

- (1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 28
 (2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 1/89
 (3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம் 6/89

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

(89)

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

P. W. D துறை

அரசாணை எண். மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	<u>525</u>	அச்சகம் பலவகை
நாள் :	<u>20 - 2 - 1889</u>	<u>1/89</u>

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

14. Sheets

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(14)

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From W. A. HAPPELL, Esq., President, District Board, Godáviri, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Cocanada 10th August 1888, No. 73.

I have the honor to submit my report on the administration of the Local Funds of the Godáviri district for the official year 1887-88, together with the usual statements as per enclosed list, countersigned by the Treasury Deputy Collector as required by rule 91 of the Local Fund Rules.

CHAPTER I.

2. *Administration.*—The year under review was the first in which the administrative system introduced by the Local Board's Act (V of 1884) was completed in the district by the constitution of Taluk Boards and Unions.

3. *District Board.*—Statement No. XVI shows the constitution of the District Board and the attendance at meetings. Under the new Act the maximum strength of the Board was fixed at 48 by G.O., No. 598, Financial, dated 19th March 1885; but the maximum was never reached, and in the beginning of April 1887 there were only 32 members. Of these 13 vacated their seats at the end of the month owing to the expiry of their term of office, and only 5 of the vacancies were filled by Government in G.O., No. 834-A L, dated 11th May 1887, to make up the minimum number of member fixed for the Board by the Act.

In G.O., No. 1248, dated 30th June 1887, the maximum strength of the Board was reduced to 40 members, half to be appointed by Government and half to be elected by Taluk Boards as follows :—

Rajahmundry Taluk Board	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Narsápur	"	"	..	..	..	..	4
Ellore	"	"	..	..	..	..	5
Cocanada	"	"	..	..	..	..	4
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	20

The rules for the election of members of the District Board by Taluk Boards were published in G.O., No. 196 L, dated 28th January 1887, and came into force in this district on 1st June 1887. The principle on which the vacancies existing at the time were distributed among the several Taluk Boards for election was reported in my letter No. 5, dated 9th January 1888.

During the year 14 members were elected as shown in the margin. The full complement of elected representatives will be secured as vacancies occur. Of the total number of members, 10 are nominated officials and 30 non-official members and elected officials.

The Board held 13 meetings during the year, against 12 in the previous year, and the average attendance was eight (1 official and 7 non-officials) as against 12 in 1886-87.

4. *Taluk Boards.*—There are four Taluk Boards corresponding to the four Revenue divisions of the district. Their formation was sanctioned in G.O., No. 521, dated 28th February 1887, and they commenced work from 1st April 1887.

The following is an abstract of Statement XVII showing the constitution and the average attendance at meetings of these Boards:—

	Number of Members.	Number of Meetings.	Average Attendance.	
			Officials.	Non-Officials.
Rajahmundry Taluk Board	18	13	2	5
Cocanada	18	13	2	7
Ellore	18	12	2	7
Narsapur	18	12	2	7

5. *Unions.*—The village of Dowlaishwaram in the Rajahmundry taluk was constituted a major union with effect from July 1887 (*vide* G.O., No. 1109, dated 15th June 1887). The maximum number of members fixed for the panchayat is 5 vacancies which occurred subsequent to the notification published in G.O., No. 1168, dated 21st June 1887, were filled up by the President. There are two Public Works Department officials on the panchayat, and the special circumstances under which they were appointed were reported in the half-yearly return of the panchayat ending 31st December 1887.

6. The financial position of the district, taluk and union funds of the circle, at the beginning and close of the year is compared with that of the previous year in the subjoined statement:—

	Actuals of 1886-87.	Actuals of 1887-88.			
		District fund.	Taluk fund.	Union fund.	Total.
Opening balance	Rs. 2,09,932	Rs. 1,61,024	Rs. 9,502	Rs. 1,70,526	
Receipts	3,64,230	1,85,342	2,03,436	3,89,871	
Alotment from District to Taluk Fund			1,093	1,06,094	
Do. Taluk to Union Fund				3,230	
Total assets	5,74,162	3,46,366	3,19,032	4,323	5,69,721
Expenditure	3,93,032	2,83,321	2,23,251	2,513	5,09,385
Closing balance	1,81,130	63,045	95,781	1,510	1,60,336

* This item does not appear separately in the comparative statement which accompanies the report. It is there included in the taluk funds.

In the Statements I-A and I-B which accompany this report, the variations between the estimated and actual receipts and expenditure are fully explained. Excluding the opening balance and debt accounts, the actual receipts and charges during the year were Rs. 5,03,722 and Rs. 5,02,965 respectively, against Rs. 3,62,191 and Rs. 3,90,956 of the previous year.

CHAPTER II.

7. *Receipts.*—The actual opening balance exceeded the estimated amount by Rs. 68,126, which was due to short expenditure in the previous year.

The closing balance as per budget estimate was Rs. 26,140 and as per revised estimate Rs. 95,450, but the actual balance was Rs. 1,60,336; of this Rs. 10,500 appertain to endowed institutions under the control of the Taluk Boards.

8. The actual receipts excluding the opening balance exceeded the budget estimate of the year under report and the actuals of the previous year by Rs. 38,495 and Rs. 1,31,735, respectively, as shown below:—

	1887-88.	Actuals, 1886-87.
Receipts as per budget	Rs. 5,59,870	Rs. 5,74,162
Deduct opening balance	1,02,400	2,09,932
Actual receipts of 1887-88	4,57,470	3,64,230
	4,95,965	4,95,965
Total	38,495	1,31,735

The large increase over the actuals of 1886-87 is only apparent and is due to the allotments made from the District fund to Taluk Boards during the year under report having been shown as receipts under Taluk Boards.

9. The actual receipts show an increase over the estimate chiefly in the following items, viz., land-cess, tolls, educational receipts, choultry rents, avenues, contribution from Provincial funds for education (District Fund) and Taylorpeta Fund; while there is a decrease under House-tax, interest on arrears of Revenue, Markets, Bungalows, Fees and fines, Contribution from private individuals, Contribution from Provincial funds for education (Taluk fund) and Contribution from Pound fund. Each of these items will now be noticed separately.

10. *Items in which increase is found—Land-cess.*—The cess on land is levied at the rate of 9 pies in the rupee. The increase is due to prompt collection of current revenue and of arrears. The demand, collection and balance statement will follow shortly.

1. Totavari garden.
2. Sanavarapadu.
3. Tangellamudi.
4. Gate near 7 sluices of Pedacheruvu.
5. Ponangi and Pedapudi.
6. Chataparra and Madepalli.
7. Gate near Iron-girder bridge.

11. *Tolls.*—The amount of Rs. 2,667, shown under this head, represents one-third of the tolls collected by Ellore Municipal Council. This is a more or less fluctuating item and the Board have no control over it. There are 7 toll-gates in Ellore as noted in the margin. There are no Local fund toll-gates in this district.

12. *School-fees.*—The receipts under this item were Rs. 9,457, as against Rs. 8,200 and Rs. 8,533 the budget estimate and actuals of the previous year, respectively. The increase was due to the prompt collection of fees under the recent fee notification and to the increased attendance in schools, especially in the secondary school at Ainalapuram where it was due to the abolition of a rival school.

13. *Miscellaneous.*—The receipts under this head comprise the following items:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Recovery of results grants overpaid	1	12	0
Amount overdrawn by the pupils of the Normal School, Rajahmundry, and refunded	80	0	10
Travelling allowance, &c., overdrawn by inspecting school masters and recovered	208	2	0
Sale-proceeds of old materials of Local Fund school-buildings	39	12	0
Sale-proceeds of trees in the compounds of schools	9	14	0
Unexpended portion of the amount drawn on account of gymnastics	90	0	0
Amount advanced to a book-seller on account of copy slips but recovered	424	15	10
Total	854	8	8

14. *Choultry Rents.*—The rents of lands attached to choultries together with miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 8,669, against Rs. 6,350 and Rs. 7,021, the budget estimate and actual receipts of the previous year, respectively. The causes of the increase are fully explained in Statement I-A.

15. *Avenues.*—The revenue realized under this head was Rs. 1,297, against Rs. 400 estimated in the budget and Rs. 510 the actuals of the previous year. The increase is due to the increased sales of fruit and of withered trees and avenue clippings. In the revised estimate the budget figure was raised to Rs. 860.

16. *Taylorpeta Fund.*—The receipts under this head were Rs. 978, against Rs. 900 entered in the budget, the increase being due to keen competition among the bidders for the collection of cart-stand fees.

17. *Contribution from Provincial funds for education.*—The increase under the District Board was due to the recovery of Rs. 4,419 from Provincial funds on account of contribution paid towards the cost of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools and their establishments.

Mr. Hamnett has left a note to the effect that, in submitting the annual report, he would give reasons for adopting these rates, but unfortunately he has not recorded his reasons. I am given to understand, however, that he adopted these rates in consideration of the smallness and inferior quality of certain houses and the circumstances of the owners. I do not think that in this report Government can be asked to sanction these rates with retrospective effect and so a separate report on the subject will be submitted. It should be stated, however, that Mr. Hamnett's conduct was apparently illegal and certainly opposed to the notification of the District Board published in the *Godavari District Gazette Extraordinary* of 22nd June 1887." The further report promised by the Taluk Board President will be submitted on receipt. This is the first I have heard of this departure from the classification prescribed in the Act. A statement showing the incidence of tax is enclosed.

20. *Markets.*—The number of markets in which fees were levied by the Board was six against two in the previous year. The total receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 3,935, against Rs. 6,000 the budget estimate and Rs. 1,411 the actuals of the previous year. The decrease compared with the budget estimate was due to the markets at Pentapad and Pálakol having been opened in August and those at Pithápura and Peddapuram in July instead of in April as contemplated originally. There was considerable difficulty in obtaining sites for the markets at Pálakol and Pithápura. The sheds for the Dráksharámam and Ambajipeta markets were under construction. Thirteen new markets were opened in 1888-89, and they are all well resorted to by the public.

22. *Contribution from private individuals for works.*—The amount actually received from villagers was Rs. 1,149, the budget estimate and the actuals of the previous year being Rs. 4,000 and 1,335, respectively. As stated in Statement I-A, the decrease was due to the contributions in some cases having been accepted in the form of labor in consideration of the poverty of the villagers. In the revised estimate the item was reduced to Rs. 2,000. The amount of contribution collected was distributed as follows:—

24. *Contribution from Pound fund.*—The actual receipts from this source were Rs. 6,013, the budget estimate being Rs. 7,360, and the actuals of the previous year, Rs. 6,259. The item is of a fluctuating nature beyond the Board's control.

25. *Expenditure.*—The subjoined statement shows the expenditure under all grants compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year:—

The amount actually spent on works was Rs. 2,05,029, of which Rs. 1,02,541 were for new works and Rs. 1,02,488 for repairs.

Statement I-B gives reasons for all variations between the estimate and actuals, and Statement III shows the whole expenditure in detail under Grant I with full particulars of the progress made on each work during the year and of its condition at the end of it.

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38. *Live-stock*.—From the following account current it will be seen that the actual expenditure was Rs. 957-7-0 and receipts from local funds Rs. 897-7-0. An additional sum of Rs. 178-13-0 was earned by the bullocks by doing private work. The advantage of the Board maintaining bullocks of its own was explained in this office No. 355, dated 9th June 1882, printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 2131, dated 24th August 1882, and letter No. 75, dated 14th August 1884, paragraphs 22, 23, 24 and 25, printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 3317, dated 23rd September 1884. Some of the bullocks became old and unserviceable and some died, but they have not been replaced, which accounts for the small number of transactions:—

Receipts.		RS.	A.	P.
Balance		8	4	0
Amount earned for work done for local funds		897	7	0
Do. from private parties		178	13	0
Miscellaneous receipts		7	12	0
Total		1,092	4	0

Charges.		RS.	A.	P.
Amount paid on account of feeding charges		601	2	1
Do. on account of drivers' wages		293	10	0
Repairs to carts		18	11	5
Shoeing		40	11	6
Miscellaneous		3	4	0
Amount credited to local funds being the surplus earned by live-stock		134	13	0
Total		1,092	4	0

39. *Work-shop*.—The engineer reports that the workshop turned out work to the amount of Rs. 3,338, and that he has adjusted Rs. 2,637 to different works concerned. The chief items of work during the year were repairing a large number of tools, the making of some wheel-barrows and the building of ferry-boats. The workshop appears to have done good work during the year.

40. *Brick manufacture*.—A sum of Rs. 956 was expended chiefly in the Amalapuram and Ramachandrapuram taluks, and Rs. 834 were adjusted against the works for which the bricks made were used.

41. *Grant II*.—The provision made in the budget was Rs. 82,500, which was raised to Rs. 83,750 in the revised estimate. The estimate as per I-B, including subsequent sanction, is Rs. 83,862. The actual expenditure was Rs. 71,856, which is less than the budget provision and regular estimate by Rs. 10,644 and Rs. 11,894 respectively, and exceeds the actuals of the previous year by Rs. 621. The difference between the actual charges and the budget estimate are given below:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.
Inspection	..	363
Normal schools	..	210
Secondary schools	113	..
Salary elementary schools	..	1,752
Result system	..	1,581
Results	..	3,276
Servants	..	69
Miscellaneous	..	228
Salary grants	..	171
Results grants	..	3,612
Miscellaneous	..	801
Contributions to Provincial	..	381
Refunds	325	..

42. *Inspection*.—The actual expenditure under this item was Rs. 4,197, the budget provision being Rs. 4,560, and the actuals of the previous year Rs. 4,353. The decrease is due to the reduction of the pay of an Inspecting Schoolmaster from Rs. 30 to Rs. 25 on account of his insubordination, to the non-payment of salaries of

certain Inspecting Schoolmasters within the year, owing to their pay-bills not having been received before its close, and to the short expenditure under Travelling allowance. There were, as in the previous year, 10 Inspecting Schoolmasters, two on Rs. 35, three on Rs. 30, three on Rs. 25, and two on Rs. 20 (the pay of an Inspecting Schoolmaster having been raised from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 from 1st April). The average number of schools under an Inspecting Schoolmaster was 83 and each school was inspected twice in the year.

The subjoined statement shows the work done by the Inspecting Schoolmasters during the year:—

Name and Office.	Time spent in camp.	No. of villages visited.		No. of Schools visited and prepared for examination.				Total number of visits paid to all the schools.	Average number of times each school was visited.
		Having schools under inspection.	Not having schools under inspection.	Local Fund schools.	Grant-in-aid schools.	Other schools.	Total.		
D. Kristnamurthy Sastry	277	110	10	52	39	..	91	274	3
B. Papayya	291	74	7	34	40	..	74	233	3
J. Somayya	140	109	27	17	18	..	45	118	2-6
Ch. Suryaprakasam	207	146	4	61	38	14	103	185	1-8
R. S. S. Rama Sastry	202	65	3	44	16	12	76	185	2-4
G. Suryanarayana	175	81	4	43	35	5	83	135	1-6
M. Ranganayakulu	308	116	8	78	34	37	139	139	1
K. Lakshminarayana	269	78	10	34	41	44	119	267	2-2
A. V. Chelapati	153	107	28	41	21	2	64	126	2
G. Ramayya	217	39	25	21	14	3	38	70	1-8
Total	..	925	126	415	296	117	832	1,733	21-4
Average 83-2									2

43. *Training Schools*.—There is one normal school at Rajahmundry under the control of the District Board. The actual expenditure was Rs. 1,940, the budget provision and the actuals of the previous year being Rs. 2,150 and 1,794, respectively.

44. The following abstract shows the particulars of pupils and of their success in the primary examinations:—

Locality.	Number of scholar- ships provided.	Number on rolls on March.		Special Upper Primary Examina- tion.				Percentage of suc- cess.	Number qualified for 5th Grade teacher's certi- ficate.	Number in the practising cla.
		1887.	1888.	Number examined.	Number passed.					
					First Class.	Second Class.	Total.			
Rajahmundry	30	24	27	28	19	1	20	71	13	24

The number of pupils who passed the upper primary examination in the year under report was 20 against 16 in the previous year; and the number qualified for teacher's certificates was 13 against 6 in the previous year, which shows improvement in the work of the school. Regarding the headmaster who was recommended by the Director of Public Instruction to be transferred elsewhere, the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Rajahmundry Range, wrote as follows to the Inspector, 8th Division:—

"Though a large percentage passed at the special upper primary examination of last December, still the technical training of the pupils in the art of teaching which is of primary importance seems not to have received that amount of attention which it deserves and should have received. This defect is from what you yourself have noticed and from what I have known of the headmaster subsequent to your last inspection, more to be traced and attributed to the inefficiency of the headmaster who, though a 'trained' Matriculate, does not possess sufficiently the special qualifications which the headmaster of a normal school requires. The Director of Public Instruction in his review No. 1894-A, dated 17th March 1888, emphatically pronounces that 'the headmaster should be transferred elsewhere and replaced by a competent man.'"

The Inspector of Schools has not sent in his proposals for replacing him and his attention is again drawn to the subject. The total cost of the institution being Rs. 1,940, the average cost of each successful pupil is Rs. 97, against Rs. 112 in the previous year. The cost is thus gradually decreasing. The attendance in the practising class attached to this school rose from 8 to 24 after repeated warnings.

The question of providing the school with a suitable building is under the consideration of the Board.

45. *Secondary Schools.*—There are two secondary schools, of which one is the high school at Amalapuram and the other third-grade middle school at Viravásaram. The actual expenditure was Rs. 4,784, the budget provision being Rs. 4,671, and the actuals of the previous year Rs. 3,991. The increase in expenditure was due to the payment of arrears of pay due to certain masters of the Viravásaram school. The following table shows the number of pupils who appeared for and passed the several examinations:—

	Number on the rolls.	Matriculation.		Middle school examination.	
		Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.
Amalapuram	110	10	3	21	11
Viravásaram	42	..	..	7	7
Total	152	10	3	28	18

46. In consideration of the fair results produced by the Viravásaram school, the Taluk Board, Narsapur, proposed during the current year (1888-89) to raise the status of the school to that of a second-grade school and the sanction* of Government has been applied for.

* Since received.

47. The Amalapuram school-building being incommensurate, the educational officers have recommended the construction of a new building for which land has to be purchased. The cost of the building including the price of the land is estimated at Rs. 6,000, but the work cannot be undertaken unless half the amount at least is raised by local subscriptions.

48. *Elementary Schools—Salary System.*—The actual expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 35,908, the budget provision being Rs. 38,190, and the actuals of the previous year Rs. 36,472. The estimate was raised to Rs. 38,060 in the revised estimate.

49. *Salary Result System.*—The expenditure was Rs. 13,284, the budget estimate being Rs. 17,979. The decrease both in the salary system and in the salary result system schools was due to the closure of certain schools on account of poor attendance and to the non-payment of salaries of some schoolmasters within the year.

50. The Taluk Boards maintained 207 schools on the salary system, 182 on the salary result system, and 245 aided schools on the result system, as against 213, 201 and 201, respectively, in the previous year. The total number of schools supported or aided from Local Funds is 634. The average attendance in the 203 schools under the Salary system was 5,396, against 5,357 in the previous year.

51. The schools noted in the margin were closed during the year and hence the decrease in the number of schools and pupils. The average cost per head in the elementary schools both on the salary and salary result system is Rs. 5-2-7, which is calculated on the net expenditure after deducting receipts. In the subjoined statement the schools are arranged by taluks:—

Rajahmundry Taluk Board.	19
Narsapur do.	1
Ellore do.	3
Cocanada do.	2
Total	25

SALARY System Schools.

Taluk.	Number of schools.		Average attendance.		Increase.	Decrease.
	31st March 1887.	31st March 1888.	31st March 1887.	31st March 1888.		
Rajahmundry	35	33	685	785	100	..
Amalapuram	22	21	366	535	169.	..
Rajahmundry	11	10	261	302	41	..
Narsapur	31	32	1,036	1,029	..	7
Bhimavaram	34	33	809	772	..	37
Ellore	7	7	222	177	..	45
Yernagudem	14	13	290	251	..	39
Tanuku	21	21	651	641	..	10
Cocanada	11	11	244	254	10	..
Peddapuram	17	16	435	341	..	94
Pithapuram	8	8	225	193	..	32
Tuni	2	2	133	116	..	17
Total	213	207	5,357	5,396	320	281

52. *Salary Result System Schools.*—There were 182 schools and the average attendance therein was 2,889. With the exception of a few schools almost all the salary system schools were converted into salary result system schools (*vide* G.O., No. 456 L., dated 24th February 1888). The attention of the Ellore Taluk Board was drawn to the small number of schools in the Ellore taluk.

The subjoined statement shows the salary result system schools by taluks:—

Taluk.	Number of schools on		Number of pupils on		Increase.	Decrease.
	31st March 1887.	31st March 1888.	31st March 1887.	31st March 1888.		
Rajahmundry	46	37	760	419	..	341
Amalapuram	36	32	600	468	..	132
Rajahmundry	13	11	153	167	14	..
Narsapur	21	20	343	519	176	..
Bhimavaram	6	7	76	100	24	..
Ellore	3	3	49	53	4	..
Yernagudem	13	13	191	217	26	..
Tanuku	24	23	268	413	145	..
Cocanada	13	13	170	176	6	..
Peddapuram	9	4	415	81	..	34
Pithapuram	12	12	127	160	33	..
Tuni	6	7	74	116	42	..
Total	201	182	2,926	2,889	470	507

53. *Result Grant in Salary Result Schools.*—The total expenditure was Rs. 1,064, the budget provision being Rs. 4,340, and the actuals of the previous year Rs. 2,303. The decrease was due to the non-presentation of certifying memoranda for payment before the close of the year; to the closure of certain schools; and to the grants earned by some schools falling short of the original estimate owing to the unfair results produced. Statement IX shows the results grants earned during the year.

54. *Grants-in-Aid—Salary Grant Schools.*—The actual expenditure was Rs. 552. The amount entered in the budget was Rs. 200, which was raised in the revised estimate to Rs. 723. The decrease was due to the Rs. 160 provided in the budget for the Pithapuram high school on the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction not having been utilized as the Taluk Board, Cocanada, obtained the special sanction of the District Board for the payment of the actual amount due to the said school.

55. *Results Grants.*—The Statement No. IX prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in G.O., No. 859, dated 8th May 1888, shows the amounts of results grants earned and those paid during the year.

The amount paid during the year was Rs. 6,388, the budget grant being Rs. 10,000, and the actuals of the previous year Rs. 8,540. The decrease was due to the non-payment of bills within the year and to the poor results produced by some teachers.

56. *Contribution to Provincial Services.*—Rs. 4,800 were provided in the budget and Rs. 4,419 were paid on account of the cost of Deputy Inspectors and their establishments; but this amount having been remitted subsequently under G.O., No. 24, dated 9th January 1888, has been credited to account.

57. *Miscellaneous.*—Rs. 59 were paid as shown below:—

Per copying fees	..	..	..	..	..	..	RS. A. P.
Printing registers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 8 0
Purchase of mats	..	..	..	..	..	..	22 8 0
	..	..	..	..	..	..	35 0 0
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	59 0 0

No provision was originally made in the budget for miscellaneous expenses which were paid out of savings effected under Contingencies during the year.

58. *Grant III—Medical, &c.*—The expenditure under this grant was Rs. 60,425 as shown below, the budget provision being Rs. 70,520, and the actuals of the previous year Rs. 50,674:—

Hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	..	RS.
Vaccination	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,468
Sanitation	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,404
Midwives	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,786
Medical practitioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	684
Choultries	..	..	..	..	..	..	227
Markets	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,244
Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,231
Travellers' bungalow	..	..	..	..	..	..	205
Contributions to Medical college, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	317
Do. to Municipalities	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,242
Zillah Surgeon's establishment	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,346
Cholera charges	..	..	..	..	..	..	388
Taylorpeta fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	118
	..	..	..	..	..	..	764

59. *Hospitals.*—There are 13 dispensaries against 12 in the previous year, a new dispensary having been opened at Gokavaram (*vide* G.O., No. 1380, dated 19th October 1886). As will be seen from the subjoined statement the number of patients treated during the year was 48,309, against 40,749 in the previous year—a proof that European medicines and treatment are becoming popular:—

	..	..	..	..	..	..	No. of patients.
Rámachandrapuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,696
Amalápuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,278
Sivakodu	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,667
Narsápur	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,916
Tanuku	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,137
Chintalapudi	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,606
Tállapúdi	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,744
Peddápuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,467
Pithápuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,135
Tuni	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,776
Elesweram	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,181
Viravásaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,962
Gokavaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,744
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,309

In these dispensaries out-patients are treated, in-patients being admitted only in emergent cases. Statement No. XII shows the details of expenditure on each dispensary during the year.

60. *Midwives.*—There were four midwives as in the previous year. The expenditure incurred on their account during the year was Rs. 684, the budget provision being Rs. 720, and the actuals of the previous year Rs. 541. The decrease was due chiefly to the midwife at Narsápur having been on leave on loss of pay for two

months without a substitute being appointed. The number of cases they attended at the houses of patients during the year and in the previous year are compared below:—

	..	..	..	..	..	..	1887-88.	1886-87.
Pithápuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	34
Tuni	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	86
Narsápur	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	2
Rámachandrapuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1
	..	..	..	..	..	..	163	123
Increase	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	

The outturn of work was better than in the previous year, each midwife having attended on the average 40 cases in the year or 8 cases per month. Endeavors are being made to secure better results in future. All the midwives are caste women. Nothing was spent on account of medical education for women for want of funds.

61. *Medical Practitioners.*—The amount spent during the year was Rs. 227, the budget provision being Rs. 700 which has been reduced in the revised estimate to Rs. 500. The decrease was due to the itinerant hospital assistant having been on deputation for 4 months, *i.e.*, in charge of dispensaries during the absence on leave of permanent incumbents.

62. *Zillah Surgeon's Establishment.*—The actual expenditure was Rs. 388, the budget provision being Rs. 430, and the actuals of the previous year Rs. 415. The decrease was due to savings effected under Contingencies.

63. *Vaccination.*—Statement No. XIII shows the strength, cost and operations of the vaccine establishment. There were 3 Deputy Inspectors as in the previous year and 45 vaccinators including probationers, against 44 in the previous year as shown below:—

- 2 First-class Deputy Inspectors.
- 1 Second-class do.
- 11 First-class Vaccinators.
- 26 Second-class do.
- 8 Probationers.
- 3 Peons.

The expenditure was Rs. 9,404, the budget provision being Rs. 10,720, and the actuals of the previous year Rs. 7,919. The causes of the variations are explained in Statement I-B. The work of this staff and the average cost of each successful case are compared below with the corresponding figures of the previous year:—

Taluk.	Number vaccinated.		Successful.		Unsuccessful.		Unknown.		Cost per case.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Rámachandrapuram	1,023	..	836	..	165	..	22	..	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Amalápuram	1,477	..	1,230	..	168	..	79	..	..	..
Rajahmundry	1,676	..	1,403	..	180	..	93	..	..	..
Narsápur	2,690	..	2,537	..	111	..	42	..	..	..
Bhímavaram	2,005	2,007	1,986	1,990	11	..	8	17	..	..
Tanuku	1,610	2,224	1,772	2,206	22	18	16	..	..	..
Ellore	1,649	2,396	1,613	2,388	24	7	12	1	..	..
Yernagudem	1,204	1,853	1,032	1,805	100	22	72	26	..	..
Peddápuram	1,813	2,446	1,750	2,369	51	57	12	20	..	..
Pithápuram	1,088	1,854	1,030	1,736	23	82	35	36	..	..
Tuni	856	1,621	817	1,569	18	31	21	21	..	..
Cocanada	1,089	1,727	1,058	1,677	16	27	15	23	..	..
Total	13,380	25,888	17,064	24,709	889	850	427	329	0 7 5	0 6 1

It will be seen that during the year under report there was an improvement in the work of the staff. The steps taken by the Board to secure improved work in future were reported in my letter No. 51, dated 15th June 1888, read in G.O., No. 1256, dated 6th July 1888. There were two 2nd-class female vaccinators against one in the previous year, and they worked in Ellore and Bhimavaram taluks and Pithapuram division operating in 716 cases, all of which proved successful. The number of cases operated and which were successful in the previous year were 537 and 534, respectively.

The number of successful cases of vaccination of infants under one year of age was 1,227.

64. Animal vaccination was carried on from 10th October 1887 to 26th February 1888. Twenty-one calves were inoculated, of which one proved unsuccessful, and 235 tubes of animal lymph were sent out throughout the circle and its quality was good. The number of cases vaccinated with this lymph was 858, of which 808 proved successful and 44 unsuccessful. The result of six cases is unknown. The total cost was Rs. 70-3-0.

65. Sanitation.—The expenditure under this item was Rs. 16,786 as shown below, the budget provision being Rs. 21,281, and the actuals of the previous year Rs. 9,377. The provision originally made in the budget was raised to Rs. 21,060 in the revised estimate:—

Improvements of water-supply	Rs. 6,026
Do. of village site	455
Scavenging establishment	5,827
Fairs and festivals	565
Other sanitary outlay	3,913
Total	16,786

The details of expenditure under the above items are shown in a statement as directed in G.O., No. 861, Local and Municipal, dated 9th May 1888. As was anticipated, there was great improvement in the utilisation of the grants since the formation of the Taluk Boards and the variations between the estimates and actuals are explained in Statement I-B. Sweepers were employed in the villages as per enclosed list.

66. Fairs and Festivals.—Rs. 565 were spent for making sanitary arrangements at fairs and festivals at the marginally noted places. Hospital assistants were deputed for special duty. Temporary latrines were erected and sweepers were employed. No outbreak of cholera or small-pox was reported at any of the places. Rs. 3,913 were spent for water-pandals in which water was supplied to travellers gratis. The medical officer's report is herewith submitted as directed in paragraph 2 of Revenue Board's Proceedings, No. 1145, dated 28th March 1884. There was a general improvement in the health of the district during the year, deaths from all causes being 33,013 against 44,616 of the previous year. Cholera prevailed almost throughout the district, but the cases were not so numerous as in the previous year. The taluks most affected were, as usual, Rámachandrapuram, Tanuku, Poddápuram and Bhimavaram. The number of deaths from cholera and small-pox during the year was 3,496 and 126, against 7,378 and 455 in the previous year. Medical officers were deputed to work in tracts where cholera appeared and vaccinators were placed under the orders of Tahsildars for cholera duty and every effort was made to check its progress.

67. Rest-houses.—The actual expenditure under this item was Rs. 1,427. There were 15 rest-houses as in the previous year.

68. Travellers' Bungalows.—Rs. 317 were spent on these, the budget provision being Rs. 450, and the actuals of previous years 329. There are six bungalows in the circle. The fees levied from the travellers amounted to Rs. 95, against Rs. 152 in the previous year. The subjoined statement shows the number of travellers that halted, the amount of fees collected from them, and the cost of the establishment employed:—

	Number of travellers.	Amount of fees collected.	Cost of establishment.
		Rs.	Rs.
Bhimadole	9	5	58
Nallacherla	16	8	35
Pangidi	15	11	53
Jagampeta	47	30	62
Annayaram	33	19	42
Tuni	34	22	67

69. Contributions.—Under G.O., No. 1907, dated 24th October 1878, Rs. 600 were contributed to the Prince of Wales' choultry at Cocanada, in which, on the average, 40 poor people were daily fed.

Rupees 1,210 were paid to the medical college; Rs. 1,202 for sanitary inspection; Rs. 240 for medical reserve staff; and Rs. 48 for cutler's establishment. Rs. 5,346 were paid to the three municipal dispensaries and to the Kumbhamvari choultry at Rajahmundry.

70. Grant IV—Miscellaneous.—The total expenditure under this grant was Rs. 17,601, the budget provision being Rs. 20,950, and the actuals of the previous year Rs. 13,307. The reasons for the decrease as compared with the budget estimate are explained in Statement I-B.

The details of expenditure are given below:—

Cost of management	Rs. 15,899
Refund of cess	681
Pensions	439
Contributions towards pension	582
Total	17,601

71. General Taxation.—The following statement shows the extent and population of the circle according to the census of 1881, and the incidence of taxation under Act V of 1884 per head of population:—

Area in square miles	5,614
Population	16,66,454
Income from taxation	Rs. 3,50,782
Incidence of taxation per head of population	A. P. 0 3 4

CHAPTER IV.

72. Endowment Fund.—The subjoined statement shows the receipts and expenditure on account of endowed institutions including the markets under the management of the Taluk Boards:—

	Receipts.
	Rs.
Balance	9,502
Rents, &c.	8,642
Fees in Markets	3,935
Taylorpeta Fund	979
Total	23,058

Charges.		RS.
Fixed charges		2,449
Contingencies		6,362
Public works		3,115
Cost of Local Fund Engineer's establishment		632

Balance .. 12,558
10,500

Total .. 23,058

The total assets of the funds including the opening balance were Rs. 23,058 and the expenditure Rs. 12,558, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,500 at the close of the year. Particulars of the transactions of the fund are shown in Statement VI. The choultry at Rajanagaram with its lands having been handed over to the Rajahmundry Taluk Board there were five endowed choultries in the year under report as shown below, against 4 in the preceding year:—

Choultries.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Peddápúram. | 4. Jagannadhagiri. |
| 2. Vizesweram. | 5. Rajanagram. |
| 3. Padagatlapalli. | |

Travellers were fed in the first three choultries and their number compared with that of the previous year is shown in the subjoined statement:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.
Peddápúram	25,607	27,918	2,311	..
Vizesweram	14,089	16,630	2,441	..
Padagatlapalli	5,814	5,639	..	175

No travellers were fed at Rajanagram, as the choultry was under repairs.

73. *Markets.*—There are six markets at the following places:—

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Dráksharámam. | 4. Pithápúram. |
| 2. Ambajipet. | 5. Pálakol. |
| 3. Peddápúram. | 6. Pentapad. |

The following statement shows the receipts and charges of the markets during the year:—

Receipts.		RS.	Charges.		RS.
Balance		2,229	Establishment		936
Receipts		3,935	Contingencies		295
			Works		2,150
			Cost of Engineering establishment		440
					3,821
			Balance		2,343
Total		6,164	Total		6,164

74. *Taylorpeta Fund.*—The receipts and charges were Rs. 979 and Rs. 764, respectively. The latter includes the cost of the following establishment:—

	RS.
One gumastah	8
One peon	2
One scavenger	5
One female scavenger	2
Total	17

ENCLOSURE.

GENERAL Report of all the Dispensaries in the Godáviri Circle including Sanitation for the official year 1887-88.

There are 13 dispensaries in the Godáviri Circle in the year under report. The annexed statement shows the number of patients treated at each dispensary for the year:—

Circle.	Dispensaries.	In.	Out.	Total.
Godáviri.	Local Fund Dispensary, Rámachandrapuram	..	5,696	5,696
	Do. do. Amalápúram	..	4,278	4,278
	Do. do. Peddápúram	..	4,467	4,467
	Do. do. Elesweram	..	3,181	3,181
	Do. do. Tuni	..	3,776	3,776
	Do. do. Pithápúram	..	5,135	5,135
	Do. do. Sivakodu	..	3,667	3,667
	Do. do. Narsápur	..	4,916	4,916
	Do. do. Tallapádi	..	2,744	2,744
	Do. do. Chintalapudi	..	1,606	1,606
	Do. do. Tanuku	..	4,137	4,137
	Do. do. Viravásaram	..	1,962	1,962
	Do. do. Gokavaram	..	2,744	2,744

There are four trained midwives, the same number as in the previous year, stationed at Pithápúram, Tuni, Narsápur and Rámachandrapuram. The number of cases they attended at the houses of patients were as follows—Pithápúram 25, Tuni 93, Narsápur 27, Rámachandrapuram 18.

The subjoined table shows the deaths from all diseases:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
Cholera	5,042	7,378	3,496
Small-pox	5,215	455	126
Bowel complaints	925	1,246	1,004
Injuries	406	673	580
Fevers	17,130	19,736	15,783
All other causes	15,294	15,178	12,024
Total	44,012	44,666	33,013

There was a general improvement in the health of the district during the year under review. There were 33,013 deaths from all diseases, against 44,666 in the year preceding.

Cholera was less prevalent this year than what it was in the year 1886-87; for, while in the former 3,496 deaths occurred from that disease, there were 7,378 in the latter. Cholera prevailed almost universally throughout the whole district during the year.

In April of last year 176 deaths occurred, the number increased during each succeeding month to 669 in August. The mortality continued high during the next two months, falling to 72 in November and still further to 33 in January. It increased again during next two months, there being 262 deaths in March. The taluks most affected were as usual Rámachandrapuram, Tanuku, Peddápúram and Bhimavaram. Medical subordinates as usual were sent on special cholera duty with an adequate supply of medicines and disinfectants. There were two on special duty for considerable periods, in addition to those medical subordinates in charge of dispensaries who were frequently directed to close their dispensaries for a day or two, to enable them to visit infected villages and take the necessary sanitary precautions to stop the disease and prevent its further progress. Vaccinators in some instances were placed under the Tahsildars for cholera duty, meanwhile suspending their legitimate duties. When anything special, such as foul drinking water or bad sanitary condition of villages, was brought to my notice requiring an expenditure of money, the attention of the President was drawn to the matter with a view to its being remedied. Cholera never can be stamped out or its severity lessened until the villagers distinctly understand that their drinking water should not be defiled.

Small-pox.—There has been a decrease from 445 deaths last year to 126 this year. This is merely due, in my opinion, to the very mild character of the epidemic and cannot in any manner be attributed to the general anxiety of the inhabitants of this district to be vaccinated.

There appears to me to be just as much reluctance as ever to the operation, although the number of cases vaccinated this year has moderately increased, due to the increased number of vaccinators. Great complaints are made by the vaccinators that they cannot get the people to undergo the operation.

Fevers.—There was a decrease in mortality from "fever" by 3,953 and from "other causes" by 3,153.

The number of births registered during the year was 35,514 as compared with 31,810 last year.

The usual sanitary arrangements were made for festivals at Anteravadi, Kottapalle and Pottesam. Hospital Assistants were detailed for this special duty. Temporary latrines were erected and necessary sweepers employed. No outbreak of cholera or small-pox occurred at any of the festivals.

The quality of water-supply in this district remains much the same, and would be very good if the inhabitants did not defile tanks and supply-channels by washing their clothes in them, or resorting to the banks of canals and tanks for purposes of nature. Something is being done each year in digging wells and improving the supply of water to tanks.

In my last sanitary report, I suggested that Taluk Boards should place at the disposal of the District Surgeon sums of money with which he could effect certain sanitary improvements and not consider this necessary, whilst another places Rs. 25 at his disposal. My proposal was merely to supplement the action of Taluk Boards in these matters, not to deprive them of the means of doing good on their own account. I am sorry that this cannot be done, for I think a great deal of good would be effected by it and without any delay.

COCANADA,
1st June 1888.

(Signed) LIONEL BEECH, Surgeon-Major,
District Surgeon.

From H. MOBERLY, Esq., President, Taluk Board, Rajahmundry, to the President, District Board, Godavari, dated Rajahmundry, 12th September 1888, No. 60.

With reference to your letter of the 16th ultimo, No. 27, I have the honor to enclose copy of this Board's resolution, No. 2, of the 8th instant, from which you will see that Mr. Hamnett's proposal to ask Government to sanction, with retrospective effect, the division of houses in the Dowlaiswaram Union into 9 classes, was not approved.

ENCLOSURE.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Rajahmundry Taluk Board, passed at their meeting held at Rajahmundry on 8th September 1888.

2. Read Dowlaiswaram Union Chairman's letter, No. 100 of 1888, in reply to Taluk Board President's reference, No. 27 of 1888, reporting the circumstances for adopting the following special classes of house-tax in the said Union :—

	I-A	VI-A	VI-B	RS.	A.	P.
	..	..	..	..	4	0
	..	..	..	..	0	2
	..	..	..	..	0	1

and requesting to obtain Government sanction for the same with retrospective effect.

Resolution.—The Board is of opinion that in dividing the houses in Dowlaiswaram into 9 classes, the Chairman of the Panchayat and the late President of the Board acted illegally. The Act divides houses, on which house-tax can be charged, into 6 classes, and the District Board notified in June 1887, that house-tax should be levied at the rates given in Schedule A to the Act and the Chairman was not justified therefore in disobeying the orders of the District Board.

The Board is of opinion that houses which were taxed Rs. 4 in 1887-88, should be included in class I and taxed Rs. 5, the additional rupee being collected now. Houses, placed by the Chairman in classes VI (a) and VI (b), should either be included in class VI or be exempted: the Chairman will be called on to decide this point.

(Signed) H. MOBERLY,
President, Taluk Board.

No. 95.

Submitted to Government, Local and Municipal Department, in reference to paragraph 18 of this office letter No. 73, dated 10th ultimo.

GODAVARI,
19th September 1888.

(Signed) W. A. HAPPELL,
President, District Board.

ORDER—dated 23rd January 1889, No. 203 L., Local and Municipal.

The Local Fund receipts and charges of the Godavari district for 1887-88 are compared below with the budget and revised estimates for the year and the actuals of 1886-87 :—

	Actuals, 1886-87.	Budget Estimate, 1887-88.	Revised Estimate, 1887-88.	Actuals, 1887-88.			
				District Fund.	Taluk Funds.	Union Funds.	Total.
<i>Receipts.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Balance	2,09,932	1,02,400	1,60,902	1,61,400	9,502	..	1,60,902
1. Rates and Taxes—							
Cess on Land	3,27,209	3,30,000	3,39,820	1,75,366	1,75,366	..	3,50,732
Tolls	2,783	2,500	2,670	2,667	..	..	2,667
House-tax	..	1,330	1,330	..	..	1,054	1,054
2. Education—							
School Fees	8,533	8,200	8,310	39	9,411	7	9,457
Other Items	107	940	440	1,294	142	..	1,436
3. Medical—							
Hospital Receipts	..	70	70	..	..	..	..
Other Items	13	..	70	37	50	..	87
4. Interest—							
On Government Securities	88	..	..	..	30	..	30
On Arrears of Revenue	40	200	100	37	..	..	37
5. Miscellaneous—							
Choultry Rents	7,021	6,350	8,230	..	8,669	..	8,669
Market Rents	1,411	6,000	4,080	..	3,935	..	3,935
Taylorpettah Fund	852	900	..	..	978	..	978
Other Items	1,116	990	2,540	262	1,692	3	1,957
6. Public Works	2,810	5,750	5,130	2,100	1,149	..	3,249
7. Contributions from Provincial Funds—							
Education	3,931	6,880	6,740	896	1,983	29	2,908
Refunds	..	..	..	4,419	..	..	4,419
8. Contribution from Special Funds—							
Pound Fund	6,259	7,360	7,360	6,013	..	..	6,013
9. Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	2,397	..	..	7,788	31	..	7,757
10. Allotment from the District Fund..	..	..	..	..	1,06,094	..	..
Allotment from the Taluk Funds..	..	..	..	..	..	3,230	..
Total	5,74,502	4,79,870	5,47,792	3,36,742	3,19,032	4,323	5,50,773
<i>Charges.</i>							
GRANT I—							
New Works—							
Communications	1,25,161	1,21,597	1,23,870	60,289	35,730	300	96,319
Buildings	670	1,377	1,280	..	352	..	352
Miscellaneous Public Improve- ments	2,968	8,488	6,510	..	5,870	..	5,870
Repairs—							
Communications	69,483	94,004	80,100	54,060	32,607	238	86,905
Buildings	1,859	6,652	6,370	..	2,907	..	2,907
Miscellaneous Public Improve- ments	9,263	9,909	15,170	..	12,676	..	12,676
Establishment	43,122	42,580	42,590	23,152	16,687	..	39,839
Tools and Plant	3,424	1,990	1,990	1,257	770	..	2,027
Contributions	20,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	94	..	..	94
GRANT II—							
Inspection	4,353	4,560	4,560	4,197	..	..	4,197
Normal Schools	1,794	2,150	2,150	1,940	..	..	1,940
Secondary Schools—							
Salary System	3,991	4,671	4,610	..	4,784	..	4,784
Elementary Schools—							
Salary System	36,473	38,119	38,060	..	35,908	..	35,908
Salary Result System	14,952	17,979	17,950	..	13,163	121	13,284
Grant-in-aid Schools—							
Salary Grants	18	723	720	..	552	..	552
Results Grants	8,540	10,000	10,000	..	6,200	188	6,388
Contributions	..	4,800	..	4,419	..	..	4,419
Miscellaneous	1,114	860	900	300	84	..	384
GRANT III—							
Hospitals and Dispensaries	12,328	14,800	14,790	620	12,266	..	12,886
Vaccination	7,919	10,720	11,090	9,404	..	..	9,404
Sanitation	9,377	21,281	21,060	..	15,041	1,745	16,786
Markets	442	1,900	1,890	..	1,231	..	1,231
Taylorpettah Fund	748	810	..	..	764	..	764
Choultryes	8,666	6,969	7,560	..	8,244	..	8,244
Bungalows	329	450	..	..	317	..	317
Contributions	10,898	13,540	13,393	3,152	7,641	..	10,793
Miscellaneous	67	50	950	..	..	..	..

Charges—cont.	Actuals, 1886-87.	Budget Estimate, 1887-88.	Revised Estimate, 1887-88.	Actuals, 1887-88.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	District Fund.	Taluk Funds.	Union Funds.	Total.
GRANT IV—							
Establishments, &c.	12,693	20,750	19,730	10,569	6,140	211	16,920
Refunds	614	200	600	681	..	..	681
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	2,434	..	..	3,093	..	..	..
Allotment to Taluk Funds	..	..	..	1,06,094	87	10	3,190
Allotment to Union Funds	..	..	..	..	3,230	..	..
Total	4,13,600	4,61,929	4,48,363	2,83,321	2,23,251	2,813	4,00,061
Balance	1,60,902	17,941	99,429	53,421	95,781	1,510	1,50,712
Deduct—							
Balance under Endowments, if any..	9,502	14,130	12,215	..	10,500	..	10,500
Net balance available for general purposes	1,51,400	3,811	87,214	53,421	85,281	1,510	1,40,212

The principal variations from the budget estimate are explained in the President's report and in the remarks in Statements I-A and I-B.

2. In column 1 of Statements I-A and I-B, the audited figures reported by the Accountant-General for 1886-87 should have been adopted, and the closing balance of Rs. 1,60,902, arrived at on those figures, should have been carried forward as the opening balance of 1887-88. In column 4 of the same statements, the allotment of Rs. 1,06,094, made from the District to Taluk funds, should have been excluded from the total. In Statement I-A, the refund of Rs. 4,419 from Provincial funds of the amount paid on account of Deputy Inspectors of Schools should have been exhibited under a separate head, 7 (e) Refunds, instead of being included under 7 (a) Education. In Statement I-B, the sum of Rs. 94 written off the accounts under G.O., dated 23rd June 1887, No. 1180 L., should have been shown under Grant I, (g) Miscellaneous, instead of under grant I (e) Contingencies. The necessary corrections have been made in the foregoing abstract.

3. The following discrepancies, errors and omissions are noticed in the statements submitted with the report and in the report itself:—

- (1) In Statement I-A, Rs. 30 are shown as having been realized as interest on Government Promissory notes belonging to Rani Atchayya Garu's Fund, but there is no such entry in Statement VI.
- (2) In the same statement, the total Government contribution to District funds on account of education is shown as Rs. 5,315. Deducting from this sum the amount (Rs. 4,419) refunded to the District Board on account of their contribution towards Deputy Inspectors of Schools, it would appear that Rs. 896 were contributed from Provincial funds towards the Normal school. But in Statement IX, the amount entered under this head is Rs. 976.
- (3) In the Statement I-A, the *minus* entry of Rs. 7,788 under District Funds against Miscellaneous Debt Accounts should have been explained in the remark column.
- (4) In Statement I-B, the cost of repairing the Vijesweram choultry and a well in the Peddapuram choultry, amounting together to Rs. 80, is debited to Grant III, Choultries—Contingencies, instead of to Grant I.
- (5) In the same statement, a sum of Rs. 431 is shown as having been paid to official members on account of travelling allowances. The amount should be recovered and adjusted in the accounts without delay, with reference to G.O., dated 1st March 1886, No. 260 L.F.

- (6) From Statement II-A, it is observed that result grants, amounting to Rs. 188, have been charged to Union instead of to Taluk funds—*vide* G.O., dated 23rd July 1888, No. 1346 L.
- (7) (a) In column 11 of Statement IV-A, the mileage of village roads repaired is shown as $42\frac{3}{8}$, whereas in column 2 the total length of these roads at the commencement of the year is given as $39\frac{5}{8}$ miles. Apparently roads newly constructed during the year have been erroneously included in the former figure. (b) Columns 17, 18 and 19 of the same statement have not been filled in, and particulars of the land-cess collections, required by G.O., dated 30th April 1888, No. 812 L., to be shown in columns 31 and 32, have been omitted. (c) In paragraph 29 of the President's report, 60 miles are stated to have been surveyed for fresh projects, whereas according to columns 20, 21 and 22 of the above statement, only 25 miles were under survey or in progress.
- (8) In Statement VI, the Vijesweram and Jaganathagiri choultries and the Peddapuram market are shown as having closed the year with deficit balances of Rs. 760, Rs. 916 and Rs. 466, respectively. The attention of the President is drawn to No. 25 of the Local Fund rules, under which a loan or a contribution should have been given from general funds to cover the deficits.
- (9) Information regarding the number of pupils from the schools under the Ellore Taluk Board, who appeared for and passed the various examinations should be furnished without delay. In the notes appended to Statement IX, this information is stated to be due from Taluk Board's office. The actual number of schools noted at foot of the above statement does not include the High school at Amalapuram and the Middle school at Viravāsaram.
- (10) Schools which did not earn or receive grants from local funds during the year should have been excluded from Statement X.
- (11) In Statement XI, the receipts and charges of the five endowed choultries, shown in Statement VI, have again been omitted in spite of the remark made in paragraph 14 of G.O., dated 7th November 1887, No. 2109 L.
- (12) In the same statement, the number of rest-houses or choultries is given as 15. The correct number according to paragraph 10 of the President's letter recorded in G.O., dated 19th January 1888, No. 177 L., appears to be 16, which is the figure entered in the corresponding statement for 1886-87.
- (13) In Statement XII, the column showing the expenditure incurred on medicines and surgical apparatus is left blank, and the cost per patient is calculated exclusive of this charge. This is, of course, incorrect.
- (14) In column 9 of Statement XV, the endowment attached to the Peddapuram choultry has not been specified.
- (15) Statements VII, VIII, IX and X were received in the Government office only on the 7th November 1888, though the report was submitted on the 16th August 1888. The delay should be explained.

The discrepancies noticed in clause (2), (7) and (12) should be explained, and the information called for in clause (9) should be submitted as soon as possible as correct figures are required for the general review of Local Fund operations throughout the Presidency.

4. The four Local Fund taluks and the Village Union at Dowlaishweram constituted in 1886-87, commenced work from 1st April 1887. During the year under review the sanctioned strength of the District Board was reduced from 48 to 40. The following statement shows the constitution of the District and Taluk Boards and the attendance of members—

	Sanctioned No. of members.	No. of members on 31st March 1888.			No. of meetings held.	Average attendance at each meeting.		
		Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.		Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.
District Board								
Rajahmundry Taluk Board	40	16	24	40	13	1	7	8
Cocanada do.	18	7	11	18	13	2	5	7
Ellore do.	18	5	13	18	13	2	7	9
Narsapur do.	18	6	12	18	12	2	7	9
	18	6	12	18	12	2	7	9

Fourteen seats on the District Board were held by members elected by Taluk Boards and the rest by Government nominees. The number of official members on the Rajahmundry Board is in excess of the proportion fixed in the Act. Early steps should be taken to reduce it. The attendance of the District and Taluk Board members was on the whole satisfactory.

No information is given regarding the work done by the Dowlaishweram Panchayat—an omission which should be supplied in future reports.

5. The total current receipts amounted to Rs. 3,89,871, against Rs. 3,77,470 and Rs. 3,86,890, respectively, anticipated in the budget and revised estimates, and Rs. 3,64,570 the actuals of 1886-87. The increase as compared with the previous year occurs chiefly under Land-cess and Choultry and Market rents. Adding the opening balance, the total assets amounted to Rs. 5,50,773, of which Rs. 3,36,742 belonged to District, Rs. 2,12,938 to Taluk, and Rs. 1,093 to Union funds. Allotments of Rs. 1,06,094 and Rs. 3,230, respectively, were made from District to Taluk and from Taluk to Union funds. Excluding contributions from Provincial funds, the chief sources of Local Fund income were the cess on land, which yielded Rs. 3,50,732; school-fees, Rs. 9,457; and choultry rents, Rs. 8,669.

6. The following statement shows the demand and collections, current and arrear, under Land-cess, House-tax, and Choultry rents:—

Items.	Current.				Arrear.				
	Demand.	Collec-tions.	Balance.	Perce-nage of collec-tion to demand.	Demand.	Collec-tions.	Arrears remit-ted.	Balance.	Perce-nage of collec-tion to demand.
	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Land-cess	3,54,398	3,27,316	27,082	92	24,223	23,415	171	637	97
House Tax	1,569	1,054	515	67	..	..	..	..	..
Money rent of choultry lands.	7,984	7,332	652	92	1,499	1,260	8	231	84

The collections were satisfactory except under House-tax. The cess on land was levied at 9 pies per rupee on the assessment. There were no Local Fund toll-gates, but the Ellore Municipality contributed Rs. 2,667, being one-third of its net revenue from tolls. House-tax was levied at Dowlaishweram, the only Union in the district, at the maximum rates laid down in Schedule A of the Act; but Mr. Happell states that at the instance of Mr. Hamnett, the Divisional officer and Taluk Board President, houses falling under Class I were for purposes of assessment divided into two sections, and those under Class VI into three sections, each section being taxed at a different rate. This procedure was improper, since it created 9 classes of houses for purposes of assessment instead of six, the number fixed by the Schedule A. The Taluk Board of Rajahmundry have since directed the Chairman of the Union to revise the assessments so as to bring them into conformity with the Act. If any class of houses is to be exempted from taxation, as is now apparently contemplated by the Taluk Board, the sanction of Government should be obtained to such exemption under section 63 of Act V of 1884. For the collection of this tax, 371 warrants were issued, the amount involved being Rs. 292, but in no case was property distrained.

7. The incidence of Local Fund taxation per head of the population was As. 3-5 both including and excluding the toll receipts, against As. 3-2 in 1886-87, the average for the Presidency in that year being As. 2-10 in the former and As. 2-6 in the latter case.

8. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,00,061, against Rs. 4,61,929 and Rs. 4,48,363, respectively, anticipated in the budget and revised estimates for the year and Rs. 4,13,600, the actuals of 1886-87. The decrease as compared with the previous year is due to smaller outlay under Grant I. The expenditure was distributed among the several grants as shown below:—

	Rs.	Percentage.
Grant I, Public Works	2,46,989	61.7
" II, Education	71,856	18.0
" III, Medical Services and Sanitation	60,425	15.1
" IV, Establishment, &c.	17,601	4.4
Miscellaneous debt accounts	3,190	0.8
Total	4,00,061	100.0

9. *Public Works.*—The outlay on new works, communications, was Rs. 96,319 or 79.2 per cent. of the budget allotments, and that on repairs Rs. 86,905 or 92.5 per cent. The short outlay on new works is explained in paragraphs 27 and 28 of the President's report and the explanation cannot be considered as altogether satisfactory. The principal works under this head on which expenditure was incurred during the year are noted below:—

	Estimate.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Gravelling road from Rajole to Mukteswaram	68,700	4,496
(2) Constructing great Northern Trunk Road	2,06,407	7,911
(3) Do. road from Cocanada to Pithapuram	32,430	7,280
(4) Gravelling road from Viravāsaram to Akeed	64,800	3,200
(5) Metalling and gravelling road from Cocanada to Neelapalli	57,230	3,683
(6) Constructing road from Yeleswaram to Timmapuram	27,256	4,270

In these and other cases, the sum spent on each work bore but a small proportion to its total estimated cost. Scattering money in driplets on a large number of works cannot conduce to good results, and the Government would strongly urge on the District and Taluk Boards, the desirability of concentrating their operations with a view to more speedy completion. 19.4 miles of new road are reported to have been formed during the year, while 60 miles were surveyed for fresh projects. Of the existing roads, 821 miles were in fair order, the damage caused by the floods of 1887 having been promptly repaired. There were 740 miles of road avenues, with 104,609 trees, at the end of the year. The cost of the Local Fund Engineering establishment, including contingencies, amounted to Rs. 39,693, being 19.4 per cent. of the outlay on works executed by that agency.

10. *Education.*—The outlay on education was Rs. 71,856 against a revised estimate of Rs. 78,950. For purposes of inspection the district was divided into four ranges, each being placed in charge of a Deputy Inspector of Schools. These officers were assisted by ten inspecting schoolmasters, who do not seem to have, in some cases, done anything like the work to be reasonably expected of them. The District Board maintained a training school at Rajahmundry, in which there were 27 students at the end of the year. Twenty students from this school passed the special upper Primary examination against 28 presented. The net cost of the institution was Rs. 884, which gives an average of Rs. 44 for each successful pupil, against Rs. 109 in the previous

year. The large reduction in cost is satisfactory. The provision for training teachers might be increased with advantage. The following statement shows the statistics of the other Local Fund and Aided schools in the district :—

	Number of schools on 31st March 1888.	Number of pupils.		Average attendance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net cost.	Average net cost of educating each pupil.
		Boys.	Girls.					
Local Fund Schools.								
Upper, Secondary Schools with Primary Departments	1	110	..	75	Rs. 2,288	Rs. 3,769	Rs. 1,481	Rs. A. P. 19 11 11
Lower Secondary Schools with Primary Departments	1	42	..	42	614	1,015	401	9 8 9
Primary Schools	389	7,785	2,483	8,268	8,629	49,275	40,646	4 14 6
Aided Schools.								
Salary grant schools ..	2	58		..	..	552	552	..
Result grant schools ..	245	5,641		..	..	6,388	6,388	..

The total number of schools maintained by the Taluk Boards was 391, viz., one High school, one Middle school, and 389 Elementary schools; 207 of the latter were conducted on the salary system and 182 on the salary result system. The High school at Amalapuram sent up 10 and 21 pupils, respectively, for the Matriculation and Middle school examinations, of whom 3 and 11 passed. The net cost of this school is high and steps should be taken to reduce it. The third-grade Middle school at Viravásaram passed all the seven students it presented for the Middle school examination. The examination results of the elementary schools other than those under the Taluk Board of Ellore, for which no information has been furnished, were on the whole fair. Three thousand six hundred and fifty-three pupils from 245 private schools were examined for results grants, of whom 2,320 earned Rs. 5,694. Of this sum, Rs. 4,010 were paid during the year, in addition to Rs. 2,378 disbursed on account of 1886-87. The total expenditure on grants was thus Rs. 6,388, against the revised estimate of Rs. 10,000. The decrease was due to delay in presenting bills and to the poor results produced by some of the schools. The Taluk Boards further paid Rs. 552 to a Mission school at Amalapuram and to the Pithapuram high school which are aided on the salary system. The circumstances under which the District Board and the Cocanada Taluk Board sanctioned, as a special case, the payment of the net cost of the last-mentioned school instead of the usual salary grants, should be reported for the information of Government.

11. *Medical Relief.*—A new dispensary was opened at Gokavaram, thus raising the number of Local Fund dispensaries to 13. In these institutions, 48,309 out-patients were treated, against 40,749 in 1886-87. No attempt appears to have been made to provide accommodation for in-patients, though attention was drawn to this point in paragraph 11 of G.O., No. 2109 L., dated 7th November 1887. The absence of such provision in such a district as the Godáviri should not be tolerated. There were 4 Local Fund midwives, as in the preceding year, and they attended in all 163 labor cases against 123 in 1886-87. More midwives should be entertained and better work required from them. No expenditure was incurred for the medical education of women, the reason assigned is want of funds. In view of the large closing balance this excuse cannot be deemed satisfactory. The total cost of the Local Fund dispensaries was Rs. 13,411, against Rs. 13,212 in 1886-87. Contributions, amounting to Rs. 5,346, were also paid to the Municipalities of Cocanada, Rajahmundry and Ellore for the upkeep of the dispensaries in those towns.

12. *Vaccination.*—The vaccine staff consisted of 3 Deputy Inspectors and 45 vaccinators including 8 probationers. The work done by these officers and the cost per successful case are shown in the following table :—

Years.	Number of cases vaccinated.	Number of successful cases.	Cost of vaccination.	Cost per successful case.	Average cost for the Presidency in 1886-87.
1886-87	18,380	17,064	Rs. 7,919	Rs. A. P. 0 7 5	Rs. A. P. 0 3 11
1887-88	25,888	24,709	9,404	0 6 1	

The number of cases vaccinated by the medical subordinates at the dispensaries has not been reported. The omission should be supplied without delay. The average cost of each successful case is still very high, and though the work of the year shows a considerable improvement on that of 1886-87, it is still far from satisfactory. Infantile vaccination is particularly backward, only 1,227 children under one year were protected from small-pox while the number of births registered was 35,514. Animal vaccination was introduced during the latter half of the year and 858 cases were thus treated, of which 808 proved successful. The Government are glad to observe that the boards maintain two female vaccinators.

13. *Sanitation.*—The expenditure on sanitation amounted to Rs. 16,786, against Rs. 9,377 in 1886-87, being 79 per cent. of the allotments, against 51 per cent. in the preceding year. The newly-constituted Taluk Boards are entitled to take credit for the improvement, but the proportion of expenditure to allotment is still much below what it ought to be, and the total sum spent on sanitation inadequate. The outlay was distributed as shown below :—

	Rs.
(1) Improvement of water-supply	6,026
(2) Do. of village-site	455
(3) Scavenging establishments	5,827
(4) Fairs and festivals	565
(5) Other sanitary outlay	3,913
Total	16,786

It is satisfactory to note that 86 towns and villages were conserved as against 64 in the preceding year. The expenditure on improvement of village-site is still very inadequate. The public health was better than in the preceding year, but cholera still continued and small-pox prevailed in a mild form. The deaths from these causes were 3,496 and 126, respectively, against 7,378 and 455 in 1886-87.

14. *Choultries, Markets, &c.*—There were 5 endowed choultries and 15 rest-houses, the maintenance of which cost Rs. 8,244 against Rs. 8,566 in the previous year, the decrease being due to short expenditure on public works. At three choultries, Peddapuram, Vijesweram and Pudagatlapalli, travellers were fed, but the charges on this account are not shown separately. At the Rajanagaram choultry relief in this form was not given owing to the choultry having been under repair. In the Prince of Wales' choultry at Cocanada, to which a contribution of Rs. 600 was paid by the Taluk Board, 40 poor persons were daily fed. There were six Local Fund markets and a like number of public bungalows; in the latter, 154 travellers halted, paying fees amounting to Rs. 95. The expenditure on the bungalows was Rs. 317, seeing that in one instance (Bhimadole) only Rs. 5 was received for nine travellers and that the cost of establishment was Rs. 58, it appears questionable whether it is desirable to continue to keep the bungalow up. The current receipts and charges on account of markets amounted to Rs. 3,935 and Rs. 3,821, respectively.

15. *Endowments.*—There were 13 endowed institutions in charge of Taluk Boards against 7 in the previous year. They consisted of five choultries, six markets, the Taylorpetta fund and the Rani Dantuluri Atchayya Garu fund. The increase in the number of endowments was due to the transfer of the choultry at Rajanagaram with its endowment to the Rajahmundry Board, under G.O., dated 16th May 1888, No. 914 L.; to the opening of four additional markets; and to the inclusion for the first time of Rani Atchayya's fund in the Local Board's accounts. This fund is appropriated according to the direction of the donor to feeding Brahmins on every *Dwadasi*

day. The receipts of the Taylorpetta fund at Narsapur, which consists of fees on godowns, stalls and carts in the cart-stand are spent on the sanitation and general improvement of the petta. Including the opening balance of Rs. 9,502, the total receipts of the endowed institutions amounted to Rs. 23,056, while the total expenditure was Rs. 12,557, leaving thus a balance of Rs. 10,499 at the close of the year.

16. *General Remarks.*—The administration of local affairs during 1887-88 was on the whole satisfactory.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the President, District Board, Godáviri,
with statement.
„ Chairmen, Municipal Councils, Godáviri District,
through the Collector.
„ Accountant-General.
„ Director of Public Instruction.
„ Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
„ Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
„ Public Works Department.

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Govt. of {1889} Madras.

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Local Fund Report.

Reviewing the — of the Godáviri district for
1887-88.

No I Circle

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