do as soon as the demarcation of boundaries of the reserves is finished.

At present the forests in the Rampa country are vested in the muttadars, some of whom have leased out the right of cutting timber. The muttadars do not know the utility of conserving forests, and the renters naturally try to cut away as much timber as they can during their lease. The evil effects of this short-sighted policy are already visible, and if the work of devastation goes on at the present rate, Rampa will soon be stript of all its best forests. Before reserving any of these forests, we must, however, first come to terms with the muttadars, and I do not think there will be any difficulty in securing the right of Government in the most important areas by granting a remission to them. A very small sum will satisfy them in most cases. The District Forest officer has not had time to select any forests for reservation in Rampa. Connected with the question of the conservation of forests in Rampa, is the question of the muttadar's right to levy fees for passes granted for the trasnport of forest produce.

A reference was made to this subject by the Principal Assistant Agent in paragraph 5 of his letter, dated 11th June 1888, No. B., embodied in G.O., dated 21st September 1888, No. 2002, and the Board have in their Proceedings, dated 17th December 1888, Mis. No. 7380, called for further information, which I could not furnish without visiting these forests myself and ascertaining the true condition from local inquiry which I did during my recent tour. The Principal Assistant Agent has, with my approval, issued orders that the levy of fees should be stopped pending final orders on the subject. The principal muttadars admit that no such fees have been levied from the time Sayer duties were abolished until recently. They have clearly no right to such fees even if Government should determine to reserve some forest areas in Rampa. I would recommend that the collection and distribution of forest produce be everywhere left free.

18. *Public Works.*—The Agency works were executed under the immediate supervision of the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in charge of the Scheduled tracts subject to the control of the divisional officers. In addition to Rs. 6,000 sanctioned in G.O., dated 21st December 1887, No. 1330, Financial, a sum of Rs. 1,757-14-8, which was the available balance of the Bhadráchalam road fund at the end of December 1887, was also allotted for expenditure on works.

The budget amount, expenditure and balance are noted below :—

—	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Balance.
Roads—			
New works	Rs. A. P. 4,650 2 8	Rs. A. P. 4,613 11 6	Rs. A. P. 36 7 2
Repairs ..	2,000 0 0	1,992 12 5	7 3 7
Total ..	6,650 2 8	6,606 7 11	43 10 9
Buildings—			
New works	..	..	..
Repairs ..	300 0 0	286 4 0	13 12 0
Total ..	300 0 0	286 4 0	13 12 0
Miscellaneous—			
New works	200 0 0	200 0 0	..
Repairs ..	39 12 0	39 12 0	..
Total ..	239 12 0	239 12 0	..
Establishment ..	293 0 0	287 0 0	6 0 0
Contingencies ..	275 0 0	275 0 0	..
Grand Total ..	7,757 14 8	7,694 7 11	63 6 9

The following statement shows the works executed and the amount expended on each :—

New Works—Roads.—

	Rs. A. P.
Yernagúdem Agency—	
Road from Kannapuram to Jilugumilli *viâ* Buttayagudem ..	563 8 10
Road from Koyyalagudem to Kannapuram	140 0 0
Total ..	703 8 10
Bhadráchalam Agency—	
Bridle path from Lakkavaram to Chintur	300 0 0
Do. from Devarapalli to Bhadráchalam	300 0 0
Do. from Kunnavaram to Gounnugudem	200 0 0
Do. from Bhadráchalam to Dumnugudem	500 0 0
Total ..	1,300 0 0
Peddápuram Agency—	
Road from Timmapuram to Ramavaram	2,610 2 8
Total ..	4,613 11 6

New Works—Public Improvements.—

Yernagúdem Agency—	
Constructing a well at Ramannagudem	60 0 0
Do. a well at Itikalakunta	100 0 0
Do. a platform to the well at Virabhadrapuram ..	40 0 0
Total ..	200 0 0
Total, New Works ..	4,813 11 6

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Repairs—Roads.—

	Rs. A. P.
Rampa Country—	
Road from Chódavaram to Devipatnam	1,344 3 11
Bhadráchalam Agency—	
Road from Gounnugudem to Pochavaram	98 8 6
Do. Lakkavaram to Waddigudem	100 0 0
Do. Taluk cutchery to the village of Bhadráchalam: gravelling, closing breaches, &c.	100 0 0
Do. Lakkavaram to Gurrapujhary	50 0 0
Total ..	348 8 6
Peddápuram Agency—	
Road from Timmapuram to Ramavaram: portion already constructed	300 0 0
Total ..	1,992 12 5

Repairs—Buildings.—

Bhadráchalam Agency—	
Bungalow at Pochavaram	40 0 0
Do. Abicherla	50 0 0
Do. Chintur	46 4 0
Do. Narakonda	50 0 0
Do. Kunduluru	25 0 0
Total ..	211 4 0
Peddápuram Agency—	
Rest-houses at Addatigala, Rayapalli and Ramavaram ..	75 0 0
Total ..	286 4 0

Repairs—Public Improvements.—

Yernagúdem Agency—	
Tank at Jilugumilli	39 12 0
Total, Repairs ..	2,318 12 5
Establishment ..	287 0 0
Contingent charges ..	275 0 0
Grand Total ..	7,694 7 11

Out of Rs. 900 allotted for the construction of a road from Kannapuram to Jilugumilli *viâ* Buttayagudem, the Senior Assistant Agent surrendered Rs. 200 and, with my permission, spent Rs. 100 towards the sinking of a well at Itikalakunta where it was greatly wanted. The amount surrendered (Rs. 200) has been transferred to the works in the Peddápuram Agency.

The road from Chódavaram to Devipatnam is a very useful one as it connects the river-side villages with the interior of the Rampa country and renders the great weekly fair at Devipatnam more accessible to the hill-men.

The cart-track from Kannapuram to Jilugumilli has been commenced this year and, when completed, it will become an important road, as Kannapuram has a large weekly market and Jilugumilli, on the frontier between the British and Nizam's territories, can boast of a good deal of trade with the latter.

The amount sanctioned for the Dippakayalapadu village road has been subsequently transferred to construct a road from Koyyalagudem to Kannapuram as the villagers have finished the former work themselves, and as it will be very useful to connect by a good cart-track Koyyalagudem, a place on the main road from Prakkilanka to Jangareddigudem, and Kannapuram the seat of a weekly market.

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The new works or bridle-paths in the Bhadráchalam Agency are continuations of those referred to in the last year's administration report wherein their utility was fully described. The details of the work done on each bridle-path constructed or repaired are given in the Special Assistant Agent's report.

The principal work in course of construction in the Peddápuram Agency is the Timmapuram-Ramavaram road which, when completed, will provide a good cart-road between Yeleswaram and Ramavaram, a distance of 30 miles. The Madderu bridge is on this road. The plan and estimate were sanctioned by Government in G.O., dated 20th February 1889, No. 510 W. Telegraphic communication of this sanction was received by me in March last while I was on tour in the Yernagúdem Agency. With the assistance of the Local Fund Engineer and an experienced overseer, the foundations were commenced before the end of the year. Rock was found right across about 7′ below river bed level. The foundations were laid and the superstructure raised to 4′ above bed level when the work was left to settle. The laying of the foundations was interrupted by a 6′ fresh which caused an extra expenditure of Rs. 250, but otherwise did no damage. The pier and abutment will be completed in October and will be ready for the superstructure in December. Besides the bridge work, about Rs. 1,400 have been expended in the continuation and improvement of the Timmapuram-Ramavaram road.

19. The demand, collection and balance of land and other revenue are shown in the annexed statement and call for no remark.

20. The Principal Assistant Agent says that the extra charges for a market which accompanied him on his hill tour, including the seller's batta and hire of bullocks carrying the goods, amounted to Rs. 47. I solicit sanction for this amount.

21. A sketch-map, in which the places referred to herein are marked, is enclosed and a copy has been sent to the Superintendent of Survey, Madras, in order that he may print copies and submit one to Government direct, to form an appendix to this report.

22. The reports received from the Divisional officers and the Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the Cocanada and Ellore ranges are herewith submitted.

23. I regret the delay which has unavoidably occurred in the submission of this report which is due to the long hill tour which I recently made having seriously affected my own health as well as my head clerk's. The whole camp without a single exception suffered and some are still suffering from fever. Two police orderly constables, one peon and one of my private servants died. The District Surgeon as usual could not give a hospital assistant. I wrote to the Special Assistant Agent to send his hospital assistant to meet me, but he lost his way, and when he reached my camp, the two constables were already at death's door. He soon got so ill himself as to be of little use.

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Enclosures.

No. 1.—Operations of the Civil Courts in the Agency Tracts, Godávari District, during the Official years 1887-88 and 1888-89.

Name of 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	1887-88	..	..	..	6	..	..	22	7	21	2	21	3	21	5	1	2
	1888-89	1	..	21	10	22	3	23	12	22	6	22	6	22	11	1	1
Principal Assistant Agent's Court	1887-88	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..
	1888-89	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Senior Assistant Agent's Court	1887-88	..	..	..	..	14	1	15	1	13	1	1	..	14	1	1	..
	1888-89	..	..	..	..	12	6	14	7	12	6	2	..	13	6	2	1
Special Assistant Agent's Court	1887-88	..	..	..	..	6	1	11	1	8	1	..	..	8	1	3	..
	1888-89	..	..	..	..	9	..	12	1	9	..	..	..	9	..	3	..
Bhadráchalam Tahsildar's Court	1887-88	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	7	72	1	1	..	73	1	11	6
	1888-89	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	6	61	..	..	..	61	..	6	6
Bhadráchalam Naib Tahsildar's Court	1887-83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1888-89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polavaram Deputy Tahsildar's Court	1887-88	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	7	138	1	1	..	139	1	18	6
	1888-89	..	..	..	..	..	..	183	12	164	..	..	..	164	..	29	6
Eleswaram Deputy Tahsildar's Court	1887-88	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	1888-89	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Gokavaram Deputy Tahsildar's Court	1887-88	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	1	19	1	..	..	19	1	..	..
	1888-89	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	5	25	..	..	..	25	..	5	..
Total	1887-88	1	2	21	6	22	3	311	10	254	4	22	3	276	7	35	3
	1888-89	1	3	22	10	22	6	321	19	263	11	22	6	275	17	46	2

32

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2879

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Name of 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	1887-88	1	1	21	6	22	7	22	7	21	2	21	3	1	5	1	2
	1888-89	1	2	22	10	23	12	23	12	22	6	22	6	1	11	1	1
Principal Assistant Agent's Court	1887-88	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..
	1888-89	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Senior Assistant Agent's Court	1887-88	1	..	..	..	14	1	15	1	13	1	13	1	26	2	2	..
	1888-89	2	1	..	..	12	6	14	7	12	6	12	..	24	6	2	1
Special Assistant Agent's Court	1887-88	5	..	..	..	6	1	11	1	8	1	8	..	16	1	3	..
	1888-89	3	..	..	..	9	..	12	1	9	..	9	..	18	..	3	1
Bhadráchalam Tahsildar's Court	1887-88	19	..	64	6	..	..	83	6	72	6	..	..	72	6	11	..
	1888-89	11	..	46	..	..	..	57	..	61	..	..	..	61	..	6	..
Bhadráchalam Naib Tahsildar's Court	1887-88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1888-89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Polavaram Deputy Tahsildar's Court	1887-88	11	..	146	..	..	..	157	..	138	..	..	..	138	..	19	..
	1888-89	18	..	165	1	..	..	183	1	164	1	..	..	164	1	29	..
Elesvaram Deputy Tahsildar's Court	1887-88	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	1888-89	1	..	15	..	3	..	19	..	19	..	..	..	19	..	..	..
Gokavaram Deputy Tahsildar's Court	1887-88	4	..	15	..	..	..	19	..	19	..	..	..	19	..	..	..
	1888-89	..	..	30	..	..	..	30	..	25	..	..	..	25	..	5	..
Total ..	1887-88	42	1	247	6	22	3	311	10	254	4	22	3	276	7	35	3
	1888-89	35	3	264	10	22	6	321	19	263	11	22	6	275	17	46	2

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No. 2—Operations of the Criminal Courts of the Agency Tracts, Godávari District, during the Official years 1887-88 and 1888-89.

Name of the Court.	Name of the year.	Cases.								Persons.								
		Pending on the 1st April.	Received during the year.	Received by commitment.	Total.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on the 31st March.	Pending on the 1st April.	Received during the year.	Received by commitment.	Total.	Convicted.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on the 31st March.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Government Agent's Court	1887-88	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	..
	1888-89	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	2	..
Principal Assistant Agent's Court	1887-88	..	3	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	4	..	4	3	..	1	4	..
	1888-89	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	4	..	4	2	..	2	4	..
Senior Assistant Agent's Court	1887-88	..	7	..	7	..	6	6	1	..	45	..	45	3	..	41	44	1
	1888-89	1	6	..	7	..	3	3	4	1	11	..	12	1	..	4	5	7
Special Assistant Agent's Court	1887-88	3	11	..	14	..	13	13	1	3	20	..	23	18	..	4	22	1
	1888-89	1	9	..	10	..	9	9	1	1	39	..	40	4	..	35	39	1
Bhadráchalam Tahsildar's Court	1887-88	..	79	..	79	..	79	79	..	..	165	..	165	78	..	87	165	..
	1888-89	..	63	..	63	..	61	61	2	..	119	..	119	48	..	69	117	2
Bhadráchalam Naib Tahsildar's Court	1887-88	..	17	..	17	..	17	17	..	..	40	..	40	15	..	25	40	..
	1888-89	..	14	..	14	..	14	14	..	..	22	..	22	4	..	18	22	..
Polavaram Deputy Tahsildar's Court	1887-88	1	48	..	49	..	49	49	..	1	101	..	102	57	..	45	102	..
	1888-89	..	74	..	74	..	69	69	5	..	177	..	177	41	..	124	165	12
Eleswaram Deputy Tahsildar's Court	1887-88	1	6	..	7	..	7	7	..	5	17	..	22	..	..	22	22	..
	1888-89	..	6	..	6	..	6	6	..	..	15	..	15	1	..	14	15	..
Gokavaram Deputy Tahsildar's Court	1887-88	..	35	..	35	..	34	34	1	..	97	..	97	24	..	67	91	6
	1888-89	1	30	..	31	1	25	26	5	6	92	..	98	13	2	71	86	12
Yernagúdem Tahsildar's Court	1887-88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1888-89	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	5	..	5	1	..	2	3	2
Yernagúdem Taluk Sheristadar's Court	1887-88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1888-89	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	4	..	4	..	..	1	1	3
Total ..	1887-88	6	206	..	212	..	209	209	3	11	489	..	500	200	..	292	492	8
	1888-89	3	207	1	211	1	191	192	19	8	488	2	498	116	2	341	459	39

No. 3.—Appeal Cases disposed of in the Criminal Courts of the Scheduled Tracts, Godávari District, during the Official years 1887-88 and 1888-89.

Name of the Court.	Name of the year.	Pending on the 1st April.		Received during the year.		Total.		Disposed of.						Otherwise disposed of.		Total.		Remaining on the 1st of April.	
								Lower Court's sentence confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.							
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Government Agent and Magistrate's Court ..	1887-88	..	..	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1*	1	1	2	2	5	5	..	..
	1888-89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Principal Assistant Agent and Magistrate's Court.	1887-88	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	1888-89	..	..	2	5	2	5	1	1	1	3	..	1	..	..	2	5	..	..
Senior Assistant Agent and Magistrate's Court..	1887-88	..	..	4	8	4	8	2	6	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	8	..	..
	1888-89	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Special Assistant Agent and Magistrate's Court..	1887-88	..	..	3	6	3	6	2	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	6	..	..
	1888-89	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Total ..	1887-88	..	..	13	20	13	20	6	13	1	1	4	4	2	2	13	20	..	..
	1888-89	..	..	4	7	4	7	1	1	1	3	1	2	..	..	3	6	1	1

* In one appeal persons more than one were concerned. The sentence of one was reversed and that of others was either confirmed or modified.

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No. 2—Operations of the Criminal Courts of the Agency Tracts, Godávari District, during the Official years 1887-88 and 1888-89.

Name of the Court.	Name of the year.	Cases.								Persons.								
		Pending on the 1st April.	Received during the year.	Received by commitment.	Total.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on the 31st March.	Pending on the 1st April.	Received during the year.	Received by commitment.	Total.	Convicted.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on the 31st March.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Government Agent's Court	1887-88	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	..
	1888-89	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	2	..
Principal Assistant Agent's Court	1887-88	..	3	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	4	..	4	3	..	1	4	..
	1888-89	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	4	..	4	2	..	2	4	..
Senior Assistant Agent's Court	1887-88	..	7	..	7	..	6	6	1	..	45	..	45	3	..	41	44	1
	1888-89	1	6	..	7	..	3	3	4	1	11	..	12	1	..	4	5	7
Special Assistant Agent's Court	1887-88	3	11	..	14	..	13	13	1	3	20	..	23	18	..	4	22	1
	1888-89	1	9	..	10	..	9	9	1	1	39	..	40	4	..	35	39	1
Bhadráchalam Tahsildar's Court	1887-88	..	79	..	79	..	79	79	..	..	165	..	165	78	..	87	165	..
	1888-89	..	63	..	63	..	61	61	2	..	119	..	119	48	..	69	117	2
Bhadráchalam Naib Tahsildar's Court	1887-88	..	17	..	17	..	17	17	..	..	40	..	40	15	..	25	40	..
	1888-89	..	14	..	14	..	14	14	..	..	22	..	22	4	..	18	22	..
Polavaram Deputy Tahsildar's Court	1887-88	1	48	..	49	..	49	49	..	1	101	..	102	57	..	45	102	..
	1888-89	..	74	..	74	..	69	69	5	..	177	..	177	41	..	124	165	12
Eleswaram Deputy Tahsildar's Court	1887-88	1	6	..	7	..	7	7	..	5	17	..	22	..	..	22	22	..
	1888-89	..	6	..	6	..	6	6	..	..	15	..	15	1	..	14	15	..
Gokavaram Deputy Tahsildar's Court	1887-88	..	35	..	35	..	34	34	1	..	97	..	97	24	..	67	91	6
	1888-89	1	30	..	31	1	25	26	5	6	92	..	98	13	2	71	86	12
Yernagúdem Tahsildar's Court	1887-88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1888-89	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	5	..	5	1	..	2	3	2
Yernagúdem Taluk Sheristadar's Court	1887-88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1888-89	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	4	..	4	..	..	1	1	3
Total	1887-88	6	206	..	212	..	209	209	3	11	489	..	500	200	..	292	492	8
	1888-89	3	207	1	211	1	191	192	19	8	488	2	498	116	2	341	459	39

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Name of the Court.	Name of the year.	Pending on the 1st April.		Received during the year.		Total.		Disposed of.						Otherwise disposed of.		Total.		Remaining on the 1st of April.	
								Lower Court's sentence confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.							
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Government Agent and Magistrate's Court	1887-88	..	..	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1*	1	1	2	2	5	5	..	..
	1888-89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Principal Assistant Agent and Magistrate's Court.	1887-88	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	1888-89	..	..	2	5	2	5	1	1	1	3	..*	1	..	..	2	5	..	..
Senior Assistant Agent and Magistrate's Court..	1887-88	..	..	4	8	4	8	2	6	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	8	..	..
	1888-89	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Special Assistant Agent and Magistrate's Court..	1887-88	..	..	3	6	3	6	2	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	6	..	..
	1888-89	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Total ..	1887-88	..	..	13	20	13	20	6	13	1	1	4	4	2	2	13	20	..	..
	1888-89	..	..	4	7	4	7	1	1	1	3	1	2	..	..	3	6	1	1

* In one appeal persons more than one were concerned. The sentence of one was reversed and that of others was either confirmed or modified.

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STATEMENT showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of all sources of Revenue of the Agency Tracts in the Godávari District in 1888-89.

Items.	Demand.			Collection.			Balance.		
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Land Revenue—	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Permanently settled	4,221 2 0	43,551 1 4	47,772 3 4	4,221 2 0	38,629 7 9	42,850 9 9	..	4,921 9 7	4,921 9 7
2. Land Revenue including miscellaneous cesses	2,503 9 10	20,135 14 3	22,639 5 1	2,410 5 7	15,155 8 5	17,565 14 0	93 4 3	4,980 5 10	5,073 10 1
3. Quit-rent on service inams ..	66 9 8	307 8 5	374 2 1	55 9 8	219 4 10	274 14 6	11 0 0	88 3 7	99 3 7
4. Miscellaneous Revenue fines..	..	10 3 0	10 3 0	..	10 3 0	10 3 0	..	..	..
Total ..	6,791 5 6	64,004 11 0	70,796 0 6	6,657 1 3	54,014 8 0	60,701 9 3	104 4 3	9,990 3 0	10,094 7 3
II. 1. Abkári	328 0 4	14,885 4 1	15,213 4 5	328 0 4	14,651 2 7	14,979 2 11	..	234 1 6	234 1 6
2. License fees	..	50 0 0	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	50 0 0	..	..	..
III. Village cess	12 9 10	337 11 5	350 5 3	12 9 10	243 3 3	255 13 1	..	94 8 2	94 8 2
IV. Opium	..	1,333 0 0	1,333 0 0	..	1,333 0 0	1,333 0 0	..	..	..
V. Ferries	71 4 0	1,297 14 4	1,369 2 4	52 8 0	1,243 13 0	1,296 5 0	18 12 0	54 1 4	72 13 4
VI. School, Road and Dawk funds.	..	817 0 0	817 0 0	..	817 0 0	817 0 0	..	..	..
VII. Stamps	..	1,930 13 0	1,930 13 0	..	1,930 13 0	1,930 13 0	..	..	..
VIII. Forests	..	47,635 11 2	47,635 11 2	..	47,624 3 2	47,624 3 2	..	11 8 0	11 8 0
IX. Income-tax	..	582 9 2	582 9 2	..	572 9 2	572 9 2	..	10 0 0	10 0 0
Total ..	411 14 2	68,869 15 2	69,281 13 4	393 2 2	68,465 12 2	68,858 14 4	18 12 0	404 3 0	422 15 0
Grand Total ..	7,203 3 8	1,32,874 10 2	1,40,077 13 10	7,050 3 5	1,22,480 4 2	1,29,530 7 7	123 0 3	10,394 6 0	10,517 6 3

From R. B. CLEGG, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, Godávari District, to the Government Agent, Godávari District, dated Kunavaram, 1st May 1889, No. 56.

I have the honor to submit my administration report on the Bhadráchalam and Rekapalle taluks for 1888-89.

2. I have been in charge of the division for nine months, and Mr. Cowie, during my absence on leave, for three months. Eight months and a half were spent in the Agency tracts, of which five months and two days were spent in touring. The Tahsildar, Syed Vazir-ud-din, was in charge of the taluk during the whole year with the exception of two months and nine days, when he was on leave, and my head clerk acted for him. Together they were in camp for 121 days, and visited every corner of the taluk.

3. *Condition of the People.*—There have been no complaints of a serious nature worth mentioning against any of the subordinates of the Revenue, Police or Forest Department. The convictions of the previous year appear to have had a good effect upon the Police. The people are happy and contented and have very few grievances of any kind. They are, of course—particularly the Koyas—almost all dependent on the sowcar, but it is very rare that they complain.

4. *Health.*—Malarious fever has been prevalent as usual. The Revenue Inspector of Marrigudem died recently from it. There has been no cholera whatever, and only one case of small-pox, which occurred at the Sreeramanavami festival in Bhadráchalam during the month of April among the pilgrims from Hyderabad.

5. *Population.*—The figures of the last census are—

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

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

—	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase or decrease.
Births	833	822	745	— 77
Deaths	935	868	672	— 296

Efforts have been made to improve the registration by more careful check on the putwaries' accounts, but it is still far from perfect. I intend insisting on every putwari visiting every village in his range at least once a month.

6. The following statement shows the number of out-patients treated at the civil dispensary during the year :—

Diseases.	Out-patients.						Average daily attendance.
	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	
I.—General Diseases—									
Simple continued fever ..	..	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	
Sub-division A. { Febricula	..	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	
{ Ague	..	5	409	414	407	..	4	..	2
{ Remittent fever ..	..	..	4	4	3	..	..	1	
{ Acute rheumatism ..	..	..	17	17	17	..	..	..	
{ Chronic rheumatism ..	..	..	8	8	8	..	..	..	
{ Primary syphilis ..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	
{ Secondary syphilis ..	..	..	10	9	..	..	..	..	1
Sub-division B. { Scrofula	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	
{ Anæmia	..	..	8	8	8	..	..	..	
{ General dropsy ..	..	1	7	8	8	..	..	..	
{ Other diseases of this order	..	..	9	9	9	..	..	..	11·63
II.—Local Diseases—									
1. Nervous system. { Paralysis ..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	
{ Neuralgia ..	..	..	11	11	10	..	..	..	1
2. Eye	..	..	65	63	..	..	..	..	2
3. Ear	..	1	55	56	56	..	2	..	
4. Respiratory. { Bronchitis ..	..	1	44	42	42	..	..	..	1
{ Pneumonia ..	..	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	

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Disease.	Out-patients.								Average daily attendance.
	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	
Digestive .. { Dyspepsia / Dysentery / Diarrhœa / Worms	..	142	142	141	..	1	..	..	
	1	41	42	40	..	2	..	..	
10. Urinary system	..	29	29	29	..	..	..	..	
11. Generative system	..	34	34	34	..	..	..	..	
12. Locomotion	..	10	10	9	..	1	..	..	
13. Cellular system .. { Inflammation cellular tissue / Abscess	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
14. Cutaneous system. { Eczema / Ulcer / Boil / Itch	..	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	
	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Difficult labour	..	56	56	55	..	..	..	1	
Other local diseases	..	12	12	12	..	..	..	..	
III.—Conditions—	..	35	35	35	..	..	..	..	
General debility	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	
IV.—Poisons—	2	342	344	336	..	4	3	1	
Dog-bite	2	20	22	21	..	..	1	..	
Scorpion sting	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	
V.—Injuries—	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Contusion	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Wounds	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Fracture	1	4	5	5	..	..	..	..	
All other injuries	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
	..	7	7	7	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	14	1,416	1,430	13,99	..	15	6	10	11·63
Major Operations—									
Craniotomy for difficult labour	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Extraction for do.	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Minor operations—									
Incision for abscess	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	
Extraction for loose tooth	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Circumcision for phymosis	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Incision for boil	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	..	7	7	7	..	..	..	..	

STATEMENT showing the classes and sexes of the Out-door Patients treated in the Civil Dispensary, Bhadráchalam, during the year 1888-89.

—	Total treated.														
	Europeans.			Eurasians.			Hindus.			Muhammadans.			Other castes.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Out-door patients	..	..	..	2	..	1	864	223	262	55	5	2	14	1	1

—	Total treated—*cont.*			Daily attendance.							
	Total.			Average number.				Ratio per cent.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Out-door patients	935	229	266	3·06	2;02	1·55	11·63	69·3	17·37	13·33	100

From this it will be seen, that although the number of out-patients admitted has diminished to 1,416 as against 1,511 last year, the average daily attendance has risen from 10·2 to 11·63.

The wards and out-houses for in-patients were constructed early at the commencement of the year under report, but as yet no sanction has been received for converting the hospital into an in-patient hospital and for the entertainment of the additional establishment necessary. I wrote to you on this subject in my letter, No. 166, of the 7th September 1887. The matter, I believe, has been referred to the Surgeon-General, but as yet no reply has been received.

7. *Vaccination.*—The following statement shows the work of the vaccinators as compared with the previous year :—

Year.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.
1887-88	632	593	23	16
1888-89	993	874	29	90

There is an increase of 361 in the total number vaccinated as compared with the previous year. The Bhadráchalam vaccinator was at work during the whole year, and the Rékapalle man from April to November. The latter fell sick in December and resigned in January. No substitute was appointed up to the end of the year. The Bhadráchalam vaccinator accompanied myself and the Tahsildar on tour. The increase is due to a great extent to the exertions of the Tahsildar. The difficulty we have to contend with is to supply the places of vaccinators where they fall sick. The Deputy Inspector suggests the appointment of a probationary vaccinator on Rs. 7 a month, who could fill up any gap that may occur. This arrangement might be tried, but in order to get a suitable person, I think the pay would have to be Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 a month.

8. *Season.*—There have been no heavy floods in the Godávari this year. On the 13th July there was a heavy rain-fall of 11 inches registered at Bhadráchalam. By this, considerable damage was caused to the small tanks in the taluk, many of which were breached, notably those at Kondapalli and Narasapuram. Subsequently the rains failed and the tanks ran short of water. Thus the paddy crops were almost entirely lost, both those under the tanks and those raised by the Koyas by the storage of rain water. However, we had some good rain in the latter part of October, which saved the cholum crop, which is the staple crop of the taluk. This crop has been a good one. All dry crops have been fairly good. There is scarcity of water in the interior parts of the taluk at the end of the year.

9. The following statement shows the rain-fall for the last three years :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Bhadráchalam	42·2	44·62	36·75

10. The following statement compares the prices of grain :—

Sort of grain.	Seers per Rupee.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.
Rice, second sort	14	15
Horsegram	22	20
Cholum	23	31
Salt	12	9
Wheat	7	7
Black gram	16	16

Nearly all the rice consumed here is brought from the plains. The price, therefore, does not depend on the crops in the taluk.

11. *Stock.*—The villagers of this taluk, particularly those inhabiting the zemindari villages on the bank of the river, keep large herds of cattle. In the rainy season and for a month or two afterwards, cattle disease broke out and caused considerable havoc. According to the registers, there were 527 deaths from disease during the year. A stock inspector visited the taluk in the cold weather. His work appears to have been successful, for the disease disappeared very soon afterwards.

12. The attendance compared with last year's figures is as follows:—

Name of school.	Attendance. 31st March 1888.	Attendance. 31st March 1889.	Average daily attendance.
1. Middle School, Bhadráchalam	48	44	42
2. Girls' School do.	36	40	24
3. Primary School, Paruasala	36	41	34
4. Do. Marrigudem	31	28	23
5. Do. Kunavaram	31	27	21
6. Do. Chintur	23	21	14
7. Do. Waddigudem	40	34	26
8. Do. Chokkanapalli	18	17	9
9. Do. Mattapalli	30	16	17
10. Do. Gollagudem	12	18	14
11. Do. Nellipaka	..	19	14
12. Do. Nadikudi	..	21	15
Total ..	305	326	253

The average daily attendance in the Bhadráchalam Middle School has increased from 38 to 42 this year. The work of the present head master, P. Bhimasiva Rao, has, as far as I have seen, been very satisfactory. Out of four candidates who appeared for the Middle School examination, two passed in the second class. The school is now held in a rented building which answers the purpose. With regard to the proposed new building, a plan has been made by the Public Works Department, but no estimate has as yet been prepared. The attendance at the Girls' school has also improved. If a sewing mistress were appointed, it would improve still more. I have been trying to get one to take up the post, but as yet have not succeeded. Two new primary schools have been started during the year, one at Nadikudi and one at Nellipaka. They are getting on fairly well. Nadikudi is a large Koya village near Dummagudem, and the school consists wholly of Koyas.

I have inspected all these schools except the one at Paruasala. The schools that appear to me to be doing best are those at Marrigudem and Paruasala. Chokkanapalli, Mattapalli and Nadikudi consist wholly of Koyas and Reddies. Koyas also attend the schools at Paruasala, Chintur and Nellipaka. Altogether there are some 60 or 70 Koya and Reddi children attending the various schools.

The total average daily attendance in all schools has increased from 184 last year to 253 this year. The schools of the Church Mission Society are getting on well as usual, and several new ones have been started. The Hill Schools Superintendent is the same as last year.

13. *Public Works—Bridle Path from Lakkavaram to Chintur.*—Bridle path was formed for a mile and 940 yards. Trees were uprooted and the ground levelled. For five miles and 250 yards of the old road, bushes have been cleared and roots removed, the ground levelled in places, and the banks of some streams sloped. This work is now completed. It is much used for carting and dragging timber down to the Severy from the interior.

2. *Bridle Path from Devarapalli to Bhadráchalam.*—Bridle path was made between the villages of Gundalu and Gollagudem. For two miles and 930 yards, side channels were dug and the road levelled. This is a part of the road along the Godávari.

3. *Bridle Path from Kunavaram to Gommugudem.*—Bridle path was formed for two miles, jungle cleared, trees uprooted and side channels dug. This is a part of the road along the river.

4. *Bridle Path from Bhadráchalam to Dummagudem.*—For two miles between Bhadráchalam and Lakshmidevipeta previously formed, side channels were dug, the road levelled, and stones blasted. For two more miles from Lakshmidevipeta to Bapanagudem trees were uprooted. This is also a part of the road along the river.

5. *Road between Gommugudem and Pochavaram.*—The road was repaired for about three miles, bushes cleared and uprooted. This is a completed part of the road along the river.

6. *Road between Lakkavaram and Waddigudem.*—The road was repaired for a distance of 23 miles. Bushes were uprooted in places where grown up again. This is a road penetrating into the interior of the Rékapalle taluk from the river.

7. *Road between Lakkavaram and Rumpa Boundary.*—Repaired for a distance of about five miles. Trees which had grown up in the middle of the road, and bamboos and trees which had fallen across the road, were removed. This is a part of the track from Rékapalle taluk to Vohunur, Gokaram and Rajahmundry *via* the Gurrapughari ghât. It is much used by pack bullocks.

8. *Road between the Taluk Cutcherry and Bhadráchalam Village.*—A culvert was constructed with stone in chunam. Breaches caused by the heavy floods of July were closed and the road levelled.

9. The rest-houses at Pochavaram, Abhicherla, Chintur, Narakonda and Kundukur were re-thatched and repaired.

14. The following statement shows other works executed during the year:—

Description of Works.	Amount of allotment. Rs. A. P.	Amount of expenditure. Rs. A. P.
I. Buildings—(i) Repairs—		
1. Waddigudem school	20 2 0	20 2 0
2. Bhadráchalam girls' school	17 8 0	17 8 0
3. Kunavaram school	2 8 0	2 8 0
4. Paruasala school	10 11 0	10 11 0
5. Sub-jail at Bhadráchalam	6 0 0	6 0 0
	56 13 0	56 13 0
II. Pounds—(i) Repairs—		
1. Dummagudem pound	20 12 0	20 12 0
2. Narasapuram ,, ...	9 4 0	9 4 0
3. Bhadráchalam ,, ...	9 1 0	9 1 0
4. Kachavaram ,, ...	1 8 0	1 8 0
Total ..	40 9 0	40 9 0
III. Bungalows, &c.—(i) Repairs—		
1. Special Assistant Agent's bungalow at Kunavaram	70 0 0	16 3 0
2. Special Assistant Agent's pandal	30 0 0	30 0 0
3. Taluk cutcherry, Bhadráchalam	75 0 0	75 0 0
4. Do. do. pandal	5 0 0	5 0 0
Total ..	180 0 0	126 3 0
IV. Minor Irrigation Works—		
1. Repairs to the irrigation channel of the Gangole tank	200 0 0	200 0 0
2. Repairs to the tank on account of monsoon damages	30 0 0	30 0 0
Total ..	230 0 0	230 0 0
Grand Total ..	507 6 0	453 9 0

15. The European cemeteries—two at Dummagudem and one at Waddigudem—are in good repair.

16. The Trigonometrical stations are in good order.

17. *Tanks.*—The one Government tank at Gangola was repaired at a cost of Rs. 230. The ayacut is partly Government and partly proprietary land.

The area irrigated in Faslies 1297 and 1298 is as follows:—

	Acres.	R.	P.
Fasli 1297	82	1	20
,, 1298	121	0	9

In this Fasli 1298 owing to deficiency of water the crop on Acres 42-1-37 was totally lost.

18. *Proprietary Estates.*—Referring to the remark of Government in last year's administration report, paragraph 17, in your order, No. 521, dated 22nd December 1888, you directed me in this report to give certain information showing the land assessment and rents in kind in villages held under the "Buttaee" system. In the course of the preparation of the accounts for re-settlement, the required information has been gathered. As far as accounts are available, there are 42 villages in which rents have been collected in kind from Fasli 1285—1294. The annexed Statement X is an extract from a larger statement which I will submit hereafter with the re-settlement accounts. It shows the rates of rent on lands assessed for money and for kind, as compared with the rates of rents fixed at the last settlement of 1867. The average rates per acre are calculated from the average cultivation and assessment of the ten faslies 1285—1294.

These figures, however, must be taken for what they are worth. The cultivation accounts are admitted to be wholly inaccurate. The proprietors have not required the curnams to furnish them with cultivation accounts, and in consequence the cultivation was never measured. After the close of each fasli a jamabandi account was prepared, probably because it was customary to

send such an account to the taluk office. These accounts are based, as far as possible, on the Jamabandi account of 1867 printed in the settlement missels, but the figures are more or less guessed at. Such are the accounts from which our information is obtained. It would be unsafe to frame any opinion of the heaviness or otherwise of the assessments from such data. The accounts of grain collections are moreover apparently understated. Taking the average cultivation and the average gross yield and proprietor's share for the villages where full accounts are available for all ten faslies, we get the following figures :—

Estate.	Name of the village.	Average cultivation of land assessed for rent in kind.	Average gross yield.			Average Proprietor's share.		
		ACS. R. P.	PUTTIES.	TOOMS.	SEERS.	PUTTIES.	TOOMS.	SEERS.
Superior Proprietor ..	Narasapuram	90 3 1	18	2	2	7	8	16
	Turubeka	87 3 38	20	15	24	11	1	0
Inferior Proprietor ..	Kesivapatnam	58 1 18	11	1	1	5	2	7
	Nadikudi	146 3 22	17	9	34	7	18	24
	Seetampeta	84 1 38	16	18	14	7	15	7

From this it will be seen that the gross yield is far too small as compared with the cultivation. Probably both are inaccurate. Of the 42 villages where rents in kind were collected, Suravaram in the superior proprietor's estate, Gommugudem and Kottagudem in the Tripurapentavedu mutta, and the superior proprietary villages of Kesivapatnam, Nadikudi, Madineru and Kolamgudem, are inhabited by Koyas. The rest of the villages are inhabited by Telagas chiefly, but in some there is also a small proportion of Koyas.

There is no doubt that rents are heavy when collected in kind, for the proprietor takes, as a rule, a large proportion of the produce.

This year rents have been collected in money, except in a few instances in Tripurapentavedu mutta and Burravemula in spite of orders issued prohibiting it. As far as I have been able to ascertain, the ryots have appreciated the change. The majority of the Koya population inhabit villages in the interior and pay assessments in money. The custom is to lease out the whole village to the headman for a fixed sum irrespective of cultivation. These sums are small if we consider what might be got out of the land by bringing all the land available under cultivation and properly cultivating it. The Koyas, however, do not exert themselves more than necessary, and probably get little but a bare subsistence out of their lands. It is noteworthy that their stock of grain almost always becomes expended before the following harvest, when they have recourse to jungle produce. The amounts of izara have gradually increased in most Koya villages since last settlement, and I do not think there has been much increase in cultivation. The cultivation accounts for these villages are, however, more untrustworthy than those for the better villages on the river bank.

It is therefore only from investigation into individual cases that any exactions of heavy assessments can be discovered. In future, curnams should be compelled to furnish proper accounts of cultivation and assessments in all proprietary villages to Government. These, I think, should be checked by the taluk officials, otherwise they will be valueless. If this is done, the rates of assessment can be seen and any tendency to over assess the ryots discovered.

19. *Boundary Disputes.*—There have been no boundary disputes. The proprietors pay no attention to keeping up their boundary marks.

20. *Abkári.*—The same system of abkári remains in force. The following are the amounts realized by the sale of the three khandams as compared with the previous year :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Bhadráchalam Khandam	2,510	2,530
(2) Dummagudem do.	2,600	2,110
(3) Waddigudem do.	820	640
Total ..	5,930	5,280

The decrease is due chiefly to want of competition.

21. *Opium.*—There are no changes in the system of opium administration. The following sums were realized by the auction of the shops at Dummagudem, Bhadráchalam and Waddigudem as compared with 1887-88 ;—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	RS.	RS.
Bhadráchalam	181	172
Dummagudem	503	510
Waddigudem	102	68
Total ..	786	750

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Free licenses were as usual issued to vendors at Mummadaram, Rékapalle, Chintur and Koigur. The free license vendor at Kunavaram did not apply for a license, and no shop was opened in Kunavaram this year. I have written to you on the advisability of closing the Koigur shop and selling all the other free license shops annually by public auction.

22. *Forests.*—As Forest Settlement officer I have still to send up final reports for 8 reserves in the Rékapalle taluk. I am awaiting the completion of their demarcation by the Forest department. None of the other reserves have as yet been notified as reserved under section 16 of the Forest Act. Very few prosecutions have been instituted under the Forest Act. Only one conviction was obtained by the Second-class Taluk Magistrate, and it was reversed by me on appeal.

23. The annexed statement No. 2 shows the demand, collection and balance statement of all sources of revenue of the Bhadráchalam taluk for the official year 1888-89. The small balance shows the prompt measures taken by the taluk officials in the collection.

24. *Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts.*—The Statements Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 show the operation of Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts during the year. The decrease of criminal cases on the file of the Second-class Magistrate's Court is due to 12 nuisance cases having been disposed of summarily by me at the Bhadráchalam festival in April 1888. With regard to the decrease of 23 civil cases on the file of the District Munsif, he reports that in some of the cases filed last year he found the rates of interest at which sowcars charged the Koyas and others exorbitant, and disallowed them. In some cases he found that certain bonds were obtained by undue influence on the part of the sowcars, and refused to enforce the conditions. To these circumstances he attributes the diminution of civil cases.

25. *Sanitation.*—Two sweepers have been sanctioned by you for Bhadráchalam village. They will shortly be entertained.

26. The Agency map is enclosed.

—

No. I.—Statement showing the amount sanctioned and expended on Road works in the Special Assistant Agent's Division for 1888-89.

Drawn from the treasury.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount actually spent.
1	2	3	4	5
	RS.	I.—Road Works.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
		(1) *New Works.*		
Drawn from the Treasury.	2,000	Incomplete portion of bridle path from Lakkavaram to Chintur	300 0 0	300 0 0
		Incomplete portion of bridle path from Devarapalli to Bhadráchalam	300 0 0	300 0 0
		Incomplete portion of bridle path from Kunavaram to Gommugudem	200 0 0	200 0 0
		Incomplete portion of bridle path from Bhadráchalam to Dummagudem	500 0 0	500 0 0
		(2) *Repairs.*		
		Road between Gommugudem and Pochavaram ..	100 0 0	98 8 6
		Do. Lakkavaram and Waddigudem ..	100 0 0	100 0 0
		Do. Taluk Cutcherry and the village gravelling and closing breaches, &c. ..	100 0 0	100 0 0
		Do. Lakkavaram and Gurrapughari ..	50 0 0	50 0 0
		II.—Buildings.		
		(1) *Repairs.*		
		Bungalow at Pochavaram ..	50 0 0	40 0 0
		Do. at Abhicherla	50 0 0	50 0 0
		Do. at Chintur	50 0 0	46 4 0
		Do. at Narakonda	50 0 0	50 0 0
		Do. at Kundulur	25 0 0	25 0 0
		Cost of tools	100 0 0	94 4 0
		Contingencies	25 0 0	25 0 0
		Total ..	2,000 0 0	1,979 0 6

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No. II.—STATEMENT showing Demand, Collection and Balance of all sources of Revenue of the Bhadrachalam Taluk during the official year 1888-89.

Items.	Demand.			Collection.			Balance.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
I.—Permanently settled	..	16,739 11 1	16,739 11 1	..	16,739 11 1	16,739 11 1	..	..	..
II.—Miscellaneous—									
1. Clearance lease	36 14 0	548 9 0	585 7 0	36 14 0	548 9 0	585 7 0	..	..	..
2. Khalsa villages	33 12 0	285 11 3	319 7 3	33 12 0	267 13 0	301 9 0	..	17 14 3	17 14 3
3. Quit-rent of Dummagudem ..	58 1 10	276 15 8	335 1 6	57 0 10	231 0 10	288 1 8	1 1 0	45 14 10	46 15 10
4. Water tax	..	231 10 11	231 10 11	..	231 10 11	231 10 11	..	..	..
5. Revenue fines	..	10 3 0	10 3 0	..	10 3 0	10 3 0	..	..	..
6. Commission on the sale of the distrained property attached for arrears of revenue	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Government Podu	..	1,830 15 9	1,830 15 9	..	1,830 15 9	1,830 15 9	..	..	..
III.—(1) Abkari Revenue	..	5,496 10 8	5,496 10 8	..	5,496 10 8	5,496 10 8	..	..	..
(2) License fees	..	82 8 0	82 8 0	..	82 8 0	82 8 0	..	..	..
(3) Sara tax	18 4 0	800 11 0	818 15 0	18 4 0	740 12 0	767 0 0	..	51 15 0	51 15 0
IV.—Opium	..	750 0 0	750 0 0	..	750 0 0	750 0 0	..	..	..
V.—Ferries	21 4 0	448 14 0	470 2 0	2 8 0	594 12 8	397 4 8	18 12 0	54 1 4	72 13 4
VI.—Funds, *i.e.*, School fund, Road fund and Dawk fund	..	817 0 0	817 0 0	..	817 0 0	817 0 0	..	..	..
VII.—Stamps	..	1,930 13 0	1,930 13 0	..	1,930 13 0	1,930 13 0	..	..	..
VIII.—Forest	..	36,191 2 1	36,191 2 1	..	36,191 2 1	36,191 2 1	..	..	..
Total ..	168 3 10	66,441 7 5	66,609 11 3	148 6 10	66,271 10 0	66,420 0 10	19 13 0	169 13 5	189 10 5

No. III.—*OPERATIONS of Civil Courts in the Agency Tract of the Special Assistant Agent's Division, Godávari, during the official years 1887-88 and 1888-89.*

Name of the Court.	Name of the year.	Pending on the 1st April of each year.		Instituted during the year.		Received by transfer or on reference.		Total.		Disposed of.		Referred to Subordinate Courts.		Total.		Remaining on the 31st March of each year.	
		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
Special Assistant Agent's Court ..	1887-88	5	..	..	..	8	1	13	1	10	1	..	..	10	1	3	..
	1888-89	3	..	..	..	8	..	11	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	2	..
Bhadráchalam Tahsildar District Munsif's Court	1887-88	19	..	64	..	..	..	83	..	72	..	..	..	72	..	11	..
	1888-89	11	..	41	..	5	..	57	..	51	..	..	..	51	..	6	..
Total ..	1887-88	24	..	64	..	8	1	96	1	82	1	..	..	82	1	14	..
	1888-89	14	..	41	..	13	..	68	..	60	..	..	..	60	..	8	..

No. IV.—OPERATIONS of Criminal Courts in the Agency Tract of Special Assistant Agent's Division, Godávari, during the official years 1887-88 and 1888-89.

Name of the Court.	Name of the year.	Preliminary Inquiries.												Trials.					
		Pending on the 1st April of each year.		Filed since.		Total.		Convicted.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.		Remaining on the 31st March of each year.		Regular.					
														Pending on the 1st April of each year.		Filed since.		Total.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Special Assistant Agent's Court ..	1887-88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	10	19	13	22
	1888-89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	9	39	10	40
Bhadráchalam Taluk Magistrate's Court.	1887-88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	165	79	165
	1888-89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	119	63	119
Bhadráchalam Naib Tahsildar Magistrate's Court.	1887-88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	40	17	40
	1888-89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	22	14	22
Total ..	1887-88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	106	224	109	227
	1888-89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	86	180	87	181

Name of the Court.	Name of the year.	Trials—*cont.*																	
		Regular—*cont.*						Summary.											
		Convicted.		Otherwise disposed of.		Total.		Remaining on the 31st March of each year.		Pending on the 1st April of each year.		Filed since.		Total.		Convicted.		Otherwise disposed of.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Persons.	
		21	22			23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33		34	
Special Assistant Agent's Court ..	1887-88	18	3	12	21	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..					
	1888-89	4	35	9	39	1	1	..	..	15	15	15	15	..	13	..	2		
Bhadráchalam Taluk Magistrate's Court.	1887-88	78	87	79	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		..	
	1888-89	48	69	61	117	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		..	
Bhadráchalam Naib Tahsildar Magistrate's Court.	1887-88	15	25	17	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		..	
	1888-89	4	18	14	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..		..	
Total ..	1887-88	111	115	108	226	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..					
	1888-89	56	122	84	178	3	3	..	..	15	15	15	15	..	13	..	2		

Name of the Court.	Name of the year.	Trials—*cont.*			
		Summary.			
		Total.		Remaining on the 31st March of each year.	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
		35	36	37	38
Special Assistant Agent's Court ..	1887-88	1	1	..	..
	1888-89	15	15	..	..
Bhadráchalam Taluk Magistrate's Court.	1887-88	..	..	..	..
	1888-89	..	..	..	..
Bhadráchalam Naib Tahsildar Magistrate's Court.	1887-88	..	..	..	..
	1888-89	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1887-88	1	1	..	..
	1888-89	15	15	..	..

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No. V.—APPEAL Cases disposed of in the Special Assistant Magistrate's Court, Godávari, during the official years 1887-88 and 1888-89.

Name of the Court.	Name of the year.	Pending on the 1st of April.		Received during the year.		Total.		Disposed of.						Otherwise disposed of.		Total.		Remaining on the 31st March.	
								Lower Court's sentence confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.							
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Special Assistant Agent's Court	1887-88	..	..	3	6	3	6	2	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	6	..	..
	1888-89	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..

No. VI.—STATEMENT showing the number and general result of Criminal Trials in the Special Assistant Agent's Division, Godávari, during the official years 1887-88 and 1888-89.

Name of the District and Sessions Judgeship.		Number of village munsifs.	Number of village munsifs actually trying criminal cases.	For disposal.						Disposed of						Pending.		Remarks.
				Cases.			Persons.			Cases.	Persons.					Cases.	Persons.	
				Pending from the end of last year.	Received during the year.	Total	Pending from the end of last year.	Received during the year.	Total.		Convicted.		Discharged.	Total.				
											Simply confined.	Confined in stocks.						
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	16	17
Special Assistant Agent's Division ..	1887-88 ..	298	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	2	1	1	..	2	..	..		
	1888-89 ..	298	5	..	5	5	..	5	5	5	1	4	..	5	..	..		

No. VII.—OPERATIONS of the Revenue Courts in the Agency Tract of the Special Assistant Agent's Division during official years 1887-88 and 1888-89.

Name of the Court.	Name of the year.	Pending on the 1st April of each year.	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfer or on reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Referred to Subordinate Courts.	Total.	Remaining on 31st March of each year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Special Assistant Agent's Court.	1887-88 ..	..	5	..	5	5	..	5	..	
	1888-89 ..	..	8	1	9	7	..	7	2	

STATEMENT X.

Name of the Estate.	Name of the Village.	Average rate per acre on lands assessed in money.			Average rate per acre on lands assessed in kind.			Average rate per acre on the total.			Average rate per acre on assets of actual cultivation at the last settlement of 1867.			Remarks.
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1	2	3			4			5			6			7
Bhadrâchalam ..	1. Suravaram ..	1	10	10	1	7	1	1	9	11	1	5	3	
Superior ..	2. Koitagudem ..	2	12	9	4	9	0	2	15	3	1	7	6	
Proprietor's Estate ..	3. Narasapuram ..	1	11	4	1	13	8	1	12	0	1	8	2	
Do. ..	4. Turalaka ..	2	1	2	2	14	9	2	9	9	2	1	5	
Do. ..	5. Bhadrâchalam ..	1	8	4	1	9	4	1	8	6	1	5	6	
Do. ..	6. Choudavaram ..	1	11	5	2	7	11	1	13	3	1	9	3	
Do. ..	7. Totapalli ..	1	3	9	2	12	4	1	14	1	0	12	3	
Do. ..	8. Peda Polipaka ..	1	5	2	3	10	3	1	5	9	1	3	3	
Do. ..	9. China Polipaka ..	1	9	9	0	15	1	1	9	1	1	13	10	
Do. ..	10. Kachavaram ..	1	11	9	1	10	0	1	11	9	1	9	0	
Do. ..	11. Gommuguden ..	1	7	6	2	3	10	1	7	8	1	7	0	
Do. ..	12. Marriguden ..	1	15	4	1	3	1	1	15	4	1	11	9	
Do. ..	13. Chinkurrvala ..	1	12	1	0	11	9	1	12	1	1	8	4	
Do. ..	14. Nellipaka ..	1	10	0	1	7	4	1	10	0	1	7	1	
Tripurapentavidu Estate.	15. Tripurapentavidu ..	1	9	5	1	1	0	1	8	7	1	13	4	
Do. ..	16. Gudugudem ..	1	4	6	1	7	5	1	4	8	1	9	4	
Do. ..	17. Gommugudem ..	1	2	9	1	7	10	1	6	5	1	10	10	
Do. ..	18. Kottagudem ..	0	7	7	1	3	10	0	13	2	0	3	4	
Do. ..	19. Kapavaram ..	0	15	0	0	13	5	0	16	9	0	12	7	
Nandigama Estate ..	20. Gavvaridipeta ..	1	8	5	1	11	1	1	8	7	1	4	4	
Do. ..	21. Munnedivaram ..	1	11	9	2	9	6	1	11	11	1	11	2	
Do. ..	22. Gannavaram ..	1	9	1	3	3	0	1	9	11	0	15	5	
Do. ..	23. Rachagumpalli ..	1	14	7	1	7	0	1	14	0	1	10	9	
Do. ..	24. Kapagumpalli ..	1	10	0	2	0	11	1	10	0	1	6	2	
Do. ..	25. Nandigama ..	1	13	10	1	10	8	1	13	10	1	8	10	
Do. ..	26. Kesavapatnam ..	1	4	4	1	10	3	1	6	7	1	4	4	
Kesavapatnam Estate ..	27. Nadikudi ..	0	13	8	1	2	3	1	6	4	0	11	7	
Nadikudi ..	28. Burravemula ..	2	11	3	4	3	0	1	10	3	1	14	6	
Burravemula ..	29. Madimeru ..	2	11	2	1	15	10	2	13	1	1	14	10	
Madimeru ..	30. Setampeta ..	2	4	9	2	4	0	2	1	0	3	4		
Setampeta ..	31. Yetapaka* ..	1	6	11	2	5	4	1	6	7	1	7	6	
Yetapaka ..	32. Kolanugudem ..	..			1	15	2	2	5	4	2	15	8	
Kolanugudem ..	33. Setarampuram ..	1	15	2	2	5	4	1	15	7	1	9	7	
Setarampuram ..	34. Chintalagudem ..	1	1	4	2	1	4	1	2	9	1	12	1	
Chintalagudem ..	35. Gundala ..	1	15	3	2	9	11	2	4	0	1	10	4	
Gundala Estate ..	36. Pinapalli ..	1	5	4	2	8	2	1	14	8	1	4	6	
Do. ..	37. Rayanipeta ..	1	8	3	1	15	10	2	1	0	1	10	3	
Rayanipeta ..	38. Devarapalli ..	1	10	0	1	3	1	1	9	9	1	14	6	
Devarapalli ..	39. Gogulaka ..	0	15	8	1	2	1	1	7	0	1	7	6	
Gogulaka ..	40. Dantenam ..	1	10	7	2	11	10	1	11	11	0	14	3	
Dantenam ..	41. Eegalolli ..	0	12	3	1	8	4	0	14	10	1	5	2	
Eegalolli ..	42. Tokubaka† ..	..			..			1	13	10	1	6	4	
Tokubaka ..														

* In this village the figures in columns 3, 4 and 6 are approximate, as accounts for every fasli are not yet forthcoming.

† Detailed cultivation accounts wanting.

Diary Notes.

October 17*th*.—Left Kunavaram by river for Bhadráchalam.

October 20*th*.—Arrived at Bhadráchalam. Conducting Special Test examinations and disposing of Civil suits. Inspected Sub-jail and counted money and stamps in Treasury. Girls' school was inspected. Master appears satisfactory and attendance fair. Girls' school building repairs sanctioned not commenced. Taluk cutcherry road damaged by heavy rains,—bank requires repairs and a new culvert is required to carry off water from village. Rs. 100 is allotted for this work to be done during current year. Taluk cutcherry floor has been repaired but not white-washed. Sub-jail not white-washed yet, as chunam is to be got from Rajahmundry. Twenty-three children vaccinated during my stay. Visited Yetapaka and Meduway. Saw disputed boundary between the two estates of Yetapaka and Koka Sivayya Naidu. The Meduway ryots have undoubtedly encroached; ordered the boundary line to be demarcated. This will settle the dispute.

October 30*th*.—To Kondupalli, passing through Gollagutta. Kondupilli is a hamlet of Rayanipeta. Gollagutta is a hamlet of Pinapalli. Eleven children vaccinated by vaccinator in these two villages. Crops are withering for want of rain. This is chief complaint. No cattle diseases at all. Kondupalli tank bank breached during rainy season; paddy all spoiled and eaten up by cattle. Water very little and very bad.

October 31*st*.—Inspected fields of the Kondapalli patel, Kangala Muttadu. According to missel, his mourasi fields are —

	Assessment.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
No. 47	1	0	0
„ 40	5	0	0
„ 32	1	0	0
„ 20	2	8	0
Back-yard number	0	8	0
Total ..	10	0	0

Of these, Nos. 20 and 40 (about one acre, whole extent is 12 acres and odd—except this one acre all jungle) only have been in his possession. He has nevertheless been paying an assessment of Rs. 10-4-0 according to his own statement. He did not know where Nos. 47 and 32 are. I measured out No. 32, but it was poor land and appeared to have been waste a very long time. He is cultivating No. 33, not his own, by mistake for No. 32.

I filed his complaint as a suit against the izaradar of the village for unauthorised collections, and will dispose of it under Act VIII of 1865.

November 1*st*.—Measured some podu fields of Gollagatta. Curnam's measurements are not far out, but carelessly done. Measured some podu fields of Kondapalli. Curnam (Rayanipeta) has not yet measured this village podu. Examined two curnams' accounts. Rayanipeta curnam not registered two births five months ago in Kondupalli. Gollagutta accounts correct.

Patel's complaint against Tumula Narasiah, Izaradar of Kondapalli, that he is making excess collections in regard to "mourasi" lands and backyards. Patel's statement taken. Complaint also that they do not know which are their "mourasi" lands. Will be disposed of under Act VIII of 1865.

November 2*nd*.—Counted cattle of Gollagutta and Kondapalli. Curnams have included in their accounts prepared previously in April last the cattle hired and belonging to other river-side villages. This is wrong, and orders will be issued to correct it. Other ryots besides patel of Kondapalli complain of excess collections on backyards.

November 3*rd*.—Arrived at Tunikichervu. There is a tank and a well, water better and very fair. Rain to-day.

November 4*th and* 5*th*.—Villagers complain that there is no land outside forest reserves. Pointed out the boundaries—then they are satisfied. Examined birth and death registers. They are correct.

November 6*th*.—Walked to Dummagudem *via* Singarum and Nadikudi. Some people are cultivating Singaram land, which has been waste for a long time. Inspected Nadikudi school. 23 boys present. Master intelligent—building good.

November 7*th to* 13*th*.—At Dummagudem. Engaged in trying cases. Rumours received that a band of Beloochies encamped in Nizam's dominions were about to cross to our side at Bhadráchalam. They divided, however, into three bands and went away. Demarcated a piece of land east of Byregulapodu given to V. Ramadoss, inferior proprietor, in exchange for a piece of Singaram land included in Arlagudem reserve. Inspected Gangole tank and crops. Crops are withering. Not a drop of water in the irrigation channel on the 6th nor on the 13th. Rain fell between these dates.

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November 14*th and* 15*th*.—Down by boat to Kunaram.

November 28*th to* 8*th December*.—Proceeded up the river to Bhadráchalam to superintend Middle School examination. Inspected the road-work on the Devarapalli-Bhadráchalam, which had reached Gollagudem. Inspected the road-work on Dummagudem-Bhadráchalam road. Levelling road and digging side-channels was going on near Yetapaka, cutting jungle and digging out roots near Sitampeta tank. Work on both roads fairly satisfactory. Chose the actual site for the proposed new school at Bhadráchalam. Repairs to girls' school completed, work badly done. Pound at Gundala needs repairs, at present will not secure cattle. Engaged in hearing certain civil and revenue suits. Cholum crops on the river bank are good. Returned to Kunaram.

January 22*nd*—27*th*.—Morumur. Preparing settlement accounts in the Forest bungalow. There is considerable timber traffic on the road from the Forest reserves to the river bank.

January 28*th*.—Nellipak. On the way inspected the school at Gollagudem. Not many boys present. The master is acting for two months. No Koyas.

Inspected school at Nellipak, which has only been opened for the last six months. Master, a matriculate, is doing well, and the children are getting on better than in any other school in the taluk. Several Koyas from Veerayagudem attend and are learning their alphabet. The patel of the village is keen on education, although he can't read or write himself. Previously he maintained for a short time a school at his own expense. In a short time there might be a school-house erected by Government in this village.

January 29*th and* 30*th*.—Bhadráchalam. Preparing settlement accounts and hearing civil suits. Road to Devarapalli has reached as far as Gollagudem. Work done is satisfactory—requires still diversion at Gundala. Coolies are engaged in blasting rocks on Dummagudem road near Bhadráchalam. Repairs to taluk cutcherry are completed. Cutcherry and Sub-jail are white-washed. Road to cutcherry is under repairs. A culvert is being built. House rented for Middle school is neatly repaired. I think the request of the owner to raise the rent from 3 to 5 rupees might be granted. He has spent some Rs. 30, and is intending to spend more on repairs. The head-master's discipline seems particularly satisfactory.

A Primary school as feeder to the Middle school is much needed. There is at present a pial school under the dismissed master of the Girls' school, Appalacharulu, which is in a very poor condition apparently. The attendance at the Girls' school is poor. They want prizes like the boys of the Middle school A sewing mistress is needed, but up to date I have been unable to procure one. The conductress knows something of sewing, and she is willing to undertake a few lessons on trial.

I have ordered the Tahsildar to get the cutcherry cleaned, which at present is filthy. The mats want renewing. The Sub-jail prisoners don't appear to do much work under rigorous imprisonment. The Taluk Magistrate under my directions has fixed hours for work, and stones are being broken for road metal. This will be useful for the Cutcherry road. The cutcherry will want finishing and a parapet wall erecting. The Executive Engineer has been addressed to furnish an estimate.

February 15*th*—18*th*.—Nellipak. Checking settlement accounts. The curnam under my orders measured the cultivation of the Koyas of Veerayagudem, hamlet of Devarapalli. They pay Rs. 4 per plough. This year there are 36 ploughs. The area cultivated as measured by the curnam is 101 acres—62 acres assessed and 39 acres unassessed land. The assessment will be Rs. 144. The assessed land is good black soil, the unassessed sandy. The assessment is not excessive this year. Crops are generally good, *i.e.*, rubbee crops. All have been reaped, and threshing is about to commence.

Nellipak school has increased in numbers, more Koyas present, since my last visit. Average present now about 20.

February 19*th*.—Morumur. All crops have been reaped, and they are preparing to thresh in Gaveridwepeta and Nandigama. I understand that the Izaradar of Tripurapentavidu Mutta is collecting rents in kind this fasli on some fields, in spite of the prohibition. The ryots of this mutta, however, I learned after my ordering re-payment of excess collections in grain to the Veerayagudem Koyas last year, have begun to know that they are not obliged to pay grain and to see the advantages to them of a money assessment. Rent in kind is the exception, and not the rule, this year.

February 21*st*.—Edugurallapalli *vid* Tatlunka. A village 15 or 16 miles from the river bank. This village, as well as Upanapalli and Boddugudem, belong to a Koya inferior proprietor, Chavalam Razulu. He collects little more from each but the peshcush payable to Government and funds in the form of rent.

Tatlunka is a Government village on the way surrounded by forest reserves. They suffer from want of water, which is a common complaint this year. I advised them to remove their huts nearer the water source near the hills on the east instead of leaving the village. They are mostly engaged in cutting timber. There is a well at Edugurallapalli dug by the present inferior

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proprietor's father, but the water is not good. The village is a large one and a considerable extent of land is under the plough and manured, which is rare in Koya villages in the interior. There is a considerable quantity of palmyra trees, and this being the season for toddy, most of the village, including the proprietor, were drunk. One complaint was made, viz., that the 12 coolies who erected 21 boundary pillars around the reserves near three months ago, have not received their cooly—they worked for three weeks. I will make enquiries about this.

February 23rd.—Gandikottagudem, *via* Upanapalli. Upanapalli is a large village containing about 20 houses. It is in the Upanapalli hills. Beyond the Upanapalli reserve, all the hill sides appear to be completely denuded of forest through extensive "podu" burning. Before long there will be nothing left but bare rock. These hills are unreserved. The patel informs me that no curnam has measured their "podu" this year.

February 24th.—Climbed the big hill north of the village. On the top is a Reddi village of four or five huts called "Uppanapalli gattu." The Reddies seem happy enough. They live by burning "podu" and on jungle produce. There is a wild mango tope and a spring of good clear water near the village. Returned by a path round the hill on the Upanapalli side. Saw the patels of Upanapalli, Mittaramavaram, Pegha and Polapeddagudem. The patels of Uppanapalli and Mittaramavaram complain that some of their villagers have not yet been paid for work on the Bodulur-Tatlunka road by the Forest Department. The work has been now stopped several weeks.

February 25th.—To Kumaram, *via* Rapaka and Pedda Arkur. This being the toddy season, all the Koyas are engaged in tapping trees and drinking.

March 6th.—To Pedda Maltapalli. The Rékapalle arrack shop is closed. Very little arrack is sold in the toddy season. I met near Maltapalli 9 or 10 chatties full of toddy being brought down to Waddigudem and other river side villages for consumption there. Pedda Maltapalli, where palmyra trees abound, is the place which provides most of the toddy for this neighbourhood. The exchange rate is one seer of cholum for one seer of toady *i.e.*, at the present time when cholum is 40 seers per rupee, a fraction more than four pies per seer. Inspected the school. If the school improves, a school-house should be erected. It is not very flourishing at present, but there are several Koya boys who have learnt to read and write since it started. Some Koyas tell me they are coolies and they have no desire to be anything greater. They don't want this (goppatanam).

March 7th.—Visited China Maltapalli and Kannayagudem for the purpose of seeing the southern boundary of the Maltapalli reserve recently demarcated. Kannayagudem is a Government village of two huts. They settled last year from Venkampeta. Just within the reserve is a tank repaired by Government some few years ago but now breached. There is now not a drop of water in it and the people fetch water from the Sevory. It is not worth repair, and there is no objection to its inclusion in the reserve. I ordered the people to stop their cultivation in the reserve. As far as I can ascertain, no zemindary land has been included as far as Chinna Maltapalli, Pedda Maltapalli, Venkampeta and Tamiahpeta are concerned, and there are nc complaints.

March 8th.—Went to Venkannagudem through the Maltapalli reserve to see what zemindary land has been included. It is a deserted village overgrown with jungle. There are three outlying fields, Nos. 11, 12 and 13, which are alleged to be included. No. 11, I believe, is a tank shown in the topographical map about a mile or more east of the village. Whether Nos. 12 and 13 are included, I can't say, as I could not find them. Further information is needed from the Forest Department. If they are south of the big vagu, they are in the reserve, if not, I think they are outside. The area of the three numbers is a little more than 12 acres,—assessment, Rs. 12.

March 9th.—Walked along the Pulsamamidi reserve boundary as far as Alligudem, a village of one or two huts (Government). The pathway from Pedda Maltapalli to Pulsamamidi does not pass through it.

There is "podu" cut ready for burning in both Maltapalli and Pulsamamidi reserves. This was done previous to demarkation in ignorance of the boundaries, which was inevitable.

March 10th.—To Kondulur. The road has been cleared and levelled in places this year. Is in fairly good order. Bungalow at Kondulur is in fair order, Rs. 25 has been well spent. The floor is bad and needs repairs. Gathering ippa flowers for food and drinking toddy seems to be the sole occupation of the villagers.

March 11th.—Walked to Gullitiwadu. Showed the people the reserve boundary, which is the vagu south of the village. There is some "podu" cut ready for burning within the reserve. I don't see any objection to let them burn this year, for it is of no use leaving the felled timber on the ground. I find there is only one pathway to Pulsamamidi, and it forms the eastern boundary of the Pulsamamidi reserve. The one through the reserve admitted by the District Forest officer does not exist. This will be brought to his notice. There is a pathway through the reserve to the Waddigudem- Lakkavaram road, but I fancy this is a newly-formed one after the desertion of the village of Ramadevipeta, as a short cut to the Rékapalle market. On this road within the reserve there are some 50 palmyra trees in the enjoyment of the villagers of Gulletivadu. From

my enquiries, they have not enjoyed them without interruption, and at one time they paid a tax to Government for them. They should be allowed to enjoy them as a privilege.

March 12th.—One Vangam Gangulu, of Gulletivadu, laid a criminal charge of extortion against the "Samat dora" of Gulletivadu and the heads of this "Samat." It appears a caste fine of Rs. 24 was imposed upon him, and a pig, a cow, some cholum and Rs. 4 were given by him under compulsion. There was no sufficient evidence that compulsion was used, and the accused I discharged.

March 13th.—To Lakkavaram. Road cleared this year and some vagus sloped. There is one vagu near Kondapalli which should be still sloped. This and the Sokaler are the only hindrances to bandies going from Waddigudem to Lakkavaram in the dry season. Bungalow in good order. Floor is bad, white ants coming up in numbers.

March 14th.—The road to the Rumpa boundary has been cleared. The three elephants belonging to the Forest Department are engaged in dragging logs from the hills along this road and then some distance along the Lakkavaram-Chintur road.

March 17th.—To Chintur viâ Chintur-Lakkavaram road. This road has been completed this year. Bandies are now carting timber along it. Bungalow at Chintur in very good order, repairs have been well done.

March 18th.—One Mediyam Yerranna, a Koya of Madugur, complains of extortion and theft against a sowcar and his peon. A common way for sowcars to collect their debts is to send a peon, who presses the Koya debtors, who invariably have no money, and seizes a bullock or other animal worth very much more than the amount of the debt. Filed as a calendar case.

March 22nd.—From enquiries, I learn that arrack is being sold secretly in the villages of Koiyur, Chintur, Martindalepeta and Vulumur. Hitherto these villages have been paying "Sara pannu." They are of mixed population, Koyas and Telagas. It is, however, the Telegas who distil and sell. The Koyas have not only to buy their liquor, sold at the usual rate of 4 annas per seer, but have to pay a moiety of the "sara pannu" as well. I propose to recommend the inclusion of these four villages in the Waddigudem khandam, and sell the privilege of manufacturing arrack and selling it. Two shops will be sufficient, one at Chintur and one at Vulumur. This is the only means of stopping the illicit sales. I examined the opium accounts of the free license holders of Chintur and Koiyur and measured the opium. The Chintur vendor's were perfectly correct. The registered free licensed holder of Koiyur is one Siram-Bapanamma, who is living in Rajahmundry. The vendor is a salaried servant of a Waddigudem sowcar, Grandhi Kamalayya, who is nominally an agent of Siram Bapanamma. He can't keep his account, and it is written up every week by one Grandhi Janarthanan. Koiyur is only two miles from Chintur, and I think the shop there might be abolished. Chintur shop might be put up to auction. For the last two months the Koiyur shop has had no stock at all, which is a breach of the license. Sales from the 1st September to 20th March are — Koiyur, 84 tolas; Chintur, 213¾ tolas. The school at Chintur has somewhat improved since the last two years. Number on rolls is now 21.

The putwary does not live in Chintur yet as ordered last year. The patel is absent in Rajahmundry without leave.

March 23rd.—To Abhicherla. The bungalow is badly repaired. Only the roof appears to have been touched.

March 27th.—To Kunavaram.

2nd May 1889.

(Signed) R. B. CLEGG,
Ag. Special Assistant Agent.

From H. MOBERLEY, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Agent, Godávari District, to the Government Agent, Godávari District, dated Rajahmundry, 13th May 1889, No. 2.

I have the honor to submit my report on the administration of the Agency tracts in the Sub-Division during the official year 1888-89.

2. Mr. Hamnett was in charge of the division from the beginning of the year till 2nd July, when he went on leave. From then, till the 25th July when I assumed charge, the office was for some time in your charge, for some time in Mr. Cowie's charge. From the 22nd December till the 17th February, I was absent on privilege leave, and Mr. Wedderburn acted as Sub-Collector during the greater portion of that time. Since the 18th February, I have been in charge.

3. In June, Mr. Hamnett spent six days at Devipatnam, three days at Gokavaram (from which place he visited Kottapalli), and three days at Chodavaram. During this period he was engaged in settiing the Abkari demand for Fasli 1298. On the 4th March, I had to sit with the Sessions Judge to revise the list of jurors and assessors, and so could not start on my hill tour before the 8th March. I entered the Agency tracts on the 9th March and halted at the following places:—Chodavaram, Kota, Addatigala, Rayapilli, Ramavaram, Guditeru, Bodulur, Maredupalli, and Devarapalli. A list of the villages I visited is given in Appendix A. A sharp attack of fever at Bodulur on the 21st March, and another attack on the 23rd at Chodavaram, prostrated me so that

I had to return to Rajahmundry for treatment. On the 29th I started by boat for Devipatnam, and was in the Agency villages by the river till the 3rd April. On the whole I spent 22 days in the Agency tracts.

4. *Season.*—The Kottapalle Deputy Tahsildar says that the season was favorable, and that the dry crops and tamarind trees yielded well. The people themselves told me a different story. According to them the yield of tamarind was only half what it is in a good year, and the same with the hill jonna and other dry crops. The price of tamarind has risen from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 per kanttam (9 maunds).

5. *Condition of the People.*—On the whole the people are happy and contented. Wherever I went I made careful inquiries as to their relations with the police, and the answers I received were invariably satisfactory. A Mala of Adigem (not Anigem as marked in the map) brought a charge of extortion against the Station-house officer and some constables of Addatigala station, but on inquiry the charge proved to be unfounded. The complainant had found a cheetah dead in one of the police traps; he said nothing about it to any body in his village, but removed the skin with the intention of claiming the whole reward for himself. The Village Munsif found this out, and reported the matter to the Addatigala Station-house officer, who thereupon made the man give up the skin by threatening to charge him for theft if he did not. The man then brought the charge of extortion. In Rumpa, it is the practice for the police to share the rewards for animals killed in their traps with the villagers. The practice works well, and tends to create a good understanding between the police and the villagers. I have ordered it to be continued, and told the muttadars to see that no attempt is made to defraud the police of their share in the rewards.

6. The people are on good terms with the muttahdars. The only mutta in which any complaint was made against the muttahdar was Guditeru. The Guditeru Muttahdar has considerable influence over the reddis, but he and some of the Malas of Guditeru village appear to be on indifferent terms. Whilst at Guditeru I received from him a petition in which he said that some Malas were trying to make a fituri, and had threatened to burn houses and kill people. On inquiry it turned out that three or four Malas, when under the influence of Jilugu toddy, get somewhat obstreperous and occasionally make improper advances towards women they may find alone; and that one Mala, shortly before my visit, ran at his father with a knife and threatened to stab him. As the father was not in the village, I could not inquire into the case, but I have directed the police to make inquiry and to charge the man if there is evidence. I called on the muttahdar to explain why, if he knew that there were bad characters in his muttah and that they were trying to create a fituri, he had not long ago reported the fact to the police and to me. He said that he did not know it was his duty. I then made him produce his sanad, which he said he had never read, drew his attention to its conditions, and warned him of the consequences if he failed to comply with them. His Gumastah, Guna Venkataswami, is a dismissed police constable, and I cannot help thinking that this gumastah set him up to present the petition for purposes of his own.

7. *Fees on Forest Produce.*—The Malas on the other hand complained of the fees levied by the muttahdar on forest produce. In Guditeru the fees are levied at the following rates:—

On soapnuts, tamarinds, and turmeric, 5 annas per kanttam (9 maunds). On bees-wax and vasantagunda (a red powder obtained from the Mallotus Philippensis, or Rottlera tinctoria of Roxburgh), 5 annas per maund. On myrobalans, 5 annas per palla of 30 kunchams. In other muttahs fees are collected at the same, or nearly the same, rates. These fees are collected, *not* from the ryots (Reddies) who gather the produce, but from the Malas who purchase the produce from the ryots and carry it to the weekly markets. The fees partake, therefore, of the nature of a customs duty, and I have issued orders that they are not to be collected pending your orders. There are no Government forests in Rumpa, and consequently passes for the transport of forest produce to the markets at Addatigala, Rumpa and Devipatnam are *not* necessary. I would suggest therefore that Government should forbid muttahdars from collecting fees on forest produce.

8. No changes took place among the muttahdars. The Mokhasadar of Nellipudy died early in February, and I have recommended that a fresh sanad be given to his eldest son Peda Ramabhupati Dennsum. Madhuvity Sitayamma, Rani of Kota, is too old to manage her affairs, and is very much involved. She applied for the services of S. Subrahmanya Sastri, the Schoolmaster of Mohanapuram. The Deputy Tahsildar of Kottapalle recommended that leave be granted to the schoolmaster for one year, and that he be allowed to act as the Rani's gumastah, and these proposals I sanctioned. As Subrahmanya Sastri is an intelligent man, I hope he will be able to put the Rani's affairs, which at present are in a state of chaos, into some order.

9. *Disputes.*—The Pullangi boundary dispute, which was inquired into last year by Mr. Power, whose recommendations you approved of, has not yet been finally settled. Pusarla Balesu, the Mokhasadar of Pullangi, was not satisfied with Mr. Power's decision, and in consequence resigned the mokhasa. I recommended that his resignation of the mokhasa be accepted, but you reserved the matter for decision during your hill tour.

The Chippakonda boundary dispute, referred to in paragraph 6 of Mr. Hamnett's Administration Report for 1887-88 has not yet been disposed of. With his letter, No. 697 of 15th

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November 1887, Mr. Hamnett sent you the agreement proposed by the Gatata Proprietrix for the settlement of the dispute, and with this office letter, No. 777 of 16th December 1887, all the papers relating to the dispute were forwarded to your office. Final orders from you have not yet been received. As to the dispute, referred to by Mr. Power in his notes of last year, as to whether a piece of land occupied by Jampa Pandayya of Ramavaram belongs to the Pasuruginni or the Chamagedda Sub-muttah, I am informed that it was settled amicably. The dispute between the Yerlagadda Sub-Muttahdar and the Kota Rani as to the ownership of Jajigedda, has not yet been settled. The facts are these. About 100 years ago a daughter of the then Yerlagadda Sub-Muttahdar was married to the Kota Muttahdar. She received from her father, as a wedding present, the village of Jajigedda. Up till the last fituri, the village remained a part of the Kota muttah. After the fituri, when the Hon. Mr. Carmichael settled the hill tracts, the Rani's claims to the village were not brought to his notice, and as it was included in the list of villages belonging to the Yerlagadda Sub-muttah, he included it in the sanad he gave to the Yerlagadda Sub-muttahdar. The Yerlagadda Sub-muttahdar has now proposed a compromise of the dispute, and I have advised the Kota Rani's gumastah to get her to accept it.

A boundary dispute between the Palem, Velagapally, and Musurumilly Muttahdars has been amicably settled by arbitrators. When at Devarapully, the Nedunur Muttahdar told me he had a boundary dispute with the Geddada Muttahdar, which has been going on for the last four years. As this was the first either the Deputy Tahsildar or I had heard of the dispute, I told the muttahdar to write full particulars of the dispute to the Deputy Tahsildar. This dispute appears to have arisen since the muttahdars leased out the forests, or rather the right to collect Kalapa-pannu. The dispute between the Palem, Velagapally, and Musurumilly Muttahdars apparently originated in the same way, the lessees of neighbouring forests disputing as to who has the right to fell in a particular area. And if this indiscriminate leasing out of forests is not speedily checked, other boundary disputes are sure to arise.

10. *Disturbances.*—There was no disturbance during the year. After the Christmas holidays a rumour got about that the people in the western parts of Rumpa and in Guditeru were going to make a fituri. This rumour eventually travelled to Rumpa, where the police first heard it. I made inquiries and was satisfied that Pusarla Balesu of Pullangi had spread the rumour in the hope of getting the Valamur and Bodulur Muttahdars into trouble. The Bodulur Muttahdar, you will remember, is opposed to P. Balesu in the Pullangi boundary dispute.

11. *Forests.*—Both Mr. Power and Mr. Hamnett drew attention last year to the indiscriminate felling of timber which is going on, and Mr. Power suggested that it should be definitely settled in Rumpa, as it has been in the Golgonda hills, that the forests do not belong to the muttahdars, and that they have no right to fell timber every where as they are doing now. The sub-joined table gives particulars as to the forests which have been leased out:—

Name of muttah.	Period for which leased.	Annual rental.	Name of lessee.
		Rs.	
Vallamur	3 years	300	Uppala Atchayya.
Nedunur	5 do.	100	
Maredumilly	3 do.	30	
Tadipally	3 do.	50	

The forests in Yemalakonda have also, I understand, been leased out to U. Atchayya. From Chódavaram to Kota there is no good forest. There is, however, a little piece of good bamboo jungle to the east of Ganjigudem. From Kota to Addatigala, and from Addatigala to Ramavaram there is much worth conserving, but no real forest. It was not until I came to the Yedu Vompula ghât that I saw any really decent forest, and from there down to Bodulur the forest is really good. From Bodulur to Maredumilly the forest, especially near the Pamuler, is fine; but from Maredumilly on to Chódavaram the work of devastation, carried on by Uppala Atchayya, is apparent on all sides. Of course, this man's sole object is to make as much money as he can. The Valamur Muttahdar told me that when he leased the right of collecting "Kalapa-pannu," *i.e.*, the tax on timber payable to the Muttahdar, to Uppala Atchayya, he was under the impression that Uppala Atchayya would confine himself to ordinary felling; but U. Atchayya soon undeceived him, for he sent up numbers of bandies and coolies who set about the work of devastation in such good earnest that they have left not a single teak tree standing in the Valamur muttah, and have made the forests disappear before the muttahdar's eyes. Similar havoc is being made with the Nedunur, Maredumilly and Tadipally forests. I understand that the forests in the Pamuler and Geddada muttahs have been leased out to a Komati of Gokavaram; and I am afraid that unless Government steps in at once, in a very few years there will be no forest worth speaking of in Rumpa. The sole aim of the muttahdars appears to be to make as much money as they can; those who have arrack shops make as much as they can over them;

and all the muttahdars, whose forests are not very difficult to get at, have tried to make money over their forests. Mr Power, in his notes of last year's tour, recommended that Government should declare that all forests in Rumpa belong, *not* to the muttahdars, but to Government; but the question to be first decided is, "Do the forests belong to the Muttahdars or Government?" The Guditeru and Duchurti muttahs till recently belonged to Vizagapatam district, and as it has been decided that in the hill tracts of that district the forests belong to Government, it follows, I think, that in these two muttahs the forests also belong to Government. In my letter, No. 142, dated 11th March 1889, I gave reasons for the opinion I then held that the forests in Rumpa proper belong to the muttahdars, but after my inquiries in Rumpa, I am not at all sure that the forests do not belong to Government, or that the muttahdars are entitled to more than the "Kalapa-pannu." Sankuru Chinnayya, the Muttahdar of Rumpa, stated as follows before me:—"Before the fituri, the muttahdars had the right to all the forest produce in their muttahs, and to take what trees they required for building purposes. They had no right to cut and sell trees without Government permission. In my muttah the villagers are cutting and selling trees. Before the fituri they did not cut the trees and sell them, because bandies did not come here; now that bandies come, they cut and sell." But the Pandrapolu and Mohanapuram Muttahdars say that they have always cut wood just as they liked. Inconsistent with their statement, however, is the fact that the muttahdars have never leased out, and do not even now lease out, the right of felling timber in the forests; all that they lease out is the right of collecting Kalapa-pannu. All the muttahdars I have spoken to are willing to make their forests over to Government if a reduction is made in their kattubadi, and if they and their ryots are allowed the privileges they enjoy now, viz., to gather all the forest produce, and to take what timber they require for building and agricultural purposes free of charge. If Government are willing to take up the forests on these terms, I would suggest that the forest department be directed to examine the forests and to specify clearly which should be taken, so that we can then enter into definite agreements with the muttahdars concerned. If this be done, most of the boundary disputes which are sure to arise, as stated at the end of paragraph 9 *supra*, can then be quietly settled.

12. *Births and Deaths.*—In Rumpa, including the Duchurti and Guditeru muttahs, there is no registration of births and deaths. The subjoined table shows the number of births and deaths during 1888-89 registered in the Agency villages outside Rumpa:—

Births.		Deaths.					
				Cause of death.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Fever.	Cholera.	Born dead.	Other causes.
88	69	66	52	74	13	1	30

13. *Cattle Disease.*—There does not appear to have been much cattle disease during the year. The Bodulur Muttahdar told me that about September there was an epidemic in Bodulur itself and that 20 cattle died, but that he knew nothing about the other villages in his muttah. In Vidukur muttah, four head of cattle are said to have died, and in Nedunur muttah three; whilst the Valamur, Tunnur, Chidukur and Maredumilly Muttahdars told me that no animal died from cattle disease in their muttahs.

14. *Health.*—Of course malarious fever has been more or less prevalent, but, on the whole, it appears to have been not so severe as last year, probably owing to the scanty rainfall. The Valamur, Tunnur and Chidukur Muttahdars, whom I saw at Maredumilly said that this year was less healthy than the previous year owing to the want of rain, and that fever and coughs were very prevalent. There is no doubt that the unhealthiest parts of Rumpa are the Pamuler valley and the upper part of the valley of the Kanneru—the river which flows by Kota. At Bodulur, which is in the Pamuler valley, several persons had a very bad racking cough which got worse at night. There is a good deal of leprosy round Chódavaram. Dhuli Dora, the Mokhasadar of Marrivada, and Jampa Pandayya of fituri notoriety, who lives at Ramavaram, are afflicted with the disease; and I noticed that several of the coolies who carried my saman from Chódavaram to Kota had it. There is a Local Fund dispensary at Gokavaram in charge of a Hospital Assistant. It is located in a permanent building constructed by the Taluk Board. During the year there were 1,896 admissions, but there is nothing to show how many of these came from the Agency tracts. A large number of the patients were constables.

15. *Vaccination.*—There is no separate vaccinator for the Agency portion of my division. The Rékapalle vaccinator is supposed to look after the river-side villages, but during the year he did not visit one of them. The Rajahmundry Taluk vaccinator is supposed to look after the muttahs which do not belong to the Addatigala vaccinator's range; but he did not even visit Chódavaram. I do not think we can expect a local fund servant to go into Rumpa. The Taluk

Board which pays him expects him to work for it, and he naturally prefers to work in those villages which are under the Taluk Board. Rumpa is not under the Taluk Board, and the Taluk Board might justly complain of their servant, whom they pay, worked outside their jurisdiction. The Addatigala vaccinator has sent a return, in which he says that he visited seven villages in the year, and that he performed 222 operations, of which 218 were successful, 2 were unsuccessful, and the result of 2 was unknown. I am sorry to say I cannot believe him. The only village which, from my inquiries, he appeared to have visited was Vetamamidi, 2 miles west of Addatigala. There he vaccinated two children, and both operations were unsuccessful. I will call on him to give the names of the villages he visited and report the same.

16. *Abkari.*—The demand for Fasli 1298 was fixed by Mr. Hamnett at Rs. 2,597-12-0, as against Rs. 1,909-6-0 in Fasli 1297. The increase is due to the shops at Gondur, Pudupally, Viravaram (including Viravaram Ianka), Maddupally (including Penkalapadu), Devipatnam, and Rumpa having been sold by auction. The shops in other villages might very well be put up to auction. This question I will deal with in my report on the settlement of the Abkári demand for Fasli 1299. The total demand for Fasli 1298 was raised to Rs. 2,607-12-0 in consequence of your sanctioning in October the opening of a new shop at Marrajigudem.

17. *Opium.*—There were no changes in the system of opium administration. Free licenses for opium shops were issued for the villages of—

1. Geddada.
2. Marrivada.
3. Maredumilly.
4. Rumpa.
5. Bheemudupakulu.
6. Addatigala.
7. Sirigandalapadu.
8. Devaratigudem.
9. Kondamodalu.
10. Ramavaram of Chamagedda.
11. Toyyeru.
12. Devipatnam.
13. Kota.

18. *Education.*—The Assistant Inspector of Schools has not yet sent his report. I will forward it on receipt; meanwhile, I will give the results of my own inquiries. The progress of education during the year was not so great as during the previous year. The sub-joined table gives the names of the schools and of the teachers at the beginning of the year and the changes during the year:—

Names of schools.	Names of Masters at beginning of year.	Remarks.
1. Chódavaram	Ch. Ramayya	Master transferred to Addatigala. School closed.
2. Marripolem	K. Somayajulu	Master transferred to Chódavarm. Has resigned service.
3. Mohanapuram	S. Subrahmanya Sastri	Is acting as Gumashta to Kota Rani.
4. Addatigala	S. Ramasawmi	Master transferred to Geddada where he died.
5. Nimmalapolem	D. Ramayya	....
6. Guditeru	K. Somanna Sastri	....
7. Geddada	G. Padmanabhudu	Master transferred to Marripolem. School closed at end of year, owing to death of S. Ramasawmy.
8. Devipatnam	N. Minayya	....
9. Purushottapatnam	Ch. Ramayya	....

K. Somayajulu, formerly the Master at Marripolem, was, in Agency Calendar Case No. 1 of 1888 on the Kottapalle Sub-Magistrate's file, convicted of wrongful confinement and fined Rs. 10. The conviction and sentence were confirmed by Mr. Hamnett on the 29th June. Mr. Hamnett thought it highly probable that the master had also been guilty of extorting money from one of the villagers and "deemed it inadvisable that he should be retained in a village where he and the munsif assist each other in bullying the ryots." The Deputy Inspector of Schools was therefore requested to arrange for his transfer from Marripolem. Thereupon the Superintendent of Hill Schools recommended that he and the Addatigala man (S. Ramasawmi) should change places.

In his letter, No. 737, dated 7th September 1888, Mr. G. V. Subbarayadu Sastri, the Acting Deputy Inspector of Schools, objected to this arrangement on the ground that K. Somayajulu had formerly been at Addatigala and had to be transferred as he was unpopular there, and that S. Ramasawmi had formerly been at Marripolem where he was unpopular; and he made proposals involving the transfer of the Chódavaram, Geddada, Addatigala and Geddada Schoolmasters. As I knew nothing of Rumpa, and the reasons given by the Deputy Inspector for his proposals

appeared to be good, I sanctioned the transfers he recommended, which are shown in the remarks column of the table above. During my hill tour I was informed that Mr. Subbarayadu Sastri proposed these transfers, because the masters concerned would not say that they had given bribes to T. Srinevasachari Garu, a Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, now under suspension. I will make inquiries on the subject, and report the result. But whether the allegation be true or false, there is no doubt that the transfers have worked unfortunately. The Chodavaram school was closed when I was there, because K. Somayajulu, who objected to his transfer there, had resigned. Since then another master has been appointed. S. Ramasawmi, who was transferred from Addatigala to Geddada, died in December 1888, and so the school at Geddada had to be closed. I have not yet been able to secure another teacher for it. At Addatigala, the average daily attendance which had risen to 15 whilst K. Somayajulu (transferred from Marripolem) was there, fell to 2 in February. The average daily attendance during the first 12 days of March was only 9; and on 5 of those days, no boys attended the school. On the 13th March the Superintendent of Hill Schools visited the school, and by the evening when I inspected it, had induced several Malas to send their boys to school. The Malas said that Ch. Ramayya, the man whom I had transferred from Chódavaram at the Acting Deputy Inspector's recommendation, called the boys' names if they showed any stupidity, and they objected to their boys, who were "Hill Doras," to be abused by a man "who was *only* a Brahman." I inquired into the matter and found that the parents had some cause for complaint. I reprimanded the master and ordered the Superintendent of Hill Schools to send a special report on the working of the school at the end of May. As Ch. Ramayya is reported to be a clever master, I hope the school will improve. I was not able to inspect the school at Marripolem, so do not know how G. Padmanabhudu is doing there. inspected the school at Guditeru on the 18th March. The Superintendent of Hill Schools wrote to me recommending that the school should be closed as the attendance, when he inspected it on the 16th March, was only 7. The Muttahdar also gave a petition asking that the school should be closed. This, however, I do not recommend. Of the 20 boys on the rolls when I inspected the school, 16 are Malas, 1 is a Koya, 1 a Kapu, 1 a Kummara and 1 a Kammasa; and I fancy that the Muttahdar (a Reddi) really objects to the Malas being better educated than his own castemen. The school was closed from the 8th February till the 14th May, and opened on the 15th May with 10 boys on the rolls. The subjoined table shows the average attendance since then:—

Months.	No. of boys on rolls.	Average attendance.
May 15th—31st	10	2·3
June	8	4
July	6	5·74
August	14	4·8
September	25	16·72
October	25	18
November and December	Holidays.	
January 1889	25	14·52
February	24	8·2
March 1st—18th	20	9·27

This shows, in my opinion, that it is worth our while to persevere with the school. The master, however, is discontented and wants a transfer; so I have called on the Superintendent of Hill Schools to nominate another master for the school. I examined the 10 boys present at my inspection. Three boys (Malas) in the 1st class read and wrote very well; the fourth (also a Mala) who had attended only nine times since the 1st February, did fairly. Of the 6 boys in the Infant Class, 4 were bad, 1 fair, and 1 good.

Mohanapuram.—I inspected the school at this place on the 12th March. Out of 9 children on the rolls 7 were present at my inspection and did fairly well. The school was last inspected on the 22nd February 1888 by T. Srinivasacharlu Garu, the then Deputy Inspector of Schools.

Nimmalapolem.—I was not able to visit this school.

Devipatnam.—Mr. Hamnett inspected this school on the 11th June, and made the following remarks:—"Strength of the school 18. Nine were present at my examination. They seem to be well taught, and the results of the last examination by the Deputy Inspector are satisfactory. Five out of the pupils are children of Police constables. There are several children in the village who do not attend the school. I have asked the village officers to try and induce them to attend." I inspected the school on the 2nd April and found that the number of children on the rolls had risen from 18 in April 1888 to 31 in March 1889, and that during the same period the average daily attendance had risen from 14·4 to 24·7. Twenty-seven children were present at my inspection, and, on the whole, they did well. The master has been teaching the Upper class English; this should be stopped, as the master does not know enough English himself to teach, *e.g.*, he pronounced "cot" as "cart," and mistranslated it in the same way. I told him the same thing. The Sub-Assistant Inspector examined the school on the 13th March last and remarked:—"The school has, on the whole, made satisfactory progress in the year." Of the 31 children on the rolls at my inspection, 7 were girls, and only 4 were the children of Police constables.

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Purushottapatnam.—I inspected this school on the 2nd April. In March there were 15 children on the rolls, and the average daily attendance was 12. The Inspector of Schools, Mr. Nagoji Row, examined the school on the 26th February and remarked, "The classes did very much better than they did last year." The Sub-Assistant Inspector, who examined the school on the 12th March, remarked:—"Result, on the whole, very creditable to teacher." Here, again, the master, who knows very little English, is trying to teach English to the highest class. It should, I think, be laid down that, for the present, English is not to be taught in any of the Agency schools. If the children are taught to read and write Telugu well, Arithmetic (up to Interest if possible) and the Geography of the District, they will be taught as much as they can possibly want.

My remarks regarding the Superintendent of Hill Schools I reserve till I get the Assistant Inspector's report.

19. *Public Works.*—Rs. 1,500 were sanctioned. Of this sum, Rs. 1,488-3-11 were spent as follows:—

Road from Chodavaram to Devipatnam.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Clearing jungle and earth work	1,344	3	11
Establishment	144	0	0
Total ..	1,488	3	11

In June last Mr. Hamnett, whilst at Devipatnam, inspected the road as far as Velagapally, but left no remarks about it on record. Unfortunately, owing to fever, I was not able to travel over the road, but I hope to do so ere long. The Deputy Tahsildar, however, tells me that the road is not yet complete, and that some more earth-work has to be done. He has been called on to report fully on this and to send an estimate.

20. *Roads.*—As directed in your memorandum No. 130, dated 21st April 1889, the following remarks regarding roads in the Agency tracts are submitted.

The only metalled road is that from the Agency boundary near Gokavaram to Chódavaram and Geddada. It is in bad order, and between the Agency boundary and Sitapally (10½ miles from Gokavaram), particularly so. In my letter No. 179, dated 28th March last, I drew attention to the bad state of this road, and suggested that a special grant for this road be applied for, as it requires to be thoroughly re-made. Besides, if constant communication between Gokavaram and Chódavaram is to be maintained, the two Vágús at Sitapally should be bridged. Then there are minor Vágús for which either bridges or road-dams are necessary. The road is such an important one that all expenditure on it should be carried out under professional supervision. It appears to me that only two good metalled roads leading into Rumpa are required, viz., one from Gokavaram to Chódavaram, and the other from Yeleswaram to Addatigala; and that from Chódavaram and Addatigala we should open the country by good bridle tracts, as recommended by Mr. Sullivan in his report, dated 27th September 1879, No. 34, and approved of by Government in their order, dated 16th January 1880, No. 109, Judicial. Weekly fairs are held at Rumpa, Addatigala, and Devipatnam; but as the fairs at the first two places are the most important, it will be well to consider the roads in Rumpa as starting from these two centres. The existing roads or bridle tracks are as follow:—

1. Chódavaram to Devipatnam.
2. Chódavaram to Valamur.
3. Chódavaram to Kota and Chamagedda.
4. Addatigala to Kota.
5. Addatigala to Rayapally and Ramavaram.

No. 1. This road has been improved during the year under report. The Deputy Tahsildar says that to make it easily passable for bandies, some more earth-work is necessary. Its advantages are self-evident. It leads to a place where a weekly fair is held, and connects the interior of the country with the river.

No. 2. This road is metalled as far as Geddada (4 miles), and can be maintained from the annual allotment. Except for the Chinta Gundi, a short and sharp ascent some 2 or 3 miles from Maredumilly, carts could easily pass along it; and in spite of the difficulties of the Chinta Gundi, Uppala Atchayya's bandies, carrying spoils from the Valamur and Maredumilly forests, are constantly passing along it. From Maredumilly (not Maredupilli as spelt in the map) to Valamur, the road is, I am told, good. From Valamur it might with advantage be continued to Lakkavaram in Rékapalle Taluk, and then we should have the Special Assistant Agent's division connected with Rajahmundry by road. From Maredumilly a branch road should be taken to Bodulur, and I have recommended the making of a bridle track to connect the two places, as one of the works to be undertaken this year. With a good bridle-path, bandies would have but little difficulty in going as far as Bodulur; the chief difficulty would he crossing the Pamuleru, a narrow and rapid river which never runs dry. The current is too strong, I think, to allow of a ferry, and a bridge appears to be necessary. From Bodulur, a bridle track should be led to Guditeru, and there would be little or no difficulty in making it passable for carts as far as Ukalur

Then with a bridle-path from Bodulur to Pullangi, and thence to Chavala on the Bodulur-Guditeru road we should bring the western and northern parts of Rumpa into easy communication with Chódavaram.

No. 3. This road or bridle-path connects two Police stations, and is of much use to people visiting the Rumpa weekly fair. With the exception of the ghât near Kota, it is passable for carts. From Kota the road goes on to Chamagedda and Gudem, and it would be worth our while to spend money here so as to connect the Vizagapatam and Godávari Agencies.

No. 4. This bridle-path connects two Police stations. Although Addatigala has a weekly fair, it would not be advisable to make this passable for bandies, as the Kanneru has to be crossed four times and the Yelern once. The existing path is in fair order, but here and there it would be as well to clear away jungle.

No. 5. Even now this road is passable for carts as far as Ramavaram. It is contemplated, I believe, to make this a metalled road, and to continue it to Guditeru, *viâ* the Yedu Vompula ghât, so called, because it is said there are 7 ascents and descents (ಏಳು = seven, ಒಂಪು or ಒಂಪ್ = curve or bend). After crossing this ghât you come to Bhímavaram in Vizagapatam District, and then have to cross 2 or 3 spurs of Dummukonda (ದುಮ್ಮ = dust, ಕೊಂಡ = hill, perhaps pointing to the volcanic origin of the hill) before you join the path from Bodulur to Guditeru at Irlawada. These ghâts over the spurs of Dummukonda are very steep, and to make them practicable for carts would require a very large outlay of money. From my inquiries I understand that it would be easier to make a road from Ramavaram, *viâ* Gannavaram, Nulakamaddi (marked Nuthimamidi in the G.T.S. map) Dáravâda, Pulagandi and Perikevalsa, to join the Bodulur-Guditeru track near Valagudem. I do not, however, see the use of making a metalled road from Addatigala to Guditeru. It would be a very expensive work, and would cost far more than a road from Chódavaram to Guditeru, *viâ* Maredumilly, Bodulur, Ukalur and Valagudem. Besides, the distance from Guditeru to Rajahmundry by the latter route is about 78 miles, whilst by the former it is 82 miles. All that seems necessary, therefore, is to make a good bridle-path from Addatigala to Ramavaram and thence to Guditeru. It is only in two or three places that the Yedu Vompula ghât is at all difficult for men and animals, and as all the Mala traders of Guditeru go with their pack-bullocks to the Addatigala fair by this route, a thousand rupees spent on improving the ghât would be well spent.

21. *Police.*—There are four Police stations. The subjoined table shows the sanctioned strength of each station :—

Station.	Sanctioned strength.
Devipatnam	7 Constables and 1 Head constable.
Chódavaram	37 do. and 3 Head constables.
Kota	17 do. and 3 do.
Addatigala	14 do. and 2 do.

Every month a party, consisting of 5 constables and 1 head constable from Kota station, spends a week or 10 days on round beat, visiting Chamagedda, Yerlagadda Mattam, Bhímavaram (in Vizagapatam District), Guditeru, Nulakamaddi, and Pasaruginne. It appears to me that it would be well to have a Police station at Ramavaram, and to do away with the present round beat which is a mere farce, as the constables have to make a march—as a rule, a long march—in the morning, and then spend the rest of the day in cooking and eating their food and resting. In order to establish a Police station at Ramavaram, it would not be necessary to increase the Police force in Rumpa. All that need be done is to take 7 constables and 1 head constable from Kota, and 2 constables from Chódavaram, 3 constables and 1 head constable from Kota, and 2 constables from Addatigala, and this would not materially weaken the Police force at the 3 stations just named. A glance at the map will show the advantages gained by having a Police station at Ramavaram, so I need not detail them here. Of crime in the Agency tracts there is very little according to the Crime Registers ; but then the Police when they go on beat apparently make no inquiries in the villages they visit, and so the only crimes which are registered are those in which complaint is made at the station. There is no doubt that many cases are quietly settled by the muttahdars and never reported to the Police ; but on the other hand if the Police would only take the trouble to make proper inquiries in the villages they visit, many crimes would doubtless come to light. So long, however, as the present Police Inspector remains in charge, I am afraid matters are not likely to improve, for he is not energetic, and does not know how to keep his subordinates up to the mark.

22. *Proprietary Estates.*—The ill-feeling between Kondamodalu Lingareddi and his brother Yerramreddi, which has been going on for years and has been kept alive by their mother, resulted this year in Yerramreddi demanding a partition of the estate, and in his inducing a lot of Lingareddi's ryots to refuse to work for him. On the 31st March I saw both the brothers,

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and I eventually induced Yerramreddi to listen to reason and to come to terms. The agreement signed by the brothers I have already forwarded to you. At Devipatnam, which belongs to the Gutala Proprietrix, and at Toyyeru, which belongs to the Pithápuram Rajah, the ryots complained to me that they had been called on to pay fees for depositing bamboos on the river bank and in their backyards. The ryots of both villages said that they had never before been called on to pay these fees, and the Curnams corroborated them. Moreover what the ryots were called on to pay was not assessment on the land occupied, but a fee of so much for every thousand bamboos. I instructed the Curnams that they were not to demand these unauthorized fees, and that if the proprietors thought they had a right to collect these fees, they must establish their right in a competent court.

23. The Pamuleru Muttahdar has to pay a kattubadi of Rs. 50, and this he says he cannot pay. Formerly he was obliged to charge Rs. 4 per house to enable him to pay his kattubadi; most of the ryots refused to pay so much, and some left the muttah in consequence. Now he charges Rs. 2-8-0 per house, but this does not enable him to pay the kattubadi, as there are only eight houses in the whole of his muttah. I have called on the Deputy Tahsildar to report the number of houses in the muttah, and to report on the muttahdar's allegations: on receipt of his reply, I will address you on the subject. There is no doubt, however, that the Pamuleru muttah is very thinly populated. I understand that it has only two villages. It is full of dense jungle, is infested with tigers, and is very unhealthy, so that it is difficult to induce persons to settle there. The muttahdar is, in my opinion, entitled to some consideration.

24. The following came to my notice at Guditeru. Towards the end of December Bhagasandora, a Nizaman of the Jeypore Rajah, made a road through the jungle to a village on the boundary between Jeypore and Bustar. The Bustar people laid an ambush, took 12 of the Jeypore Rajah's people prisoners, and shot the Nizaman. The Guditeru Muttahdar heard this from one Dantalmati Pandababa of Malkangiri, who came to Guditeru in February last. This man must have been in Guditeru when the round beat party visited Guditeru on the 24th February; yet the Police Inspector did not hear of it till he visited Guditeru with me. This shows that the Police when on round beat do not make proper inquiries. This D. Pandababa was concerned in the last Rumpa fituri and was imprisoned for one year in consequence.

25. The Agency map has already been sent.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have heard from Deputy Tahsildar of Kottapalle that the Rani of Kota has agreed to the compromise proposed by the Sub-Muttahdar of Yerlagadda regarding the village of Jajigedda, referred to in paragraph 9 *supra*. The terms of compromise are these :—

(1) The Sub-Muttahdar of Yerlagadda shall continue in possession of Jajigedda. The revenue from the village is, however, to go to the Rani of Kota during her life-time, the duty of collecting the same resting with the Sub-Muttahdar.

(2) On the Kota Rani's death, the village shall vest absolutely in the Sub-Muttahdar.

APPENDIX A.

List of Villages in Rumpa visited by me.

Marrivada.	Yedlakonda.
Gunjigudem.	Daragedda.
Narsapapuram.	Akumatitota.
Gandampalli.	Ukalur.
Vetamamidi.	Nukaletivada.
Duppalapalem.	Kutruvada.
Rayapilli.	Geddada.
Yerlagadda.	

From L. C. MILLER, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Agent, Godávari District, to the Government Agent, Godávari, dated Ellore, 18th May 1889, No. 123.

I have the honor to submit my report on the administration of the Yernagúdem Agency for the year 1888-89.

2. I was in charge of the division throughout the year and made three tours extending in all over a period of 56 days. The first was in April and May 1888 for the settlement of the revenue demand, the second in November for inspection and disposal of Civil suits, and the third in January and February 1889. The villages visited have been marked on the map. The deputy tahsildar of Polavâram spent 78 days in the Agency villages out of 165 days spent on tour in the year.

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3. The season was fair on the whole. Tanks were not well filled and paddy cultivation was not a success, but the dry crops were generally good. The Godávari did not rise high enough to cause any damage by flooding the river-side villages. The tamarind crop in the hill villages was below the average. The people appear to be in good condition and I received no complaints, except of want of water, the supply of which we are gradually improving by the digging of wells.

4. There was rather less fever than usual in most parts of the division owing, I imagine, to the dry season. My establishment, of whom some have always been attacked on previous tours, escaped entirely on the last occasion. There was reported to have been a little small-pox in Kopalli and the neighbouring villages. There was no outbreak of cholera during the year.

5. The vaccination work of the division during the year was done entirely by the Local Fund vaccinators of Polavaram and Tallapudi. The higher river-side villages and some of the hill villages have been placed in charge of the Rékapalle vaccinator, but he did not work in any of them during the year. The male and female vaccinators of Polavaram joined my camp at Jilugumilli in January and worked under my orders in that and the neighbouring villages. At my inspection of Jilugumilli school I found that several children were registered as protected who had never been vaccinated or had small-pox. The master explained that he knew nothing about vaccination and took the word of the children's parents as sufficient evidence on which to base his registers. All the unprotected children in the school were vaccinated during my stay at the village. The Tallapudi vaccinator joined me at Kannapuram in February and accompanied me through the hills to Korutur where his lymph supply ran out. He visited with me several villages on the way and succeeded in vaccinating in all sixty-six persons, of whom thirty-five were koyas and reddies. The Polavaram vaccinator operated on 41 and 43 persons, respectively, of whom only 9 in all were hill-men. In many of the reddi villages almost the whole population had evidently had the small-pox, of which disease there was a severe epidemic a few years ago. It was with considerable difficulty that any persons were induced to submit their children to the vaccinator; the hill-men appear to have great belief in inoculation which is performed by some practitioners who come over from the territories of His Highness the Nizam. I was very careful to impress on the vaccinator that his first operations must be successful if vaccination is to make any way at all among the hill tribes, and, as far as I can judge, he performed his operations with great care. A statement recently received shows that out of the 66 operations, fifteen were unsuccessful; of these, 10 were Kannapuram cases and probably not hill-men. Of the other 5, some were probably koyas. The total number of operations performed in the year was 272, of which twenty were unsuccessful. All the operations of the year were performed in the three months of January, February and March.

6. I visited the Government schools at Kannapuram and Jilugumilli and examined shortly some of the boys in each school, but did not find that much progress had been made. The attendance is not increasing materially and no koyas or reddies have as yet attended either school. The master at Jilugumilli is the better of the two and so is his school, which has, however, more advantages than that at Kannapuram, as there is a considerable komati population in Jilugumilli, and a police station which furnishes several pupils.

The taluk board maintained two schools at Polavaram, which were well attended, and one at Gutala, up to the end of the year. These have now been closed by the Board, who do not consider that they ought to spend money in the Agency when they receive none from it. Proposals have been made for the opening of primary schools in these villages by Government.

A results school at Dippakayalapadu near Kannapuram was closed during the year owing, as the Sub-Assistant Inspector reports, to the illness of the master and the decrease in the number of pupils. A results school was working at Kottapattisam during the year. It is reported as "very poor in progress and very weak in numbers." The Sub-Assistant Inspector has not as yet furnished me with any statistics, but has sent a report in which he speaks favorably of the Jilugumilli school and unfavorably of that at Kannapuram, the poor state of which he attributes to the inefficiency and indifference of the master.

7. The two boundary disputes pending disposal at the end of last year were settled. The disputes between Boundinarigudem and Jilugumilli was disposed of in my last tour in favor of Jilugumilli. The other disputes between Konnada and Gongole was inquired into by the Survey Department; at the Deputy Superintendent's request I gave my opinion on the record, and the line has now to be marked out. No new disputes were brought to my notice in the year.

8. The land revenue system continued the same as before. The rough field survey ordered by you of the eight newly-settled villages was commenced, but did not make much progress. I deputed the Chintalapudi revenue inspector to do the work, but he has only completed the survey of three villages, and those not the largest. The accounts sent in for these villages show that there is considerable apparent disproportion between the holdings and the rents paid for them, but the information received is not complete and more has been called for. Meanwhile the revenue inspector has been sent back to his duty in Chintalapudi, as I do not see how to keep his range empty till all the remaining survey is done. A special report will be sent with further proposals on receipt of the information now called for.

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9. The abkári system was not altered. The demand for the year was settled by me in April 1888, and amounted to Rs. 5,682-3-11. The prices paid for the larger villages, especially Polavaram and the river-side villages south of it, appear to be rising steadily. There were few offences against the abkári law.

10. There is no change in system of administration of the opium revenue; the prices of the farms are generally decreasing; but I have no reason to suppose that there is any fall in consumption.

11. The amount sanctioned for expenditure on public works was Rs. 1,139-12-0, of which Rs. 905-4-0 was expended in the year. The principal work undertaken was the construction of a cart-track between Kannapuram and Jilugumilli, a work which has been long in contemplation but which could not be commenced owing to want of funds till this year. It has been proposed to continue this track to Polavaram, in which case it would form the third parallel of communication across the Yernagúdem taluk—the first being the trunk road starting at Konnur, and the second the Prakkilanka-Jangareddigudem road. This last road would be joined to it at Polavaram by the District Board road along the Godávari bank and at Kannapuram by the track from Koyyalagudem, which has been improved this year. A third junction road from Jangareddigudem to Jilugumilli would be useful and easy to make. Kannapuram is the site of a large weekly market and Jilugumilli can boast of a good deal of trade with the Nizam's dominion and the country round, and both villages would undoubtedly be improved by good communication with one another and with the principal road of that part of the district. A road from Jangareddigudem to Jilugumilli would also invite cart traffic from Ellore. Between Kannapuram and Jilugumilli the road now under construction passes through Buttayagudem, a village of considerable size, where there is a police station, and Mulagalampalli, which is likely to be an important forest station when the proposed reservations are carried out. The track will carry a large amount of forest produce.

The extension from Kannapuram to Polavaram would be very useful as opening the communication between the inland Agency villages and the head-quarters of the deputy tahsildar and district munsif. At present, except in the most favorable weather, carts go by the District Board road to Prakkilanka and thence up the river bank to Polavaram, frequently a long way round.

12. The other works done in the year are the construction of a track from Kannapuram to Koyyalagudem at a cost of Rs. 140, the completion of the repairs to one tank and the construction of one well at Ramanagudem and commencement of another at Itakalakunta which last work was sanctioned during the year.

A school building has also been erected at Kannapuram.

13. The work done on the Kannapuram-Jilugumilli track was very slow and only Rs. 563-8-10 were spent out of an allotment of Rs. 900. Work was not commenced sufficiently early in the year, and towards the end of the year the ground was so hard that no work could be done, except jungle clearing, which has been completed throughout the line.

14. The civil work increased both in my court and in that of the Polavaram district munsif. In the latter court the number of suits instituted in the year rose from 146 to 164, the figure for 1886-87 being only 136. The cases pending at the end of this year bear a proportion to the total for disposal slightly higher than that of last year.

15. The increase in my court is only in appellate work: the number of original suits for disposal fell from 15 to 13 while appeals rose from 1 to 6—a rise which may be accounted for by the increase of original suits in the Polavaram munsif's court. One original suit and one appeal were pending at the end of the year.

16. A process amin was appointed to the Polavaram district munsif's court near the end of this year.

17. In my court the number of criminal cases for disposal was the same as last year (seven), but only 3 were disposed of against 6 in 1887-88. The remaining four are two pairs of cases—all of breach of trust—two from Jilugumilli which were delayed because several of the witnesses live in Aswaropeta, outside the jurisdiction, and two complaints refefred by you, presented by the Gutala zemindarni against her muktyar, in which some of the witnesses live in Yanam and others in Cocanada, and other places out of my jurisdiction.

I received only one appeal near the close of the year; it was pending on the 31st of March.

18. The deputy tahsildar's file rose nearly to the level of 1886-87. His percentage of convictions is 23·16. None of the crimes were of a grave nature and the sub-magistrate reports that he found most of the complaints false or not proved.

19. Statements are appended to this report showing the work done by the taluk magistrate and sheristadar-magistrate of Yernagúdem. Each of these magistrates had two Agency cases for disposal and each disposed of one of the two. These statements have not been given in previous reports, and until this year these magistrates made no distinction in their registers between cases relating to Agency villages and others. Henceforth they will be kept distinct.

20. I append notes * of my tours.

* Will be sent.

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From H. MOBERLY, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Agent, Godávari District, to the Government Agent, Godávari District, dated Rajahmundry, 5th June 1889, No. 7.

In continuation of my No. 2 of 13th May 1889, I have the honor to forward the report on education in the Agency portions of the sub-division for 1888-89, received from the Assistant Inspector of Schools.

2. The table given in paragraph 2 of the Sub-Assistant Inspector's letter is not only misleading, but some of the figures appear to be incorrect; *e.g.*, the number of pupils in the Marripálem school on 31st March 1888 was, according to the Sub-Assistant Inspector, 11, whilst according to the attendance register it was 4. Again, the Sub-Assistant Inspector gives the number of pupils on 31st March 1889 in the schools at Chódavaram and Geddada, whereas, as a matter of fact, both of these schools had been closed since January last. Besides, the figures showing the number of pupils on the 31st March 1888 and on the 31st March 1889 do not give one a correct idea of the strength of the schools for each month of the year. For instance, according to the Sub-Assistant Inspector's figures, the school at Addatigala improved during the year, whilst, as a matter of fact, the attendance since January 1889 was so bad that it was a question whether the school should be closed or not. As an appendix to this letter, I have given a table showing for each school (except those at Devipatnam and Purushottapatnam) the number of pupils on the rolls and the average attendance during each month of the year under report. I have excluded Devipatnam and Purushottapatnam from the table, as they are, to all intents and purposes, plain villages, and the attendance in them has steadily improved.

3. The following table shows the number of times each school was inspected by the Superintendent of Hill Schools :—

Name of school.	Dates of inspection.
1. Geddada ...	... 19th June 1888, 19th September 1888 and March 1889.
2. Chódavaram ...	... Dates not known. Inspected three times.
3. Marripálem ...	... 21st June 1888, 25th September 1888 and 9th March 1889.
4. Móhanápuram	... 22nd June 1888, 24th September 1888 and 12th March 1889.
5. Nimmalapálem	... 23rd June 1888, 22nd September 1888 and 14th March 1889.
6. Addatigala ...	... 23rd June 1888, 22nd September 1888 and 13th March 1889.
7. Devipatnam ...	... 30th April 1888, 13th June 1888, 15th September 1888 and 9th March 1889.
8. Purushottapatnam	... 28th April 1888, 15th June 1888, 12th September 1888 and 8th March 1889.
9. Guditeru ...	... 25th June 1888, 16th March 1889 and 21st March 1889.

From this it would appear that the Superintendent of Hill Schools paid only flying visits to each school, and that the Sub-Assistant Inspector's remarks in paragraph 4 of his report, about his not staying longer in each village and instructing the masters, are well-founded.

4. I submit a few remarks on paragraph 5 of the Sub-Assistant Inspector's report :—

Guditeru (*Gurtedu in the report*).—The school here was not examined by the Sub-Assistant Inspector. He ordered the Superintendent of Hill Schools to examine it. The school re-opened on the 15th (not 16th) May 1888.

Marripálem.—I do not understand the Sub-Assistant Inspector's remark that the grant earned during the year was Rs. 6, for in the attendance register he made, on the 15th April 1889, a remark to this effect :—"Of 4 boys presented, 3 passed. Of these, 2 passed in the same standard as last year, and the third had not the requisite attendance. So no grant." During the last 3 or 4 years there have been several masters; and every one is said to have been unpopular. This, coupled with the miserable attendance from April to September 1888 (see appendix), looks as if the villagers object to the school. The matter will receive attention.

Móhanápuram.—This school has not done well during the year, but the Sub-Assistant Inspector has made it out to be worse than it really is. From the appendix to this report, it will be seen that the average number of pupils on the rolls was 7 (not 4), and that the average attendance was 5 (not 3).

Geddada.—As G. Padmanabhudu, transferred to Marripálem during the year, is not popular there according to the Sub-Assistant Inspector, he will be sent back to Geddada, from which place he would not have been removed had it not been for the Sub-Assistant Inspector's strong recommendation

Chódavaram.—The deputy tahsildar of Kottapalli will be directed to have shutters put to the windows. I do not understand what the Sub-Assistant Inspector means by "the compound

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was not kept in good order." The school had been closed for two months when he inspected it, and there was nobody to look after the school. When I saw it on the 22nd March the enclosure was tolerably clean and the gate closed.

Devipatnam and Purushottapatnam.—These villages are practically plain villages. The school at Devipatnam is the largest in the Agency tracts, but the master of the Purushottapatnam school has shown the best results in the year. The number of pupils in that school has increased from 8 to 15, and the average attendance from 6 to 12; the improvement, moreover, was constant throughout the year. Besides, with his 15 pupils, he has earned a grant of Rs. 56-4-0 (double grant) as against Rs. 40-8-0 earned by the Devipatnam schoolmaster with 31 pupils. I do not wish to depreciate the Devipatnam schoolmaster's work; he has certainly done well and is better educated than the Purushottapatnam man, but the latter has shown the best results. It is satisfactory to note that in writing of the Purushottapatnam school, the Sub-Assistant Inspector has said something good of the Superintendent of Hill Schools, who inspected the school 4, *not* 5, times.

Nimmalapálem.—The Sub-Assistant Inspector will be asked to nominate a competent master for this school.

Addatigala.—The Sub-Assistant Inspector writes as if Ch. Ramayya, the present master, had effected a wonderful improvement in the school. The school was under S. Ramaswamy from April till October (inclusive), and during that time the average daily attendance rose from 9·45 to 14·1. Ch. Ramayya joined in January last. During that month the average daily attendance was 5·4, in February 2, and during the first twelve days of March only 9. But for the exertions of the Superintendent of Hill Schools, who, on the 13th March last, induced seven Malas to send their sons to school, the number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last would have been less than the number on the same date last year. In writing as he did, the Sub-Assistant Inspector was most unfair both to the Superintendent of Hill Schools and to the late S. Ramaswamy.

5. *Para.* 6.—The Sub-Assistant Inspector is rather hard on the Superintendent of Hill Schools who certainly worked better during 1888-89 than he did during the previous year. At Addatigala he induced several Malas to send their children to the school, and his visit to Móhanápuram in March resulted apparently in an increase in the number of pupils. But he does not spend sufficient time in Rumpa. Twice he inspected the schools at Addatigala and Nimmalapálem on the same day, viz., 23rd June and 22nd September; and he evidently hurries through Rumpa as fast as he can instead of spending a couple of days in each place. The Sub-Assistant Inspector's suggestion that scholarships at double rates be granted to two boys from Addatigala and one boy from Devipatnam will, I trust, receive favorable consideration.

6. The jamabandi of Amalápuram and the sale of ferries have caused the delay in the submission of this report.

APPENDIX.

Name of school.	April 1888.		May 1888.		June 1888.		July 1888.		August 1888.		September 1888.	
	Number on rolls.	Average attendance.	Number on rolls.	Average attendance.	Number on rolls.	Average attendance.	Number on rolls.	Average attendance.	Number on rolls.	Average attendance.	Number on rolls.	Average attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Geddada	10	8·36	10	6·87	10	8·32	10	7·	10	7·5	10	7·36
2. Marripálem	4	3	4	2·7	3	2·87	4	3·55	6	4	8	3·86
3. Móhanápuram	12	7·65	7	3·47	7	5·42	6	5·4	6	5·45	6	3·63
4. Nimmalapálem	9	6·26	9	7·1	9	5	13	6·9	Closed, master sick.		13	8·13
5. Addatigala	14	9·45	15	11·3	15	10·5	14	8·54	18	10·73	21	13·5
6. Guditeru	School closed till 14th May.		10	2·3	8	4	6	5·74	14	4·8	25	16·72

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Name of school.	October 1888.		November 1888.		December 1888.		January 1889.		February 1889.		March 1889.	
	Number on rolls.	Average attendance.	Number on rolls.	Average attendance.	Number on rolls.	Average attendance.	Number on rolls.	Average attendance.	Number on rolls.	Average attendance.	Number on rolls.	Average attendance.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1. Geddada	12	10·9	Vacation.				School closed.					
2. Marripálem	9	6·19	Apparently no attendance register kept since October. The Sub-Assistant Inspector's remarks of 13th April 1889 are in the register for October.									
3. Móhanápuram	6	4·55	Vacation.				6	3·56	6	3·28	13	8·27
4. Nimmalapálem	13	10·4	Do.				13	9·2	13	9·1	13	8·1
5. Addatigala	18	14·1	Do.				16	5·39	10	2	10 (1st to 12th)	·9
6. Guditeru	25	18	Do.				25	14·52	24	8·2	20 (1st to 18th)	9·27

From M.R.Ry. G. V. SUBBARAYUDU SASTRI, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Acting Cocanada Range, to the Assistant Agent, Godávari District (through the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Second Division, dated Cocanada, 18th May 1889, No. 212.

I have the honor to submit my report on the condition and progress of education in the Peddápuram Agency during the year 1888-89.

2. The number of schools remained the same, while that of pupils increased from 41 to 46, the increase in boys being 11, the attendance of girls decreased by 6. The school at Rachavamangi having been started on the 27th March 1888, the attendance was not included in the returns for 1887-88. The attendance in the three Government schools at the end of the last two years is given in the margin. The increase in pupils is therefore nominal. The decrease at Geddangi was, I believe, due to the irregular attendance of the teacher towards the close of the year and that at Gontuvanipalem was reported to have been due to the prevalence of fever.

	1887-88.	1888-89.
1. Gontuvanipalem ..	15 + 7	14 + 4
2. Geddangi	16 + 3	16 + 6
3. Rachavamangi	..	12 + 0
Total ..	31 + 10	42 + 4

3. Of these 46 pupils, 30 were Sudras and 16 were other Hindus including Parayas against 31 and 9, respectively, in 1887-88. There was one Mahomedan boy in the previous year. The following is a classification of pupils according to wealth and occupation of parents in the last two years :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
Middle classes	...	5
Poorer do.	...	41
Total ...	41	46
Officials, including petty officials	3	5
Traders	...	1
Landholders	29	29
Artizans	3	10
Coolies	6	...
Others	...	1
Total ...	41	46

There were two koya boys in the Government school at Geddangi.

Inspection.

4. The Government schools in the Agency tracts were placed under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Second Division, on the 20th December 1888, owing to the reorganization of the Inspectorate; I examined for grant the schools under review under the Director's orders. The Inspecting Schoolmaster, Peddápuram Sub-range, was directed by the

Government Agent in his memorandum No. 409, dated 25th July 1887, to examine the schools for improvement and he examined once the school at Geddangi and Rachavamangi, and twice the school at Gontuvanipalem in the year. The schools should have been examined oftener than he did As the Superintendent of Schools in Rumpa and Bhadráchalam has only nine schools to inspect in the Rumpa Agency, and as he can conveniently examine the schools in the Peddápuram Agency as well at the time of his visit to Rumpa, I think it advisable that he should be directed to visit the Peddápuram Agency as well. He spent in the last year about 10 days in the Rumpa Agency every time that he visited it and he would not have taken more than five days to examine the schools in the Peddápuram Agency at that time if he had been entrusted also with this work.

5. The only school that was examined for grant in 1887-88 was the one at Gontuvanipalem and in 1888-89 all the three were examined for grants; but the school at Rachavamangi did not earn any grant, for the teacher was absent from the station when I visited it, and he left only a few loose papers with the munsif's son while leaving the station. I heard that he was aware of my tour in the Agency tracts at the time and that, lest he should be blamed for neglect of duty, he ran away from the village when Mr. Cowie was in Jeddangi. I was also informed that he stayed continually in the village from March to November 1888, when he closed the school for winter vacation. After his return to the village about the beginning of February, he worked in the school till about the 20th of March. The Inspecting schoolmaster met him at Peddápuram in April last and obtained the statistical information from him, but he did not see the registers. I visited Rachavamangi on the 22nd March, and, having previously arranged through the munsif for the collection of boys, I examined them in the Telugu alphabet, which most of them seemed to have learned from the teacher. Ten boys were present, two of whom belonged to the first standard class and the rest to the infant class. None of them knew arithmetic. The first-class boys could read pretty fairly short Telugu sentences and write fairly easy words of three letters. In the other class, five boys were able to read and write fairly the vowels. The progress made by the boys was not, therefore, so satisfactory as it might have been under a better and more attentive teacher.

Geddangi.—This teacher also was absent from the village when I visited it, owing to his wife's serious illness brought on by her stay in the village for about a year along with him. He is an experienced, clever Brahmin teacher. I, however, collected the boys by the aid of the village karnam and examined them. Of the ten examinees, five belonged to the first class and five to the infant class. Six were successful; they earned Rs. 4-8-0 in all. Three boys passed under the first standard, but one was not eligible for grant for want of attendance. Three of the successful boys in both the classes were Parayas. The results may therefore be said to have been very fair. The deputy tahsildar, Prattipadu, visited the school on the 30th September 1888.

Gontuvanipalem.—This school was conducted throughout the year by a Sudra teacher who has been trained and passed for the old Fourth-grade examination. This was the best school of its kind in the Rumpa and Peddápuram Agencies and the teacher produced very good results at my examination although he had given double promotions to most of the successful pupils of the previous year. The school-house was very spacious and kept neatly. The results of the examination of the last two years are given below in detail :—

Standard.	Number presented.				Number passed.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
	BOYS.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
III	..	..	3	2	..	..	2	1
II	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	1
I	6	2	2	2	6	2	2	2
Infant	5	4	4	..	4	4	3	..
Total ..	11	6	13	5	10	6	11	4

The grant earned by the teacher was Rs. 31-6-0 against Rs. 20-5-0 in 1887-88.

6. Speaking generally, the schools may be considered to have made satisfactory progress in the year and it may also be noted with satisfaction that the teachers worked steadily in the Hill tracts for a very large portion of the year. Their salaries were more regularly paid than in the previous year and it is hoped that the schools at Geddangi and Rachavamangi will do much better work in the current year. The master at the latter place should undergo training in the Normal school at Rajahmundry and a better man (a Sudra if available) be put in his place. I have submitted separately detailed reports on the working of two of these schools.

From M.R.Ry. G. V. SUBBARAYUDU SASTRI, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Acting Cocanada Range, to the Principal Assistant Agent, Godávari District (through the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Second Division), dated Cocanada, 19th May 1889, No. 215.

I have the honor to submit my report on education in the Rumpa Agency for the official year 1888-89.

2. The number of schools remained constant during the year, while that of pupils rose from 89 to 139. So that there was an increase of 50 pupils at the close of the year. The increase in girls alone was 9, the number at the end of the previous year being 2. The following table shows the attendance in the several schools during the last two years :—

Name of school.	Number of pupils on the 31st March		Increase or decrease.	Remarks.
	1888.	1889.		
1. Gurtedu	Closed temporarily.	20	+ 20	The general return for 1887-88 shows that there were 87 boys and 2 girls at the end of the year. The returns of the school at Marripálem are not to be had in this office, nor is the complete report on the Agency schools available.
2. Marripálem	11	8	— 3	
3. Móhanapuram	12	11 + 2	+ 1	
4. Chódavaram	10 + 1	8	— 3	
5. Purushottapatnam	7	15	+ 8	
6. Devipatnam	16 + 1	22 + 9	+ 14	
7. Nimmalapálem	9	13	+ 4	
8. Addatigala	14	19	+ 5	
9. Geddada	8	12	+ 4	
Total ..	87 + 2	128 + 11	+ 50	

The school at Devipatnam shows the greatest increase, while Chódavaram and Marripálem are the only schools in which the attendance fell off at the end of the year. This increase is, I think, to a certain extent, only apparent, for the school at Gurtedu was temporarily closed at the end of 1887-88, and the number in some of the schools was more nominal than real. For, at examination, the attendance in some schools, notably at Marripálem, Gurtedu and Móhanápuram, was much less than the number on the rolls at the time. The average daily attendance was 81 against 67 in 1887-88. The increase in the strength of the schools cannot, therefore, be pronounced very satisfactory.

3. Of the 139 pupils under instruction at the end of the year, 5 were Mahomedans, 6 Brahmins, 2 Vaisyas, 81 Sudras and 45 were others including Parayas against no Mahomedans, 2 Brahmins, 1 Vaisya, 70 Sudras and 16 others in the previous year. Five children belonged to middle classes against 4 in 1887-88 and the rest were all of the poorer classes in the two years. The following is the classification of pupils according to the occupation of their parents :—

——	1887-88.	1888-89.	Remarks.
Officials	19	32	The classification under landholders, traders and coolies seems to have been wrongly made in one of the years.
Traders	8	33	
Landholders	56	39	
Artizans	3	1	
Coolies	3	34	
Total ..	89	139	

4. *Inspection.*—K. Sadasiva Rau, Superintendent of Agency Schools, was, throughout the year, in charge of these schools and he paid on an average three visits to each of the nine schools. The schools on the river-bank, Purushottapatnam and Devipatnam, commanded his attention more than the rest. He returned early in April 1888 from Addatigala to Polavaram and examined a few schools that lay in his way. He toured in these tracts in June, September and March last, and on each occasion he spent about ten days; on the last occasion the schools were examined after an interval of nearly six months. The teachers were not much improved. The schools showed improvement in several ways. All the registers were opened, but most of them were not prepared in the prescribed form, and in some schools the pages were not signed by the Superintendent. I think the Superintendent should have staid longer in each village and collected and instructed the teachers in their work. Some of them, more especially the schoolmasters at Nimmalapálem, Marripálem, were kept in utter ignorance of the modern methods of teaching, and the result system rules. Copy writing was taught systematically in the schools at Chódavaram, Marripálem and Addatigala. The majority of the pupils could read and write very fairly according to their standards, but they were deficient in arithmetic.

The following table shows the work done by the Superintendent in the year in the Bhadráchalam and Rumpa Agency. He examined for grant under the Director's orders the Government school at Gurtedu :—

Name.	Number of schools examined.		Number of pupils examined.		Number of days spent in examining schools.		Number of days spent in other work.		Number of holidays and days of absence on leave.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
K. Sadasiva Rau	38	82	688	1,350	38	80	115	141	117	61

Name.	Number of days spent on circuit.		Number of miles travelled.		Number of villages visited.		Number of new schools started.		Number of days spent in travelling.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
K. Sadasiva Rau	136	199	1,314	1,646	37	28	1	6	81	83

The cost of inspection on his account was about Rs. 905 against Rs. 424 in 1887-88. He entered on his duties on the 18th of April 1887 and was on leave for about three months. He was then new to his work and might not have drawn part of his salary, &c., in the year. Hence the increase in expenditure in the last year. The schools in Rumpa were also under the supervision of the Deputy Inspector of the late Rajahmundry range till the 19th December last, when they were transferred to the Assistant Inspector, Second Division, in consequence of the reorganization of the Inspectorate. I was directed to examine the schools for grant by the Director of Public Instruction.

5. *Government Primary Schools*—(1) *Gurtedu.*—The school was closed temporarily at the end of 1887-88 owing to the teacher's illness and was not examined for grant. In the year under report 8 boys were examined for grant, of whom 5 were successful—three from the first class and two from the infant class. The amount of grant earned was Rs. 7-14-0. The teacher worked in the school from the 16th May to the close of the year.

(2) *Marripálem.*—Three teachers worked in the year at this place. At examination only four pupils, out of 8 on the rolls, were present, of whom three passed. The grant earned was Rs. 6 against Rs. 5-10-0 in 1887-88. The highest standard reached was the second. The teacher is too old to qualify himself for his work, but he should, however, be sent for training. He was not very popular.

(3) *Móhanápuram.*—Of the five boys presented for examination, four were passed for grant and they earned Rs. 6-8-0 against Rs. 10 in the previous year. Two boys belonged to the second standard and two to the infant class. The average number on rolls in the year was about four and the attendance three. The muttadar promised to improve the attendance. This school was originally intended for four villages, but only one boy of Pandrapolu was reading in it when I visited it. The other villagers did not avail themselves of the school.

(4) *Geddada.*—The school was closed when I visited the locality. The teacher transferred here from Marripálem died in January last, before assuming charge of the school. I, however, collected 6 boys and examined them. Two of them brought up the subjects of the second standard class and four belonged to the first class. The boys failed in explanation. G. Paddaiah, the former teacher, worked here from April to October, and taught reading and writing very satisfactorily. This school was not examined for grant in 1887-88 on account of the teacher's illness. The muttadar and others requested that the former teacher be sent back to them.

(5) *Chódavaram.*—There was no teacher here at the time of my visit. K. Somayajulu, transferred from Addatigala, worked for a few days in January and resigned the post, having taken up a gumastahship under the Duckarty muttadar. The muttadar (Chódavaram) attributed the fall in the attendance to the irregular attendance of the teacher. Seven boys against 8 in the previous year were examined for grant and the number of passes was equal in the two years, it being five. A fourth standard class was opened in the year with one boy, but he failed to earn a grant. The teacher was incompetent to teach the class. The passes in the third, second and

infant classes were respectively one, one and three in the year under report. The school-house was repaired in the year, and, when I saw it, the floor was bad, and doors were to be put up in the windows. The compound was not kept in good order.

(6) *Purushottapatnam.*—Ten boys were examined for grant in the last year against three in the previous year. All the boys passed the examination. The grant earned was Rs. 28-2-0 against Annas 4 in 1887-88. The teacher took pains, improved the attendance and produced good results. Copy writing was not *taught* and the registers were kept very dirtily. The highest class was the third, from which three appeared for examination. He cannot efficiently conduct a fourth standard class in all the subjects. The good results of the school are due partly to the Superintendent, who examined the school five times in the year.

(7) *Devipatnam.*—The teacher is a trained young man and worked up his school very satisfactorily for my examination. This was the best school in the Rumpa Agency when all the circumstances were taken into account. The highest class throughout the year was the fourth, and many optional subjects were taught to the boys. The number of examinees was 18 boys and 7 girls against 14 boys and 1 girl in 1887-88, and the number passed was 13 boys and 6 girls against 7 boys and 1 girl in the previous year. The amount of grant earned was Rs. 20-4-0 against Rs. 10-2-0 in the preceding year. Some of the boys did not possess the requisite attendance to entitle them to a grant in the year under report.

(8) *Nimmalapálem.*—The teacher was absent on leave when I examined his school. He is not competent to teach the boys any longer. He has not been improved by the Superintendent. He should undergo training in the Normal school, Rajahmundry, and qualify himself for the work. Of the 13 boys on the rolls, 12 were gathered for examination. Two in the infant class and one in the second class were successful. In the previous year 8 out of 9 in the school were examined and three were declared eligible for grant. They earned Rs. 8. The registers not having been kept in good order, I have reported the teacher to the Assistant Inspector and no certifying memorandum has yet been issued to him. The grant, if sanctioned, will amount to Rs. 2-8-0. The school will do better work under an efficient teacher.

(9) *Addatigala.*—S. Ramaswamy was in charge of this school at the beginning of the year. But he was found incompetent to teach the highest class boys (third) and transferred to Marripálem, wherefrom he had been transferred to Addatigala in 1886-87. So he was subsequently transferred to Geddada; but he died of fever without joining the new post. Ch. Ramayya was in charge of the school when I examined it. He presented 11 boys for examination and passed 6. The corresponding numbers for the previous year were 10 and 4, respectively. There was an improvement both in attendance and results. The muttadar has built a school-house at his own cost. The grant earned was Rs. 9 against Rs. 11-5-4 in 1887-88. I have submitted detailed reports on all these schools through the Assistant Inspector.

6. *General remarks.*—There is much to be done by the Superintendent in the Agency both in the way of improving the status of the teachers, encouraging the villagers to receive instruction and of starting new schools in some important places. The muttadars of Marrinada and Durcherti get their children educated by their own gumastahs, and the Superintendent may, by his frequent visits to Marrinada and Bhímavaram, induce them to place their children along with others in the village under departmental inspection. I examined an indigenous school recently started at Cheruvunari Nimmalapálem, but no returns have been received from it. Some of the rich muttadars employ private gumastahs, and these gumastahs may be eventually turned into schoolmasters as well. All the schools, except those at Chódavaram and Addatigala, are to be provided with good school-houses and the masters to be supplied with copy slips, blackboards and the District map. The schools at Devipatnam, Chódavaram and Addatigala require also the Presidency map. The present staff of teachers should be gradually replaced by a better set, if they should fail to better their condition in one or two years. A taste for reading has been created in most of the places containing schools, and it now remains to be developed. Two boys of the Addatigala school and one boy at Devipatnam, who have been acclimatized to the hills, have applied for admission into the Normal school, Rajahmundry and provision should soon be made to train them. They may be provisionally appointed to some of the vacant posts and sent to undergo training. The Government have recently sanctioned scholarships at double rates to the boys in the Jeypore hills, with a view to encourage them to study in the Normal school at Gunupur in the Vizagapatam district. I beg to suggest that a similar application be soon made to Government, through the Director, for the necessary funds. I have already brought to the Assistant Inspector's notice the desire of three boys for training at the Local Fund Normal school, Rajahmundry.

From M.R.Ry. K. SUBBARAYUDU Garu, Deputy Collector in Charge of the Principal Division, Godávari, to the Government Agent, Godávari District, dated Cocanada, 28th May 1889, No. 78.

I have the honor to submit the report on the administration of the Peddápuram Agency for the official year 1888-89.

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2. Mr. McMurray was in charge of the division till 8th August 1888 when he was relieved by the Assistant Collector, Mr. Cowie, who continued in charge till the end of the year with the exception of a few days in December when he was on privilege leave.

3. *Tours.*—Mr. Cowie spent a fortnight (10th to 25th March) in the Agency tracts and visited Jaddangi, Vatangi and other important places. The tahsildar, V. Appalaswamy Naidu, spent about 5 weeks in these tracts visiting some of the principal villages to ascertain the condition of the hill-people, and made long halts at Maderu to supervise the construction of the bridge at the place. The deputy tahsildar of Yéláswaram spent nine weeks in all in the Hill tracts. There have been no attacks of fever among the officers.

4. The Jaddangi Agency contains eleven groups of villages, with the following village establishment, at Rs. 19 per group per mensem, against an annual income of Rs. 240 from village cess:—

	Rs.
Karnam	6
Munsif	5
Vettian	4
Taliar	4

The village munsif and servants live in the principal village of the group, while the karnams live at Yéláswaram and visit their groups twice a month during the kists and once at other times.

5. The subjoined statement shows the number of villages in each group and the demand for fasli 1298 as compared with that for fasli 1297:—

No.	Names of groups.	Number of villages.	Population according to the last census.	Demand.	
				Fasli 1297.	Fasli 1298.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Jaddangi	12	1,158	1,143 13 2	1,170 12 0
2	Lagarayi	11	458	513 8 8	545 5 0
3	Vanakarayi	16	887	382 4 8	419 12 8
4	Vanchangi	12	591	645 13 8	659 6 0
5	Lododdi	7	339	482 4 8	488 8 8
6	Rajavammangi	6	345	484 6 0	500 0 0
7	Tantikonda	5	282	264 9 4	280 3 4
8	Yellavaram	6	644	836 5 4	904 5 6
9	Timmapuram	6	678	668 12 6	890 10 0
10	Gontuvanipalem	1	1,132	1,867 2 0	1,763 1 9
11	Kimmuru	1	330	686 1 0	618 14 8
12	Bornagudem	14		36 7 0	41 10 8
	Total	89	6,903	8,011 7 6	8,082 10 3

Of these, the villages of Gontuvanipalem and Kimmuru have been surveyed and settled. The rest are unsettled villages rented out to the villagers at the annual settlement. There is a balance of about Rs. 400 against the demand of Rs. 8,082-10-3. The tahsildar reports that this is due to failure of tamarinds during the year, and says that, as coercive process has been issued, it will be realized before the close of the fasli. The renters are chiefly residents of the villages and care is taken that they do not turn residents out of their holdings. The principal sources of income of the renters are the grazing fees collected on low country cattle, the sale of forest produce and the produce of cultivated land.

6. *Season.*—There was no wet cultivation on account of the scanty rains of the season. The dry crops yielded fairly, but tamarinds, on which the people chiefly depend, failed to some extent. Podu was cultivated here and there, but objected to by the Forest Department. The hill-men were dissatisfied with this and complained to the deputy tahsildar who is inquiring into the matter.

7. *Health.*—The people enjoyed good health. There were little fever and no cases of cholera or small-pox. The Addatigala vaccinator, who is in charge of this Agency also, is reported to have visited many villages and worked successfully. There were 170 deaths and 209 births during the year. Two Hospital Assistants died during the year at Yéláswaram. The present incumbent, a christian, is reported to be keeping good health. Anthrax and rinderpest were not so frequent as in previous year. The number of deaths among cattle was only 102. There are only two cattle pounds in good order—one at Jaddangi and the other at Kimmuru.

8. *Drinking water.*—Wells have been sunk at Veerabhadrapuram, Aminbada and Cheruvukommupalem. There are other places where they are much wanted and the tahsildar therefore proposes new ones at Papammapeta, Bornagudem and Lododdi.

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9. *Public Works.*—There are two roads from Yéláswaram—one to Jaddangi and the other to Ramavaram. The former belongs to the Local Fund Board, and of the latter, the portion above Timmapuram was constructed at the cost of Provincial Funds and placed under the tahsildar for the last two years. A sum of Rs. 3,318-2-8 has been allotted to and spent in this division as shown in the subjoined statement :—

Name of the work.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
New works—			
Road from Timmapuram to Ramavaram. Rs. A. P. 102 12 0 Retaining wall at 8' culvert. 14 0 0 Apron to the above 397 10 0 Breaking metal stone 289 2 0 Rough stone 34 8 0 Jungle cutting 243 15 8 Earth-work .. .. Maderu bridge	1,082 6 8	1,082 6 8	The material is ready and the road will be metalled in the ensuing year.
Platform to the well at Veerabhadrapuram.	1,527 12 0	1,527 12 0	
Repairs—	40 0 0	40 0 0	
To the road from Timmapuram to Ramavaram as far as Addatigala.	300 0 0	300 0 0	Also sloping passes at Maderu and Poturaz gandi.
To rest-houses	75 0 0	75 0 0	Plastering, whitewashing and rethatching the rest-houses at Addatigala, Rayapolli and Dummakonda.
Allowance to Local Fund Engineer for February and March 1887 remaining unpaid.	100 0 0	100 0 0	Spent by the Government Agent.
Arrears of pay due to the watchers at Timmapuram.	20 0 0	20 0 0	Do. do.
Arrears of pay due to the watchers at Rayapalli and Dummakonda.	23 0 0	23 0 0	Do. do.
Contingencies	150 0 0	150 0 0	Rs. A. P. 8 8 0 Spent by the Government Agent.
Total ..	3,318 2 8	3,318 2 8	141 8 0 Raising sheds for workmen at Maderu and feeding buffaloes for grinding chunam and purchasing tools and plant.

The construction of the bridge across the *Maderu* was sanctioned and the fact communicated to the tahsildar about the middle of March. The excavation of the foundations according to the plan was completed during your stay there. The tahsildar reports that the work was pushed on till the 18th instant when it had to be stopped for settling. The Local Fund Engineer and Overseer assisted the tahsildar with professional advice, having stayed there till the masonry work was raised 2' above the ground. Rs. 3,260 have been allotted to the work for the current official year. Half of this sum has already been spent and the remainder will be spent after the rains are over. The Tahsildar hopes to complete the bridge during the year if additional funds are allotted. It is proposed to build a bridge with brick arches instead of a wooden lattice one, as the former will be more durable and can be built at a small additional cost.

10. *Traffic.*—Weekly markets are held at Jaddangi, Yéláswaram and Addaligala which are connected with the plains by good roads. Rice, chillies, salt, salt-fish, jaggery, tobacco and cocoanuts are the principal imports and tamarind and myrabolams the principal exports. The traffic is estimated at a hundred cart-loads and a hundred poney-loads per week.

11. *Education.*—There are only three schools in this agency—Jaddangi, Rajavammangi and Gontuvanipalem. The masters were absent during Mr. Cowie's tour. The Deputy Tahsildar inspected all the schools and the Tahsildar only the one at Gontuvanipalem. The school-master at Jaddangi has been recently fined Rs. 2 for absenting himself without leave owing to the illness of his wife, but he is reported to be doing well otherwise. The schools at Rajavammangi and Gontuvanipalem have been recently opened. The masters are reported to be liked by the people.

12. *Civil and Criminal Justice.*—The subjoined statement compares the criminal and civil work for the year with that of the previous year :—

Particulars.	Years.	Cases pending from last year.	Filed.		Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
			Cognizable.	Non-cognizable.			
Civil	1887-88	1	2	..	3	3	..
	1888-89	..	1	..	1	1	..
Criminal	1887-88	1	4	..	5	11	..
	1888-89	..	4	6	11	11	..
				7	11		

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No complaints have been received against the police, whose working has been satisfactory.

13. *Boundary Disputes.*—None.

14. *Trigonometrical Stations.*—That at Lododdi is in good order.

15. *Forests.*—No reserves have been formed in this tract. Fees on minor produce are collected an Yéláswaram. The complaints received about the working of the forest rules were disposed of by the Government Agent at the jamabandi. As decided last year 6 pies per head of cattle grazing in the forest lands is credited to the Forest Department.

16. *Abkári.*—It is leased out annually in parts or *khandams* at the jamabandi. The total rent for the year is Rs. 440 against Rs. 375 previous year. The people are allowed the free use of toddy.

17. *Opium.*—Free licenses were issued for the sale of the drug at Jaddangi, Lododdi and Rajavammangi. No complaints have been received.

18. *Condition of the People.*—They are apparently contented and well off. On account of their frequent intercourse with the people of the plains they have improved in their modes of living and dressing and in their methods of cultivation. The Munsif of Kindra was reported to have compelled the villagers to allow him the produce of a tamarind tree and to have taken Rs. 2 from Nukisetti Balayya, to whom he pretended to have sold it. With the sanction of the District Magistrate he was tried and convicted by Mr. Cowie and sentenced to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

19. Mr. Cowie's notes of his agency tour are enclosed.

From M.R.Ry. TADEPALLY SITARAMASWAMI Pantulu Garu, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ellore Range (on leave), to the Governor's Agent, Godávari District (through the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Second Division), dated Ellore, 4th June 1889, No. A.

I have the honor to submit my report on education in the Bhadráchalam Agency tracts for the official year 1888-89. In accordance with the reorganization of the inspectorate that came into force on 20th December 1888, all the schools in the Agency tracts have been placed under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Second Division, but the heaviness of work assigned to him necessitated my examining the schools in the Bhadráchalam taluk for the year under report, and the work of framing this report has consequently devolved on me. The unusual delay in submitting this report is due to my having had to wait for the annual returns, which, relating to the primary schools only, have just been received by me from the Superintendent of Hill Schools, through the Assistant Inspector's office. The returns of the Government Middle School, Bhadráchalam, and the Church Mission Society Middle School, Dummagudem, which must have already reached the Assistant Inspector's office, have not been transmitted to me. Hence the report is, it must be remembered, mainly confined to the primary education, though I shall, in section III, briefly speak of the general condition of the Middle Schools inasmuch as they were examined by me last March.

Section I—General Statistics.

Sub-section I.—(1) The area of the Bhadráchalam taluk (Rékapalle included) is 911 square miles and the population 35,656.

Sub-section II.—(1) The following table shows the number of schools and scholars at the close of the last two years with their distinction as upper and lower primary :—

Grade of Schools.	Schools.				Scholars.			
	No. on 31st March		Change in		No. on 31st March		Change in	
	1888.	1889.	No.	Per-centage.	1888.	1889.	No.	Per-centage.
Upper Primary	7	7	..	..	183	215	+ 32	+ 17
Lower do.	4	7	+ 3	+ 75	147	174	+ 27	+ 15
Total ..	11	14	+ 3	+ 27	330	389	+ 59	+ 18

(2) The increase in the number of schools is due to the establishment of two Government Primary Schools—one at Nellipaka and the other at Nadikudi—and of a Church Mission Society Results School at Rámavaram. The increase in the number of scholars attending the Upper Primary Schools is satisfactory.

Sub-section III.—(1) The following table gives the nationality of the boys and girls at school on the 31st March 1888 and 1889 :—

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Race or Creed.	Number on 31st March.				Percentage.				Difference.			
	1888.		1889.		1888.		1889.		Number.		Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians..	2	..	..	..	·9	..	..	..	— 2	..	— 100	..
Native Christians	2	29	17	21	·9	29·	5·95	20·4	+ 15	— 8	+ 150	— 27·6
Muhammadans	15	4	11	3	6·5	4·	3·85	2·9	— 4	— 1	— 26·6	— 25
Hindus—												
Brahmins	8	10	13	13	3·5	10·	4·52	12·6	+ 5	+ 3	+ 62·5	+ 30
Vaisyas	10	3	38	4	4·3	3·	13·29	3·9	+ 28	+ 1	+ 280	+ 33
Sudras	161	41	103	53	61·3	41·	36·02	51·5	— 35	+ 12	— 29	+ 47
Others including Pariahs.	52	13	104	9	22·6	13·	36·37	8·7	+ 52	— 4	+ 100	— 308
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	230	100	286	103	100·	100·	100.	100·	+ 51	+ 8	21·7	8·4

(2) Thus there was a slight decrease under Muhammadans and Sudras, but a vast increase under "Others including Pariahs," who were almost all Koyas. The number of Koya children at school, it is noteworthy, rose from 64 (52 boys and 12 girls) to 111 (104 boys and 7 girls) during the past official year. The Government schools, Nadikudi and Pedamattapalli, and the Church Mission Society Results Schools, Nallapalli and Rámavaram, are almost exclusively attended by Koya pupils, a few being found in other schools.

Sub-section IV.—(1) All the 286 boys and 103 girls were studying Telugu, only one of the girls in the Dummagudem girls' school studying English also.

Sub-section V.—(1) The following table exhibits the occupation of the parents of the male and female pupils for the last two years:—

Occupation of Parents.	Number on 31st March				Percentage.				Difference.			
	1888.		1889.		1888.		1889.		Number.		Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Officials	2	7	4	15	·9	7	1·4	14·6	+ 2	+ 8	+ 100	+144
Petty officials and menial servants	20	24	35	32	8·7	24	12·2	31·1	+15	+ 8	+ 75	+ 33
Traders	23	10	21	22	10	10	7·4	21·3	— 2	+12	— 9	+120
Land-holders	160	7	187	32	69·6	7	65·4	31·1	+27	+25	+ 17	+357
Artisans	18	15	6	2	7·8	15	2·1	1·9	—12	—13	— 67	— 87
Coolies	5	37	6	..	2·1	37	2·1	..	+ 1	—37	+ 20	—100
Mendicants	2	..	1	..	·9	..	·3	..	— 1	..	— 50	..
Others	..	..	26	..	..	..	9·1	..	+26	..	+2600	..
Total ..	230	100	286	103	100	100	100	100	+56	+ 3	+ 24	+ 3

(2) The majority of the pupils were, as usual, children of land-holders. Petty officials and menial servants show an increase of 23 pupils, while artisans show a falling off of 25. The percentages of pupils of the various classes of people to the whole number under instruction were, in most cases, lower, last year, than in the year preceding.

Sub-section VI.—(1) The subjoined statement shows the state of wealth of the parents of the pupils at the close of the last two years. It is here assumed that those whose annual income is Rs. 5,000 or more form the "Richer," and those whose income is Rs. 200 or less the "Poorer," and the others the "Middle" classes:—

Classes.	Number of pupils on 31st March				Percentage.			
	1888.		1889.		1888.		1889.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Richer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle	22	11	3	8	9·6	11	1·05	7·8
Poorer	208	89	283	95	90·4	89	98·95	92·2
Total ..	230	100	286	103	100	100	100	100

(2) The bulk of the pupils were, as usual, of the poorer classes, and there were no children of the richer classes reading last year or the year before. The children of middle classes fell from 33 to 11.

Sub-section VII.—(1) The annexed table shows how many of the pupils were protected from small-pox at the end of each of the past two years:—

Year.	Vaccinated.				Had Small-pox.				Unprotected.				Total.	
	Number.		Percentage.		Number.		Percentage.		Number.		Percentage.		Number.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1887-88	174	70	75·6	70	43	12	18·8		13	18	5·6	18	230	100
1888-89	153	48	53·5	46·5	80	15	28·0	15	53	40	18·5	38·5	286	103

(2) The number of the unprotected increased by 62 during the year, while the number of the vaccinated fell by 22 per cent. and the number of those that had had small-pox rose by 7 per cent. The efforts of the Vaccine Department thus show less success in 1888-89 than in 1887-88.

Sub-section VIII.—(1) The following table shows the race or creed and qualifications of the teachers of the primary schools under report as they stood on 31st March last:—

Race or Creed.		Teachers who have come from Europe or America or who have been educated there.	Teachers holding L. T. degree or trained in *bonâ fide* Normal schools.	Teachers holding ordinary certificates.	Teachers holding general education certificates.	Teachers holding no certificate whatever.
Hindus	Male	..	3	..	2	7
	Female	..	..	..	..	..
Native Christians ..	Male	..	..	..	..	5
	Female	..	..	..	..	1
Total	Male	..	3	..	2	12
	Female	..	..	..	..	1

(2) That 13 of the 18 teachers employed should be uncertificated is unsatisfactory, but it must be remembered that it is not easy to secure qualified teachers for hill schools.

Sub-section IX.—(1) The annexed statement shows the expenditure on the various sorts of the primary schools actually incurred in 1888-89:—

Class.	Grade.	Expenditure in 1888-89.			
		General revenues.	School-fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	Primary.				
Government ..	Boys' Salary Results Schools ..	Rs. A. P. 1,531 11 8	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. (a) 4 10 0	Rs. A. P. 1,536 5 8
	Girls' do. do. School ..	258 12 1	..	..	252 12 1
Aided	Boys' Results Schools	34 6 0	..	(b) 210 0 0	244 6 0
Unaided ..	Boys' do. do.	..	..	(b) 120 0 0	120 0 0
	Girls' do. do.	..	..	(b) 256 10 0	258 10 0
	Total ..	1,824 13 9	..	591 4 0	2,416 1 9

(a) Sale-proceeds of old articles. (b) Mission funds.

(2) In none of the above schools are levied school-fees at any rate, nor is it advisable to introduce them until the people fully appreciate the value of education.

Sub-section X.—(1) As I examined one boys' and one girls' Mission school for results grants towards the close of the year, none of them could receive the grant within the year, but the former received Rs. 34-6-0, being the arrears for 1887-88.

(2) The amount of pure results grants passed in 1888-89 but remaining unpaid before the close of the year for the reasons above given is Rs. 137-8-0.

Section II—Inspection.

Sub-section I.—(1) I, as usual, spent a month in making an inspection tour in the Bhadráchalam taluk from the middle of February to the middle of March last. I examined all the schools already registered, and also one mission village school in Chatti, an out-of-the-way village on the Sabari. This was not yet brought into the list of public schools, and the Manager sent in no returns for it. This is hence excluded from the schools treated of in this report. It contained only beginners just learning the alphabet.

(2) The Superintendent of Hill Schools, whose charge includes both the Bhadráchalam and Rumpa tracts, and whose head-quarters are at Bhadráchalam, reports the following work to have been done by him during the year under review :—

Name.	Certificate.	Number examined.		Number of days spent		Number of miles travelled.	Number of villages visited.	Number of new schools started or brought under inspection.
		Schools.	Pupils.	In examining schools.	On circuit.			
K. Sadasiva Row ..	F. A.	82	1,350	80	199	1,646	28	6

(3) A great deal of his time had to be spent in mere travelling, the schools being few and scattered far from each other and the area to be travelled over very extensive. The time so spent last year was 83 days. It is desirable to separate the Bhadráchalam from the Rumpa tracts and appoint a separate superintendent for each portion.

(4) The total expenditure actually incurred by Government last year on account of this officer was Rs. 905-6-2, Rs. 619-2-2 being salaries, Rs. 238-4-0 travelling allowance, and Rs. 48 contingencies.

Section III—Secondary Schools.

Sub-section I.—(1) There are two Middle Schools—one at Bhadráchalam working up to the upper IV class, and the other at Dummagudem teaching up to the fifth standard, or the third class. The former is a Government school and the latter a Mission school aided on the results system. I examined both the schools in the first week of March last.

(2) The following table gives several particulars regarding the classes and teachers of the Bhadráchalam Middle School :—

Class.	Strength.	Present.	Teachers.				General condition of each class.
			Names.	Rank.	Certificate.	Salary.	
Upper IV.	13	12	P. Bhimasina Row	Head Master.	F. A.	Rs. 40	Poor.
Lower IV.	6	6	B. Sitarsmayya	2nd do.	Matricula-tion.	30	Bad.
III ..	9	9	S. Kamayya	3rd do.	Do. ..	20	Fair.
II ..	7	6	M. Sriramachari	4th do.	U.C.S.	15½	Do.
I ..	11	10					Very fair.
Total ..	46	43					

(3) The two highest classes did worst of all. The formation of the new classes took place very shortly before my examination and the promotions made to the upper and lower fourth classes seemed to me, in most cases, injudicious. The headmaster is a clever and painstaking teacher, who has been a few months in charge of the school. The assistant masters are also well devoted to their duties. The chief drawback I notice every year is that there are no results schools in the town to serve as feeders to the Government institution. The staff now employed is not adequate to teach both the primary and middle departments. If the lowest class of the Middle School were the second and a primary school working up to the third standard were attached as a feeder to it, the results would be, no doubt, more satisfactory than at present. The rented house the school is held in is fairly suitable, but there is no play-ground around it and gymnastic exercise is not attended to. A statement showing the subjects taught by each teacher is enclosed.

4. The following are the results produced by the school at the public examinations of 1888-89 as compared with those of the previous year :—

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Year.	Middle School Examination.			Upper Primary Examination.			Lower Primary Examination.			Remarks.
	Number presented.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number presented.	Number passed.	Percentage.	Number presented.	Number passed.	Percentage.	
1887-88	5	* 2	40	4	3	75	13	7	54	* In the 3rd-class.
1888-89	4	* 2	50	6	5	83	10	8	80	

(5) The above figures may be said to be on the whole fair.

Sub-section II.—(1) The following table exhibits several particulars regarding the classes, and the teachers of the Church Mission Society Boys' Middle Result School, Dummagudem :—

Standard.	Strength.	Present.	Teachers.				Name of Manager.
			Names.	Rank.	Certificate.	Salary.	
						Rs.	
V ..	6	5	M. Sadhmai	Head.	4th grade ..	25	Rev. John Cain.
IV ..	8	7	M. John Raju	2nd	5th grade ..	7	
III ..	15	15	M. Annaji Rau	3rd	Do. ..	12	
II ..	27	26	J. L. Swami	4th	*Nil*	9	
I ..	13	3	K. Samuel	5th	*Nil*	5	
Infant ..	21	21	Additional teacher	..	Middle School, 2nd-class ..	15	

(2) The first three teachers are trained, and the headmaster being of 18 years' experience though but a fourth grade man, is an efficient and energetic teacher. The others are not quite equal to the work entrusted to them.

(3) The annexed table compares the results of the examination of the school for grants for 1888-89 with those for 1887-88 :—

Year.	Standard.	Number of boys examined for grant.	Number passed.	Result grant earned from Provincial Funds.	Remarks.
				Rs. A. P.	
1888-89	V	5	4	92 6 5	
	IV	7	5	52 3 2	
	III	10	8	64 15 2	
	II	23	4	19 0 10	
	I	11	5	10 8 0	
	Infant	8	8	4 8 0	
	Total ..	64	34	243 9 7	At 60 per cent. of double the scheduled rates.
1887-88	Infant to V ..	47	29	229 8 0	At 50 per cent. of the schedule rates.

(4) The sixth standard class opened at the beginning of the year disappeared shortly afterwards. The above results of the annual examination are very fair on the whole, but the second standard class was so ill-prepared that only 4 out of 23 examined passed. The percentage of passes thus reduced by the miserable failure of that class to the number of examinees was in 1888-89 53 against 62 in the year before. The vernacular grammar and English of the fourth standard were quite unsatisfactory.

Section IV.—Primary Schools.

Sub-section I.—(1) The subjoined table shows the general condition of the strength and progress of the Government Primary Schools in the Bhadráchalam taluk :—

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Locality and name of School.	Number of pupils on 31st March		Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	General condition.
	1888.	1889.				
Salary Results Schools.						
Upper Primary.						
1. Parnasala	36	41	40	26	65	Very fair.
2. Marrigudem	31	28	25	20	80	Good.
3. Kunnavaram	31	27	24	14	58	Fair
4. Pedamattapalli	30	22	14	11	79	Good.
5. Chinturu	23	21	11	8	72	Very fair.
6. Waddigudem	40	36	24	14	58	Fair.
7. Bhadráchalam (Girls')	36	40	33	19	57	Do.
Lower Primary.						
1. Nellipaka	..	19	17	10	59	Fair.
2. Chukkanapalli	18	17	11	9	81	Good.
3. Gollagudem	12	18	12	10	83	Do.
4. Nadikudi	..	22	22	18	82	Do.

(2) The schools at Nellipaka and Nadikudi were opened during the year under report and they were found ineligible for grant examination owing to the short attendance of the pupils. They were consequently examined for improvement. Almost every one of the old schools shows a more or less falling off in its numbers. The reason I could assign for this is that the schools had already attained to the highest possible strength the villages they are intended for could supply, and there were no new admissions to make up for any withdrawals from school. The results of my examination of these schools were more or less satisfactory and I was glad to observe that all the teachers worked with more zeal and attention than in the previous years. This may to some extent be attributed to the more frequent visits to the schools by the Superintendent than before.

Sub-section II.—(1) The following statement shows the strength of the pure results schools for the last two years:—

		Number on 31st March	
		1888.	1889.
(1)	Church Mission Society Girls' School, Dummugudem ...	37	41
(2)	Do. Mixed School, Nallapalli ...	36	37
(3)	do. Rámavaram ...	...	20
	Total ...	73	98

(2) The increase in the numerical strength of the schools is satisfactory.
(3) There are no night schools in the Bhadráchalam taluk.
(4) The results of the grant examination of the pure day results schools, Dummagudem and Nallapalli, are tabulated below:—

Year.	Standard.	Number examined.			Number passed.			Results grants from Provincial Funds earned by					
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.			Girls.		
1888-89.	IV ..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..			..		
	III ..	5	5	10	2	4	4	Rs. 66	A. 0	P. 0	Rs. 66	A. 0	P. 0
	II ..	3	3	6	1	1	3	17	12	0	10	12	0
	I ..	3	10	13	2	..	1	5	0	0	..		
	Infant ..	3	12	15	1	6	8	7	0	0	23	8	0
	Total ..	14	38	52	6	10	11	0	8	0	7	0	0
1887-88 ..	Infant to IV ..	17	34	51	13	21	27	30	4	0	107	4	0
						10	23	47	14	0	68	10	8

Year.	Standard.	Results grants from Provincial Funds earned by					
		Total.					
1888-89.	IV ..	Rs. 66	A. 0	P. 0			
	III ..	28	8	0			
	II ..	5	0	0			
	I ..	30	8	0			
	Infant ..	7	8	0			
	Total ..						
1887-88 ..	Infant to IV ..	116	8	8			

(5) The third standard class of the Dummagudem girls' school did badly, and the second standard totally failed. The mixed school, Nallapalli, taught by two Koya Christians, passed a pretty fair examination.

Conclusion.—In conclusion, I beg to state that it is with no small uneasiness that I have been able to draw up this report while suffering from a combination of ailments that drove me to take leave on medical certificate from 27th ultimo in order to take rest.

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Statement showing the different Classes under instruction, the subjects taught, and the teachers who teach such subjects in the Government Second Grade Middle School, Bhadráchalam:—

Name of class.	Subjects taught.	Name of Teacher.	Designation.
Upper IV ..	English Reading	P. Bhimasain Row	Headmaster.
	Do. Grammar	Do.	Do.
	Do. Dictation	Do. and B. Seetharamaiah.	Do. and First Assistant.
	Do. Writing	Do.	Do.
	Translation	B. Seetharamaiah	First Assistant.
	Arithmetic	P. Bhimasain Row	Headmaster.
	Geometry	Do.	Do.
	Algebra	Do.	Do.
	Indian History	S. Kamaiah and K. Venkatanarusu.	Second Assistant and Acting Second Assistant.
	Geography	Do do.	Do. do.
	Vernacular Poetry	M. Sreramachariar	Third Assistant.
	Do. Prose	Do.	Do.
	Do. Grammar	Do.	Do.
	Do. Dictation	Do.	Do.
	Do. Composition	Do.	Do.
Lower IV ..	English Reading	B. Seetharamaiah	First Assistant.
	Do. Grammar	P. Bhimasain Row	Headmaster.
	Do. Dictation	B. Seetharamaiah	First Assistant.
	Do. Writing	P. Bhimasain Row	Headmaster.
	Translation	B. Seetharamaiah	First Assistant.
	Arithmetic	P. Bhimasain Row	Headmaster.
	Geometry	Do.	Do.
	Indian History	Do.	Do.
	Geography	Do.	Do.
	Vernacular Poetry	M. Sreramachariar	Third Assistant.
	Do. Prose	Do.	Do.
	Do. Grammar	Do.	Do.
	Do. Dictation	Do.	Do.
	Do. Composition	Do.	Do.
III	English Reading	S. Kamaiah and K. Venkatanarusu.	Second Assistant and Acting Second Assistant.
	Do. Grammar	Do. do.	Do. do.
	Do. Dictation	Do. do.	Do. do.
	Do. Writing	B. Seetharamaiah	First Assistant.
	Translation	S. Kamaiah and K. Venkatanarusu.	Second Assistant and Acting Second Assistant.
	Arithmetic	B. Seetharamaiah	First Assistant.
	Indian History	S. Kamaiah and K. Venkatanarusu.	Second Assistant and Acting Second Assistant.
	Geography	Do. Do.	Do. do.
	Vernacular Poetry	M. Sreramachariar	Third Assistant.
	Do. Prose	Do.	Do.
	Do. Grammar	Do.	Do.
	Do. Dictation	Do.	Do.
II	English Reading	S. Kamaiah and K. Venkatanarusu.	Second Assistant and Acting Second Assistant.
	Do. Grammar	Do. do.	Do. do.
	Do. Dictation	Do. do.	Do. do.
	Do. Writing	B. Seetharamaiah	First Assistant.
	Translation	S. Kamaiah and K. Venkatanarusu.	Second Assistant and Acting Second Assistant.
	Arithmetic	B. Seetharamaiah	First Assistant.
	Indian History	S. Kamaiah and K. Venkatanarusu.	Second Assistant and Acting Second Assistant.
	Geography	Do. do.	Do. do.
	Vernacular Poetry	M. Sreramachariar	Third Assistant.
	Do. Prose	Do.	Do.
	Do. Grammar	Do.	Do.
	Do. Dictation	Do.	Do.
I	English Reading	S. Kamaiah and K. Venkatanarusu.	Second Assistant and Acting Second Assistant.
	Do. Dictation	Do. do.	Do. do.
	Do. Writing	Do. do.	Do. do.
	Translation	Do. do.	Do. do.
	Arithmetic	M. Sreramachariar	Third Assistant.
	Indian History	B. Seetharamaiah	First Assistant.
	Geography	Do.	Do.
	Vernacular Poetry	M. Sreramachariar	Third Assistant.
	Do. Prose	Do	Do.
	Do. Grammar	Do.	Do.
	Do. Dictation	Do.	Do.

Bhadrachalam,
18th March 1889.

(Signed) P. BHIMASAIN ROW,
Headmaster.

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No. 2006.

Forwarded to the Governor's Agent, Godávari District.

Ellore,
7th June 1889.

(Signed) P. SRINIVASA RAU,
Asst. Inspector of Schools, Second Division.

From the Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ellore Range, to the Senior Assistant Agent, Ellore (through the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Second Division), dated Ellore, 8th June 1889, No. 396-B.

I have the honor to submit my report on education in the Yernagúdem Agency for the year 1888-89.

Section I—General Statistics.

Sub-section I.—The population and area of the Yernagúdem Agency are not separately given in the census book of 1881.

II.—(1) The schools in the Yernagúdem Agency at the close of 1888-89 are arranged according to their grade, management and system in section II (III), column headed Schools, *infra*.

(2) Taluk Board, Ellore, having declined to maintain the schools at Gutala and Polavaram (boys and girls) from the 1st April last, Government have taken them up.

(3) Schools at Jiligumalli and Kannapuram have been working on the salary results system since 1st April 1888.

III.—The following table compares the number of schools and scholars at the close of the year under report with those at the close of the year preceding it :—

Schools.				Scholars.			
Number on the 31st March of		Change in		On rolls on the 31st March		Change in	
1888.	1889.	Number.	Percentage.	1888.	1889.	Number.	Percentage.
7	8	+ 1	+ 14	173	210	+ 37	+ 21

There is an increase of 1 school and 37 scholars during the year under review. The result school at Dippakayalapadu was closed, the teacher having fallen very ill, and a new one at Ballipadu was started. Under number of schools 8 for 1889 is included an indigenous school at Kannapuram.

IV.—The following table gives a classification of the pupils on the 31st March 1889 according to their sex and nationality :—

—	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.				Others.	Total.
				Brahmins.	Vaisyas.	Sudras.	Others including Pariahs.		
Boys	..	..	11	43	24	36	18	..	132
Girls	..	..	..	35	5	20	18	..	78

I should have been very happy to compare the above figures for 1888-89 with those of the preceding year in this and in the subsequent cases, but I could not do so for two reasons :—

(1) Return No. 4 for 1887-88 of this office which gives detailed information required in this and in the following tables is missing.

(2) For 1887-88 the Agency schools in the Yernagúdem taluk and those of the Bhadrachalam and Rékapalle taluks were reported on together and not separately as in this year for the first time.

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V.—The following table shows the condition of the pupils as to their wealth :—

On the 31st March 1889.	Rich classes, *i.e.*, those whose income is more than Rs. 5,000 a year.	Middle classes, *i.e.*, those whose income is between Rs. 5,000 and 200 a year.	Poor classes, *i.e.*, those whose income is less than Rs. 200 a year.	Total.
Boys	3	35	94	132
Girls	..	32	46	78
Total ..	3	67	140	210

It will be noted that 140 of the 210 pupils or two-thirds of the total number belong to the poor classes.

VI.—The following table gives information as to how many are protected and how many unprotected from small-pox :—

On the 31st March 1889.	Vaccinated, whether small-pox marked or not.	Small-pox marked.	Neither.	Percentage of unprotected pupils.
Boys	54	53	25	19
Girls	11	38	29	37
Total ..	65	91	54	26 (nearly)

Twenty-six per cent. of the total pupils are unprotected from small-pox, the percentage of girls unprotected being nearly double that of boys unprotected.

VII.—The following table shows the occupation of the parents of the different pupils :—

On the 31st March 1889.	Officials	Petty officials.	Traders.	Land-holders.	Artizans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.	Total.
Boys	5	23	38	38	14	5	2	7	132
Girls	8	12	11	14	6	10	11	6	78
Total ..	13	35	49	52	20	15	13	13	210

It may be noticed with satisfaction that the girls represent all the classes of the society and that not a mean percentage.

VIII.—The annexed table shows the extent to which printed books are used in the Agency :—

On the 31st March 1889.	Number of pupils in the Lower Primary Department.		Total.
	Using printed books.	Not using printed books.	
Boys	97	22	119
Girls	27	46	73
Total ..	124	68	192

It is not very satisfactory to note that 68 out of 192 or over one-third of the pupils are without printed books, and it is hoped that this year there will be less pupils without printed books, as the Inspecting officer will carry with him to the schools the books needed there at his periodical visits.

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IX.—The following table gives information regarding the teaching staff of the different schools :—

On the 31st March 1889.	Teachers holding				Total.
	Normal certificate.	Ordinary certificate.	General educational certificate.	No certificate.	
..	..	3	..	5	8

It is noted that the majority of the teachers are uncertificated. The Polavaram girls, school and the Kannapuram school, both Government schools on the salary result system, have uncertificated teachers. It is desirable that the teachers of these schools be got trained at Rajahmundry with special concessions allowed to them, as to their stipends, if necessary. Trained teachers willing to go to these places are available either to fill temporary posts or permanent ones.

X.—The following table gives the average age of pupils :—

On the 31st March 1889.	Average age in years.	
	Upper Primary Department.	Lower Primary Department.
Boys	12·6	9·5
Girls	10	7·7
Average of boys and girls ..	11·9 (nearly)	8·9 (nearly)

From the above table it appears that girls in both the departments are much younger than boys—younger by two years.

XI. The following table gives information as to the languages studied by the pupils :—

On the 31st March 1889.	English.	Telegu.
Boys..	8	132
Girls..	..	78
Total ..	8	210

English is taught in only the Jiligumilli and Polavaram Government schools and 8 students are studying it.

XII.—The following is the expenditure from Provincial Funds on account of schools in the Yernagúdem Agency :—

Name of School.	Cost of upkeep.				
	Salaries.	House-rent.	Sweeping charges.	Contingencies.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Schools of—					
Jiligumilli and Kannapuram	177 2 7	15 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	209 2 7
Local Fund Schools of—					
Gutala	..	..	..	..	..
Polavaram boys' school	..	..	..	..	..
Do. girls' school	..	..	..	..	..
Result Schools of—					
Kottapattisam	..	..	..	..	..
Dippakalyalpadu	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	177 2 7	15 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	209 2 7

Name of School.	Building charges.	Result grants paid during 1888-89 for			Total.
		1887-88.	1888-89.	Total.	
	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Schools of—					
Jiligumilli and Kannapuram	*60 10 0	†..	..	..	269 12 7
Local Fund Schools of—					
Gutala	..	...	14 1 4	14 1 4	14 1 4
Polavaram boys' school	..	27 0 0	13 6 8	40 6 8	40 6 8
Do. girls' school	..	72 4 0	45 15 0	118 3 0	118 3 0
Result Schools of—					
Kottapattisam	..	13 8 0	15 2 8	28 10 8	28 10 8
Dippakalyalpadu	..	5 6 8	..	5 6 8	5 6 8
Total ..	60 10 0	118 2 8	88 9 8	206 12 4	476 8 11

* On account of the Kannapuram Government school.
† No result grants were passed during 1888-89.

It must be remarked here that receipts to Government under this head are *nil*. School fees are not levied in the two Government schools.

Section II.—Inspection.

Sub-section I.—Mr. Sitaramaswami Pantulu, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, now on leave, examined all these schools, some in September last and some in December last, for results grants, and his opinion of the working of the different schools will be noted down below against each school.

II.—(1) These schools are all under the inspection of the Inspecting Schoolmaster, Tallapudi Sub-range. Mr. Sitaramaswami Pantulu expressed to me his satisfaction with the work of this officer in connection with the schools in the Yernagúdem agency.

(2) I beg to note in this place that this officer, a Local Fund servant, is made to look after Government and other schools in the Agency tracts, whose supervision more legitimately falls on a Provincial officer.

III.—The following table gives much desirable information regarding the schools in the Yernagúdem taluk :—

Schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March		Number of pupils examined.		Number passed.		Percentage of passes.		General condition at last inspection.
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	
I. PUBLIC SCHOOLS.									
Upper Primary.									
I. Government Salary Result System.									
Jiligumilli	9	22	11	16	9	7	81	44	Fair.
II. Board Schools.									
Salary Result System—									
1. Polavaram, Boys'	47	40	33	26	29	11	88	42	Fair.
9. Do. Girls'	40	65	24	27	14	17	58	63	Good.
3. Gutala	21	24	13	15	9	15	69	100	Excellent.
IV. Aided under private management.									
Result System—									
Kottapattisam	13	16	..	9	..	7	..	78	Very good.
V. Unaided under private management.									
Balliguda	..	20	New School.						
Lower Primary.									
I. Government School.									
Kannapuram	20	15	13	8	..	6	..	75	Very good.
II. PRIVATE SCHOOLS.									
Indigenous School.									
Kannapuram	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	150	210	94	101	61	63	65	62	

(1) From the above table it will be seen that all the schools are on the ascendant, except Jiligumilli and Polavaram boys' schools. The deterioration of these two schools is not understood, especially of the latter which was reported on for 1887-88 as working exceedingly well.

(2) The Kannapuram Government school has gone down in numbers, probably because of the rising of an indigenous school in the locality. The Inspecting Schoolmaster will be requested to discourage the latter in the interests of the Government school.

Section III—Service Books.

I have before me only the service book of the Girls' School Master, Polavaram. No other master seems to have kept a service book. The Inspecting Schoolmaster has been written to on the point.

No. 2044.

Forwarded to the Senior Assistant Agent, Godávari District, Ellore.

Rajahmundry,
14th June 1889.

(Signed) P. SRINIVASA RAU,
Asst. Inspector of Schools, Second Division.

Submitted to the Government Agent.

Puravali,
22nd June 1889.

(Signed) L. MILLER,
Acting Senior Assistant Agent.

Order—dated 21st September 1889, No. 1632, Judicial.

In the Godávari Agency, the report on which is submitted in the foregoing letter, the year 1888-89 was singularly uneventful. The rainfall, as in several other parts of the Presidency, was less than the average, and the wet-crops suffered; but there was sufficient for the dry cultivation and no scarcity occurred. The number of deaths registered was the lowest in the last five years, 1,147 against an average of 1,800, but this is more likely to be due to defective registration than to an unusually healthy season; the Agent's attention should be directed to the great fall in the figures supplied from Bhadráchalam and Yernagúdem. On the whole, the condition of the people seems to have been good. There were no very high floods on the river; in consequence of the dry season, fever was less prevalent than usual, except in Bhadrá-chalam, and even there the applicants for relief at the civil dispensary were less, rather than more numerous, than in preceding years.

2. There were three changes in the office of Principal Assistant, but otherwise the Agency was free from frequent alterations in the higher official staff, Messrs. Happell, Miller and Clegg having held charge, respectively, of the posts of Agent, Senior Assistant and Special Assistant during the greater part of the year. The touring done was satisfactory, and every part of the Agency was visited by at least one officer during the period under report. His Excellency the Governor in Council attaches much importance to this matter, and notes with approval the large amount of travelling done in 1888-89.

3. The only boundary matter of much importance was the claim of Puserla Balesu to the mutta of Pullangi. It is clear from the correspondence of 1880-81 that what was given to P. Balesu was the village, and not the mutta, of Pullangi, but as that village has become deserted, the question of offering him some equivalent grant is now under reference to the Agent. That this man might prove mischievous is shown by his action referred to in paragraph 11 of the report. Five other boundary disputes were settled during the year, and the only one remaining open is the Choppakonda boundary question, regarding which Mr. J. N. Atkinson endeavoured to effect a settlement so

long ago as 1884. The Agent reports that, though dissatisfied with Mr. Atkinson's decision, neither party has taken steps to bring the matter before a court of law, and that the question must, therefore, be left undisposed of until one side or the other moves. No fresh disputes arose in the year, but the Nedunar muttadar stated to the Principal Assistant that he had had a dispute for the past four years with the Geddada muttadar, which had not before been heard of. It is observed that the Agent states that it will be dealt with in due course.

4. The Government is glad to learn that the conduct of the police in 1888-89 was good. Only one complaint against them was made, and this the Principal Assistant found to be false. The suggestion regarding the establishment of a station at Ramaveram, either by transfer of the Kota station as a whole or by collecting men from Kota, Addatigala and Chódavaram, will be referred to the Inspector-General for remarks. The Inspector-General's attention will also be drawn to Mr. Moberley's remarks regarding the Rampa Police Inspector in paragraph 21 of his report. The story in paragraph 24 is evidently a distorted version of the Sukma incident, which has been fully before Government on reports from Vizagapatam.

5. The work of the Agency officers as Civil Judges shows some tendency to increase. 264 original suits and 10 appeals were filed in 1888-89, against an average of 233 and 6, respectively, in the previous three years. There was a somewhat considerable advance in arrears in the Court of the Polaveram Deputy Tahsildar, before whom the bulk of the suits comes. The Agent tried no original suits himself, but, as in the two preceding years, transferred all those instituted in his Court to his subordinates. The figures of criminal cases do not vary much, as the statement in the margin shows, though in some of the Courts there were considerable fluctuations. No reason is assigned by the Agent for the very large fall in the percentage of convictions during the year under report. If he can assign any, he should now do so. The Deputy Tahsildar of Polaveram and the Tahsildar of Bhadráchalam have the heaviest files, but the amount of reported crime is exceedingly light and no Court had any large arrears at the end of the year. Criminal appeals fell off from 13 in 1887-88 to 4 in the year under report, but the later number was not far from the four years' average, which was 6.

Criminal Cases received.	
1885-86	228
1886-87	226
1887-88	206
1888-89	207

6. Although a considerable amount of space in the report and its enclosures is occupied with information and figures relating to education, there is no statement giving a general view of the working of schools during the year, and it is not easy to come to any conclusion as to whether progress has been made or not. The four reports of the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools unnecessarily swell the Agent's report, and should not in future be submitted to Government. On the other hand, a consolidated statement, giving full and clear information respecting each school in each division of the Agency, should be annexed as Statement No. IV to the Agent's report; he will submit a draft form of this statement for approval. In the present report, it is observed that the figures given in paragraph 16 are misleading. They purport to show that the number on the rolls has increased from 595 in 1887-88 to 688 in 1888-89, but a comparison with last year's figures would lead to the conclusion that there had been a decrease from 777 to 688. The Agent will explain why the important aided schools at Dummagudem, which had 96 boys and 37 girls on the 31st March 1888, find no place in paragraph 16 of the report now under review. It is observed also that the figures there given do not always correspond with those supplied by the Principal Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectors, and the importance of showing the daily average attendance as well as the number of children on the rolls is illustrated by the case of Addatigala, which shows a roll of 16 pupils, but had an average attendance of 9. A uniform system of spelling should also be followed in the report, and care should be taken that such different forms as Jaddangi, Jiddangi and Geddanga, or as Guditeru and Gurtedu, are not used in successive paragraphs. The Government is glad to observe that the Superintendent of Hill Schools worked better in this year than in the

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preceding one. As far as can be learnt from the report and its enclosures, education made some progress during 1888-89. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction will be called to the remarks made in paragraph 2 of Mr. Moberley's letter, No. 7, dated 5th June 1889. Such errors as those pointed out could not have occurred had the Sub-Assistant Inspector been even moderately careful.

The question of employing a sewing mistress in the Bhadrachalam girls' school, and of prohibiting, for the present at any rate, the teaching of English in the Agency schools, should be considered. It is gratifying to learn that the muttadar of Addatigala has erected a school-house at his own cost.

7. In future returns of vital statistics, still-born children should be excluded.

8. The change made in April 1888, whereby the vaccine staff was placed directly under the Agency officers, was not without results within the year reported on. The Rékapalle and Rajahmundry taluk vaccinators appear, however, to have neglected vaccination a good deal in parts of their charge. The figures for Bhadrachalam are shown for several years in the margin, and the sudden recovery, in spite of the complete absence of small-pox, is significant of the effect of improved supervision. His Excellency the Governor in Council is glad to hear that the Tahsildar of Bhadráchalam has personally exerted himself in the cause of vaccination. The Government desires that, in future reports, the figures showing operations and successful cases shall be tabulated for each division of the Agency. The Principal Assistant believes that the return of 222 cases by the Addatigala vaccinator is false, as he is only known to have visited one village, where he vaccinated two children unsuccessfully. The Government hopes that measures to test these returns, and to mete out a fitting punishment to the vaccinator if they are found to be false, will be taken. The proposal to appoint a probationary vaccinator in the Bhadráchalam taluk will be referred to the Sanitary Commissioner for remarks. It appears that but little attention is paid to protecting children reading in Agency schools. The divisional officers should, when on their inspection tours, take with them a vaccinator when visiting the schools, and use their influence to have such unprotected cases as they may find vaccinated.

	Vaccinations. Total operations, Bhadráchalam.
1884-85	1,394
1885-86	744
1886-87	704
1887-88	632
1888-89	993

9. The total expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 7,694, against a budget allotment of Rs. 7,758, as compared with an outlay of Rs. 5,654 in the previous year. The budget grant was thus nearly worked out. The chief new road under construction is that from Timmapuram to Ramaveram, on which Rs. 2,610 were expended, Rs. 1,528 being on the Maderu bridge. The Agent omits to state what mileage of this road was in hand and completed during the year. The next largest item of outlay was a sum of Rs. 1,344 spent on repairs to the Chódavaram-Davipatnam road, which is described by the Agent as a very useful one, and which is said by the Principal Assistant to have been much improved during the year. The Government will be glad to receive the Agent's remarks on paragraph 20 of Mr. Moberley's report; these should be submitted in conjunction with the Agency Public Works budget for 1890-91.

10. Paragraph 20 of the Agent's report is not understood, and should be further explained. Paragraphs 12, 13, 17, and 19 will be considered in the Revenue Department. The Surgeon-General will be desired to explain at an early date the delay mentioned in paragraph 8.

11. The sketch map submitted with this report affords much assistance in the understanding of the matters treated of, and in future a lithographed copy should be prepared in time to accompany the report. The Government considers that the report itself might be considerably condensed, figured statements being supplied as far as possible. This change is still more needed in regard to the reports of the Assistants,

and the Agent will draw up a set of forms to be used by each reporting officer, which will ensure uniformity. Diary notes, such as those of the Special Assistant Agent, need not be submitted to Government.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

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

Exd. A. Raitt.

(1) From the above table it will be seen that all the schools are on the ascendant, except Jiligumilli and Polavaram boys' schools. The deterioration of these two schools is not understood, especially of the latter which was reported on for 1887-88 as working exceedingly well.

(2) The Kannapuram Government school has gone down in numbers, probably because of the rising of an indigenous school in the locality. The Inspecting Schoolmaster will be requested to discourage the latter in the interests of the Government school.

Section III—Service Books.

I have before me only the service book of the Girls' School Master, Polavaram. No other master seems to have kept a service book. The Inspecting Schoolmaster has been written to on the point.

No. 2044.

Forwarded to the Senior Assistant Agent, Godávari District, Ellore.

Rajahmundry,
14*th June* 1889.

(Signed) P. SRINIVASA RAU,
Asst. Inspector of Schools, Second Division.

Submitted to the Government Agent.

Puravali,
22*nd June* 1889.

(Signed) L. MILLER,
Acting Senior Assistant Agent.

Order—dated 21st September 1889, No. 1632, Judicial.

In the Godávari Agency, the report on which is submitted in the foregoing letter, the year 1888-89 was singularly uneventful. The rainfall, as in several other parts of the Presidency, was less than the average, and the wet-crops suffered; but there was sufficient for the dry cultivation and no scarcity occurred. The number of deaths registered was the lowest in the last five years, 1,147 against an average of 1,800, but this is more likely to be due to defective registration than to an unusually healthy season; the Agent's attention should be directed to the great fall in the figures supplied from Bhadráchalam and Yernagúdem. On the whole, the condition of the people seems to have been good. There were no very high floods on the river; in consequence of the dry season, fever was less prevalent than usual, except in Bhadráchalam, and even there the applicants for relief at the civil dispensary were less, rather than more numerous, than in preceding years.

2. There were three changes in the office of Principal Assistant, but otherwise the Agency was free from frequent alterations in the higher official staff, Messrs. Happell, Miller and Clegg having held charge, respectively, of the posts of Agent, Senior Assistant and Special Assistant during the greater part of the year. The touring done was satisfactory, and every part of the Agency was visited by at least one officer during the period under report. His Excellency the Governor in Council attaches much importance to this matter, and notes with approval the large amount of travelling done in 1888-89.

3. The only boundary matter of much importance was the claim of Puserla Balesu to the mutta of Pullangi. It is clear from the correspondence of 1880-81 that what was given to P. Balesu was the village, and not the mutta, of Pullangi, but as that village has become deserted, the question of offering him some equivalent grant is now under reference to the Agent. That this man might prove mischievous is shown by his action referred to in paragraph 11 of the report. Five other boundary disputes were settled during the year, and the only one remaining open is the Choppakonda boundary question, regarding which Mr. J. N. Atkinson endeavoured to effect a settlement so

long ago as 1884. The Agent reports that, though dissatisfied with Mr. Atkinson's decision, neither party has taken steps to bring the matter before a court of law, and that the question must, therefore, be left undisposed of until one side or the other moves. No fresh disputes arose in the year, but the Nedunar muttadar stated to the Principal Assistant that he had had a dispute for the past four years with the Geddada muttadar, which had not before been heard of. It is observed that the Agent states that it will be dealt with in due course.

4. The Government is glad to learn that the conduct of the police in 1888-89 was good. Only one complaint against them was made, and this the Principal Assistant found to be false. The suggestion regarding the establishment of a station at Ramaveram, either by transfer of the Kota station as a whole or by collecting men from Kota, Addatigala and Chódavaram, will be referred to the Inspector-General for remarks. The Inspector-General's attention will also be drawn to Mr. Moberley's remarks regarding the Rampa Police Inspector in paragraph 21 of his report. The story in paragraph 24 is evidently a distorted version of the Sukma incident, which has been fully before Government on reports from Vizagapatam.

5. The work of the Agency officers as Civil Judges shows some tendency to increase. 264 original suits and 10 appeals were filed in 1888-89, against an average of 233 and 6, respectively, in the previous three years. There was a somewhat considerable advance in arrears in the Court of the Polaveram Deputy Tahsildar, before whom the bulk of the suits comes. The Agent tried no original suits himself, but, as in the two preceding years, transferred all those instituted in his Court to his subordinates. The figures of criminal cases do not vary much, as the statement in the margin shows, though in some of the Courts there were considerable fluctuations. No reason is assigned by the Agent for the very large fall in the percentage of convictions during the year under report. If he can assign any, he should now do so. The Deputy Tahsildar of Polaveram and the Tahsildar of Bhadráchalam have the heaviest files, but the amount of reported crime is exceedingly light and no Court had any large arrears at the end of the year. Criminal appeals fell off from 13 in 1887-88 to 4 in the year under report, but the later number was not far from the four years' average, which was 6.

Criminal Cases received.	
1885-86	228
1886-87	226
1887-88	206
1888-89	207

6. Although a considerable amount of space in the report and its enclosures is occupied with information and figures relating to education, there is no statement giving a general view of the working of schools during the year, and it is not easy to come to any conclusion as to whether progress has been made or not. The four reports of the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools unnecessarily swell the Agent's report, and should not in future be submitted to Government. On the other hand, a consolidated statement, giving full and clear information respecting each school in each division of the Agency, should be annexed as Statement No. IV to the Agent's report; he will submit a draft form of this statement for approval. In the present report, it is observed that the figures given in paragraph 16 are misleading. They purport to show that the number on the rolls has increased from 595 in 1887-88 to 688 in 1888-89, but a comparison with last year's figures would lead to the conclusion that there had been a decrease from 777 to 688. The Agent will explain why the important aided schools at Dummagudem, which had 96 boys and 37 girls on the 31st March 1888, find no place in paragraph 16 of the report now under review. It is observed also that the figures there given do not always correspond with those supplied by the Principal Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectors, and the importance of showing the daily average attendance as well as the number of children on the rolls is illustrated by the case of Addatigala, which shows a roll of 16 pupils, but had an average attendance of 9. A uniform system of spelling should also be followed in the report, and care should be taken that such different forms as Jaddangi, Jiddangi and Geddanga, or as Guditeru and Gurtedu, are not used in successive paragraphs. The Government is glad to observe that the Superintendent of Hill Schools worked better in this year than in the

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preceding one. As far as can be learnt from the report and its enclosures, education made some progress during 1888-89. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction will be called to the remarks made in paragraph 2 of Mr. Moberley's letter, No. 7, dated 5th June 1889. Such errors as those pointed out could not have occurred had the Sub-Assistant Inspector been even moderately careful.

The question of employing a sewing mistress in the Bhadrachalam girls' school, and of prohibiting, for the present at any rate, the teaching of English in the Agency schools, should be considered. It is gratifying to learn that the muttadar of Addatigala has erected a school-house at his own cost.

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and the Agent will draw up a set of forms to be used by each reporting officer, which will ensure uniformity. Diary notes, such as those of the Special Assistant Agent, need not be submitted to Government.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

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

Exd. A. Raitt.

Locality and name of School.	Number of pupils on 31st March		Number examined.	Number passed.	Percentage passed.	General condition.
	1888.	1889.				
Salary Results Schools.						
Upper Primary.						
1. Parnasala	36	41				
2. Marrigudem	31	28	40	26	65	Very fair.
3. Kunnavaram	31	27	25	20	80	Good.
4. Pedamattapalli	30	22	24	14	58	Fair
5. Chinturu	23	21	14	11	79	Good.
6. Waddigudem	40	36	11	8	72	Very fair.
7. Bhadráchalam (Girls')	36	40	24	14	58	Fair.
Lower Primary.			33	19	57	Do.
1. Nellipaka	..	19				
2. Chukkanapalli	18	17	17	10	59	Fair.
3. Gollagudem	12	18	11	9	81	Good.
4. Nadikudi	..	22	12	10	83	Do.
			22	18	82	Do.

(2) The schools at Nellipaka and Nadikudi were opened during the year under report and they were found ineligible for grant examination owing to the short attendance of the pupils. They were consequently examined for improvement. Almost every one of the old schools shows a more or less falling off in its numbers. The reason I could assign for this is that the schools had already attained to the highest possible strength the villages they are intended for could supply, and there were no new admissions to make up for any withdrawals from school. The results of my examination of these schools were more or less satisfactory and I was glad to observe that all the teachers worked with more zeal and attention than in the previous years. This may to some extent be attributed to the more frequent visits to the schools by the Superintendent than before.

Sub-section II.—(1) The following statement shows the strength of the pure results schools for the last two years :—

		Number on 31st March	
		1888.	1889.
(1)	Church Mission Society Girls' School, Dummugudem ...	37	41
(2)	Do. Mixed School, Nallapalli ...	36	37
(3)	Do. do. Rámavaram ...	...	20
	Total ...	73	98

(2) The increase in the numerical strength of the schools is satisfactory.
(3) There are no night schools in the Bhadráchalam taluk.
(4) The results of the grant examination of the pure day results schools, Dummagudem and Nallapalli, are tabulated below :—

Year.	Standard.	Number examined.			Number passed.			Results grants from Provincial Funds earned by								
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.			Girls.			Total.		
								Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1888-89.	IV ..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..			66	0	0	66	0	0
	III ..	5	6	10	2	4	4									
	II ..	3	3	6	1	1	3	17	12	0	10	12	0	28	8	0
	I ..	3	10	13	2	..	1	5	0	0	..			5	0	0
	Infant ..	3	12	15	1	6	8	7	0	0	23	8	0	30	8	0
	Total ..	14	38	52	6	10	11	0	8	0	7	0	0	7	8	0
1887-88 ..	Infant to IV ..	17	34	51	13	10	23	30	4	0	107	4	0	137	8	0
								47	14	0	68	10	8	116	8	8

(5) The third standard class of the Dummagudem girls' school did badly, and the second standard totally failed. The mixed school, Nallapalli, taught by two Koya Christians, passed a pretty fair examination.

Conclusion.—In conclusion, I beg to state that it is with no small uneasiness that I have been able to draw up this report while suffering from a combination of ailments that drove me to take leave on medical certificate from 27th ultimo in order to take rest.

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Statement showing the different Classes under instruction, the subjects taught, and the teachers who teach such subjects in the Government Second Grade Middle School, Bhadráchalam :—

Name of class.	Subjects taught.	Name of Teacher.	Designation.
Upper IV ..	English Reading	P. Bhimasain Row	Headmaster.
	Do. Grammar	Do.	Do.
	Do. Dictation	Do. and B. Seetharamaiah.	Do. and First Assistant.
	Do. Writing	Do.	Do.
	Translation	B. Seetharamaiah	First Assistant.
	Arithmetic	P. Bhimasain Row	Headmaster.
	Geometry	Do.	Do.
	Algebra	Do.	Do.
	Indian History	S. Kamaiah and K. Venkatanarusu.	Second Assistant and Acting Second Assistant.
	Geography	Do do.	Do. do.
	Vernacular Poetry	M. Sreramachariar	Third Assistant.
	Do. Prose	Do.	Do.
	Do. Grammar	Do.	Do.
	Do. Dictation	Do.	Do.
	Do. Composition	Do.	Do.
Lower IV ..	English Reading	B. Seetharamaiah	First Assistant.
	Do. Grammar	P. Bhimasain Row	Headmaster.
	Do. Dictation	B. Seetharamaiah	First Assistant.
	Do. Writing	P. Bhimasain Row	Headmaster.
	Translation	B. Seetharamaiah	First Assistant.
	Arithmetic	P. Bhimasain Row	Headmaster.
	Geometry	Do.	Do.
	Indian History	Do.	Do.
	Geography	Do.	Do.
	Vernacular Poetry	M. Sreramachariar	Third Assistant.
	Do. Prose	Do.	Do.
	Do. Grammar	Do.	Do.
	Do. Dictation	Do.	Do.
	Do. Composition	Do.	Do.
III	English Reading	S. Kamaiah and K. Venkatanarusu.	Second Assistant and Acting Second Assistant.
	Do. Grammar	Do. do.	Do. do.
	Do. Dictation	Do. do.	Do. do.
	Do. Writing	B. Seetharamaiah	First Assistant.
	Translation	S. Kamaiah and K. Venkatanarusu.	Second Assistant and Acting Second Assistant.
	Arithmetic	B. Seetharamaiah	First Assistant.
	Indian History	S. Kamaiah and K. Venkatanarusu.	Second Assistant and Acting Second Assistant.
	Geography	Do. Do.	Do. do.
	Vernacular Poetry	M. Sreramachariar	Third Assistant.
	Do. Prose	Do.	Do.
	Do. Grammar	Do.	Do.
	Do. Dictation	Do.	Do.
II	English Reading	S. Kamaiah and K. Venkatanarusu.	Second Assistant and Acting Second Assistant.
	Do. Grammar	Do. do.	Do. do.
	Do. Dictation	Do. do.	Do. do.
	Do. Writing	B. Seetharamaiah	First Assistant.
	Translation	S. Kamaiah and K. Venkatanarusu.	Second Assistant and Acting Second Assistant.
	Arithmetic	B. Seetharamaiah	First Assistant.
	Indian History	S. Kamaiah and K. Venkatanarusu.	Second Assistant and Acting Second Assistant.
	Geography	Do. do.	Do. do.
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	Do. Prose	Do.	Do.
	Do. Grammar	Do.	Do.
	Do. Dictation	Do.	Do.
I	English Reading	S. Kamaiah and K. Venkatanarusu.	Second Assistant and Acting Second Assistant.
	Do. Dictation	Do. do.	Do. do.
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	Translation	M. Sreramachariar	Third Assistant.
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	Vernacular Poetry	Do.	Do.
	Do. Prose	Do.	Do.
	Do. Grammar	Do.	
	Do. Dictation		

Bhadrachalam,
18th March 1889.

(Signed) P. BHIMASAIN ROW,
Headmaster.

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No. 2006.

Forwarded to the Governor's Agent, Godávari District.

Ellore,
7th June 1889.

(Signed) P. SRINIVASA RAU,
Asst. Inspector of Schools, Second Division.

From the Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ellore Range, to the Senior Assistant Agent, Ellore (through the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Second Division), dated Ellore, 8th June 1889, No. 396-B.

I have the honor to submit my report on education in the Yernagúdem Agency for the year 1888-89.

Section I—General Statistics.

Sub-section I.—The population and area of the Yernagúdem Agency are not separately given in the census book of 1881.

II.—(1) The schools in the Yernagúdem Agency at the close of 1888-89 are arranged according to their grade, management and system in section II (III), column headed Schools, *infra*.

(2) Taluk Board, Ellore, having declined to maintain the schools at Gutala and Polavaram (boys and girls) from the 1st April last, Government have taken them up.

(3) Schools at Jiligumalli and Kannapuram have been working on the salary results system since 1st April 1888.

III.—The following table compares the number of schools and scholars at the close of the year under report with those at the close of the year preceding it :—

Schools.				Scholars.			
Number on the 31st March of		Change in		On rolls on the 31st March		Change in	
1888.	1889.	Number.	Percentage.	1888.	1889.	Number.	Percentage.
7	8	+ 1	+ 14	173	210	+ 37	+ 21

There is an increase of 1 school and 37 scholars during the year under review. The result school at Dippakayalapadu was closed, the teacher having fallen very ill, and a new one at Ballipadu was started. Under number of schools 8 for 1889 is included an indigenous school at Kannapuram.

IV.—The following table gives a classification of the pupils on the 31st March 1889 according to their sex and nationality :—

—	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.				Others.	Total.
				Brahmins.	Vaisyas.	Sudras.	Others including Pariahs.		
Boys	..	..	11	43	24	36	18	..	132
Girls	..	..	..	35	5	20	18	..	78

I should have been very happy to compare the above figures for 1888-89 with those of the preceding year in this and in the subsequent cases, but I could not do so for two reasons :—

(1) Return No. 4 for 1887-88 of this office which gives detailed information required in this and in the following tables is missing.

(2) For 1887-88 the Agency schools in the Yernagúdem taluk and those of the Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle taluks were reported on together and not separately as in this year for the first time.

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V.—The following table shows the condition of the pupils as to their wealth :—

On the 31st March 1889.	Rich classes, *i.e.*, those whose income is more than Rs. 5,000 a year.	Middle classes, *i.e.*, those whose income is between Rs. 5,000 and 200 a year.	Poor classes, *i.e.*, those whose income is less than Rs. 200 a year.	Total.
Boys	3	35	94	132
Girls	..	32	46	78
Total ..	3	67	140	210

It will be noted that 140 of the 210 pupils or two-thirds of the total number belong to the poor classes.

VI.—The following table gives information as to how many are protected and how many unprotected from small-pox :—

On the 31st March 1889.	Vaccinated, whether small-pox marked or not.	Small-pox marked.	Neither.	Percentage of unprotected pupils.
Boys	54	53	25	19
Girls	11	38	29	37
Total ..	65	91	54	26 (nearly)

Twenty-six per cent. of the total pupils are unprotected from small-pox, the percentage of girls unprotected being nearly double that of boys unprotected.

VII.—The following table shows the occupation of the parents of the different pupils :—

On the 31st March 1889.	Officials	Petty officials.	Traders.	Land-holders.	Artizans.	Coolies.	Mendicants.	Others.	Total.
Boys	5	23	38	38	14	5	2	7	132
Girls	8	12	11	14	6	10	11	6	78
Total ..	13	35	49	52	20	15	13	13	210

It may be noticed with satisfaction that the girls represent all the classes of the society and that not a mean percentage.

VIII.—The annexed table shows the extent to which printed books are used in the Agency :—

On the 31st March 1889.	Number of pupils in the Lower Primary Department.		Total.
	Using printed books.	Not using printed books.	
Boys	97	22	119
Girls	27	46	73
Total ..	124	68	192

It is not very satisfactory to note that 68 out of 192 or over one-third of the pupils are without printed books, and it is hoped that this year there will be less pupils without printed books, as the Inspecting officer will carry with him to the schools the books needed there at his periodical visits.

55

preceding one. As far as can be learnt from the report and its enclosures, education made some progress during 1888-89. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction will be called to the remarks made in paragraph 2 of Mr. Moberley's letter, No. 7, dated 5th June 1889. Such errors as those pointed out could not have occurred had the Sub-Assistant Inspector been even moderately careful.

The question of employing a sewing mistress in the Bhadráchalam girls' school, and of prohibiting, for the present at any rate, the teaching of English in the Agency schools, should be considered. It is gratifying to learn that the muttadar of Addatigala has erected a school-house at his own cost.

7. In future returns of vital statistics, still-born children should be excluded.

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1887-88	632
1888-89	993

9. The total expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 7,694, against a budget allotment of Rs. 7,758, as compared with an outlay of Rs. 5,654 in the previous year. The budget grant was thus nearly worked out. The chief new road under construction is that from Timmapuram to Ramaveram, on which Rs. 2,610 were expended, Rs. 1,528 being on the Maderu bridge. The Agent omits to state what mileage of this road was in hand and completed during the year. The next largest item of outlay was a sum of Rs. 1,344 spent on repairs to the Chódavaram-Davipatnam road, which is described by the Agent as a very useful one, and which is said by the Principal Assistant to have been much improved during the year. The Government will be glad to receive the Agent's remarks on paragraph 20 of Mr. Moberley's report; these should be submitted in conjunction with the Agency Public Works budget for 1890-91.

10. Paragraph 20 of the Agent's report is not understood, and should be further explained. Paragraphs 12, 13, 17, and 19 will be considered in the Revenue Department. The Surgeon-General will be desired to explain at an early date the delay mentioned in paragraph 8.

11. The sketch map submitted with this report affords much assistance in the understanding of the matters treated of, and in future a lithographed copy should be prepared in time to accompany the report. The Government considers that the report itself might be considerably condensed, figured statements being supplied as far as possible. This change is still more needed in regard to the reports of the Assistants,

and the Agent will draw up a set of forms to be used by each reporting officer, which will ensure uniformity. Diary notes, such as those of the Special Assistant Agent, need not be submitted to Government.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

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

Exd. A. Raitt.

Govt.

A4.

Issued

Reed. 16-10-89

G.O., 21st Sept. 1889, No. 1082

SEPTEMBER.

Godavari Agency.

Reviewing the report on the administ
the — Tracts during 1888-89.

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Secretary

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