

- (1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 16
 (2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 12/15
 (3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம் 607

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

P.W.D துறை

76

அரசாணை எண்.
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.

89

அச்சகம்
பலவகை

நாள் : 9-1-1891

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மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

8 Sheets

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From G. F. T. POWER, Esq., President, District Board, South Arcot, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Cuddalore, 2nd August 1890, No. 56.

I have the honor to report on the operation of Local Funds in the South Arcot district for the official year 1889-90. G.Os., dated 4th May 1889 and 28th May 1890, Nos. 987 L. and 1273 L. The statements prescribed in the Government orders noted in the margin are submitted separately as per the accompanying list.

2. The report was laid before the District Board at a special meeting held to-day and passed. A copy of their resolution accompanies.

I.—GENERAL.

3. *District Board.*—The number of members on the District Board on 31st March 1890 was 30. Of these, 14 were elected members, 4 ex-officio, and 12 appointed. The appointed members consisted of four officials and eight non-officials. One of the elected members is an official, viz., Mr. Venkatapathi Aiyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vriddhachalam range.

4. There were two changes in the number of the appointed official members. These were occasioned by the transfer of Dr. Leapingwell to Nellore and by the death of Hazarath Abdul Ghani Khan Bahadur, the Treasury Deputy Collector. Their places were filled up by Dr. E. L. Chalke and Mr. P. A. Cole, the present Treasury Deputy Collector. Mr. P. A. Cole was also made the Vice-President on the transfer of Mr. J. Walker, the Assistant Collector, to Trichinopoly in October last.

* 3 by the Tindivanam Board.
3 by the Vriddhachalam Board.
1 by the Tirukoilur Board.

5. There were four re-appointments and seven elections* during the year. Of the re-appointed members, one (Mr. Ramasami Pillai) died in the year, and his place was filled up by appointment.

6. Among the elected members of the District Board, there were two vacancies—one consequent on the transfer of the Rev. T. Rueger to Tranquebar (elected by the Vriddhachalam Taluk Board), and the other on the death of M.R.Ry. Ramasamy Udayar (elected by the Tirukoilur Taluk Board). These vacancies have been filled up in the current year.

7. The attendance of the non-official members was satisfactory. Of the official members, the Executive Engineer, Major A. W. Smart, attended only one meeting, and Dr. Chalke two. But the appointment of the latter officer took place only on 27th August 1889. Sixteen meetings were held during the year—twelve ordinary and four special. A quorum was secured on each occasion.

8. *Taluk Boards.*—Each Taluk Board consists of a President and 12 members. The Tindivanam, Vriddhachalam and Tirukoilur Boards held 12 meetings each, while the Cuddalore Board held 15. Three changes occurred among the official members of the Tindivanam Taluk Board—two being Tahsildars and the third the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tindivanam range. Their places were filled up by their successors in office.

9. In the Vriddhachalam Board, seven were re-appointed among the non-official members and one appointed. Among the official members, there was only one change caused by the transfer of the Vriddhachalam Tahsildar. His place was filled up by his successor in office.

10. There were seven changes in the Cuddalore Taluk Board—two among the official, and the other five among the non-official, members. These were filled up by five re-appointments and two appointments.

11. There were no changes in the Tirukoilur Board during the year under report.

12. None of the Taluk Boards' meetings had to be dissolved for want of quorum.

13. *Unions.*—The number of Unions continued to be seven as in 1888-89. In the Chengam Union, under the Tindivanam Taluk Board, two vacancies occurred and both were filled up by new appointments. Two changes occurred in the Porto Novo Union, and were filled up by re-appointment. No vacancies occurred in the other Unions.

14. House-tax was collected at half the scheduled rates in the Unions of Vriddhachalam and Panruti. The collection under this head amounted to Rs. 1,507, against Rs. 1,450 in the budget.

15. The Villupuram and Tindivanam Unions met 12 times during the year, and the Chengam Union 10 times. A quorum was secured on each occasion. The Vriddhachalam and Porto Novo Unions met on 18 and 11 occasions respectively. The Tirukoilur Union met 12 times, and the Panruti Union 12 times.

16. The working of all these Unions was satisfactory. The conservancy was good during the year. The town roads of the Unions under the Tindivanam Board were repaired at a cost of Rs. 615, and a culvert was constructed at Chengam at a cost of Rs. 50. A masonry latrine was constructed at a cost of Rs. 160 in the Panruti Union, and four additional lamps were provided at a cost of Rs. 126. The town roads of the Tirukoilur Union were repaired at a cost of Rs. 360, and 30 new lights were put up. The Theppakulam at Tirukoilur, which originally belonged to the Tirukoilur Vishnu temple, was handed over to the Taluk Board and repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 513.

17. *Financial Position.*—The subjoined table compares the receipts and expenditure with those of 1888-89 :—

	Actuals of 1888-89.				Actuals, 1889-90.			
	District Fund.	Taluk Funds.	Union Funds.	Total.	District Fund.	Taluk Funds.	Union Funds.	Total.
Opening balance	Rs. 71,158	Rs. 57,557	Rs. 4,395	Rs. 1,33,110	Rs. 68,442	Rs. 57,989	Rs. 3,688	Rs. 1,30,119
Receipts	2,01,607	1,59,561	2,512	3,63,680	2,31,801	1,62,910	2,468	3,97,119
Allotment from District to Taluk funds	37,723	37,723	..	..	44,918	44,918	..	..
Allotment from Taluk to Union funds	..	6,563	6,563	..	..	9,618	9,618	..
Total	2,35,042	2,48,278	13,470	4,96,790	2,55,325	2,56,199	15,714	5,27,238
Expenditure	1,66,600	1,90,289	9,782	3,66,671	2,02,609	1,74,566	10,638	3,87,813
Closing balance	68,442	57,989	3,688	1,30,119	52,716	81,633	5,076	1,39,425

* Due chiefly to the non-payment within the year of the contribution on account of the Pennar and Gaddilam bridges and to short expenditure under the several grants.

II.—RECEIPTS.

18. *Opening Balance.*—The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,30,119 against the budget estimate of Rs. 32,810—Rs. 61,677 under the Taluk Boards, and Rs. 68,442 under the District Board. The difference is chiefly due to the non-payment of the contribution on account of the Chunambar bridge and to short expenditure under the several grants.

19. I (a) *Land Cess.*—This cess is collected at the rate of one anna per rupee. The receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 2,53,832 against the estimate of Rs. 2,54,810, or nearly Rs. 1,000 below the estimate. The difference is small. Ninety-three per cent. of the total demand was collected.

20. I (b) *Tolls.*—Toll was collected at 41 gates, established in 19 places, at half the maximum rates sanctioned by the Act. All the gates were leased out for the year for a sum of Rs. 75,235, against Rs. 75,875 in 1888-89, and against Rs. 70,000 in the budget. The decrease, as against the amount for the previous year, was due to want of competition on the part of bidders. Bangalore Subbramaniam Pillai, who undertook the lease of the Veppur, Vriddhachalam and Shatiatope gates, proved a defaulter, and these gates were therefore resold at his risk. The net claim against this contractor was Rs. 185-13-8. He introduced himself to the Board on the auction day as a partner of Messrs. Money and Co., Bangalore. After a good deal of correspondence with the Mysore Political Resident, who reported that the Company had broken up rather suddenly, and with the Collector of Malabar, the District Board resolved to write off the account as irrecoverable.

21. The amount for which the tolls were let according to the re-sale of the above three gates was Rs. 73,905. The total collection under tolls during the year was Rs. 89,798. Of these, Rs. 70,740 were collected from the contractors for the year, Rs. 17,186 were the arrears of 1888-89, Rs. 1,671 were the collections realized by the departmental management of the above three gates from 1st April up to 7 A.M. on the 3rd May, and Rs. 200 was the amount forfeited by Bangalore Subbramaniam Pillai. Out of Rs. 3,164 (Rs. 73,905—Rs. 70,741), Rs. 603, which ought to have been held under "Deposits" for 1889-90 on account of Kandudu and Lalpet gates, were credited to "Collections" in the taluk accounts. The remaining Rs. 2,561 have been realized in the current year.

22. Two sub-gates were opened—one at Tyaga Drug and the other at Tiruvannallur. The gate at Gingee was shifted to the Gingee bridge, and two additions and one alteration were effected at Panruti during the year. The gate at Chinna Salem was abolished and a new one was opened at Royappanur in its stead. These were the only additions and alterations in the toll-gate system effected during the year.

23. Rs. 19 shown against "*Interest on Government Securities*" was the amount realized during the year from the investment of the Tirukoilur Jubilee endowment.

24. V (a) *Contributions*—(3) *From Private Individuals.*—Rs. 728 were collected from ryots towards the repair of drinking-water ponds. A contribution of Rs. 550 due by the Trustee of the Tiruvannamalai temple for making sanitary arrangements during the Kartigai festival were not realized within the year (realized in April 1890), and the ryots, who at first promised cash contribution, subsequently preferred contributing labor. These facts account for the decrease under this head.

25. (e) *Fees and Fines.*—The increase of Rs. 1,385 under this head is chiefly due to the larger collections realized in the Kartigai festival at Tiruvannamalai for temporary sheds, &c., owing to the improved arrangements made for preventing fraud on the part of the ticket-issuing officers.

26. (f) *Ferry Rents.*—Rs. 505 shown under this head was the amount realized from Mutlur and Natarajapuram ferries by the Vriddhachalam Taluk Board.

27. VII, *Contribution from Provincial Funds*—(a) *Education.*—The decrease of Rs. 1,798 under this head was due chiefly to the grants to the teachers of the three new normal schools not having been sanctioned within the year, to the non-adjustment within the year of the grant due on behalf of the teachers of the Tiruvannamalai middle school, and to the smaller amount of results grant earned by the primary schools than what were expected to be earned by them. It was due also to the smaller amount of scholarship grant drawn, as the number of stipendiary students admitted in the normal schools was much smaller than what was expected.

III.—EXPENDITURE.

28. *Grant I.*—A copy of the Local Fund Engineer's report on the works executed during the year is submitted. Among the important works completed within the year were the Ongur bridge, the construction of a choultry at Pennathur and the construction of an apothecary's quarters at Tindivanam. The average outlay on roads came to Rs. 83 per mile, as per Statement IV-A.

	RS.	RS.
Estimates	4,64,361	3,05,399
Actuals	3,87,813	2,41,264

29. *Condition of Roads and Avenues.*—The roads in the Tiruvannamalai and Kallakurchi taluks are reported to be in good order, while some of those in the other taluks are not good. The avenues are all in good condition and show improvement from year to year. There were 193,955 trees at the commencement of the year, 4,286 were planted and 1,127 perished during the year. (Rs. 40 drawn on the Local Fund Engineer's cheque for repairing the furniture of the Tindivanam travellers' bungalow, has been transferred to "Bungalows" under Grant III).

30. The percentage of the cost of establishment and that of tools and plant to the total outlay on works comes to 18 and 7, respectively, against 20 and 1 allowed by the rules and against 13.8 and .8 in 1888-89.

31. The contribution of Rs. 40,000 to the Provincial funds on account of the Pennar and Gaddilam bridges was not adjusted in the year under report. It has been adjusted in the current year.

32. Rs. 60,474 were paid to the French Government of Pondicherry on account of the reconstruction of the Chunambar bridge. Deducting Rs. 37,130 contributed to the District Board by Government under G.O., dated 22nd June 1889, No. 1427 L., Mis. G.O., dated 12th September 1885, No. 726 L. F., the remaining Rs. 23,344 were not adjusted in favor of the District Board in the year. Steps will be taken to have the adjustment made in the current year.

	RS.	RS.
Estimate	66,048	
Actuals	51,965	

33. *Grant II, Education—Inspection.*—The number of inspecting schoolmasters was the same as in 1888-89, viz., eight, at the rate of one for each Revenue taluk. These officers worked under the direct supervision of the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, of whom there are three for this district. The cost of the inspecting schoolmasters amounted to Rs. 3,692 against Rs. 2,940 in 1888-89. They visited 1,594 villages and prepared 1,313 schools for examination in the year, against 1,885 villages and 1,357 schools in 1888-89. Their work was, on the whole, satisfactory, as will be seen from the accompanying statement. The short work, as compared with the work turned out in the previous year, is accounted for among others by the fact that the Tirukoilūr inspecting schoolmastership was vacant for nearly two months at the close of the year consequent on the death of the permanent incumbent.

34. *Training Schools.*—There were only two normal schools in 1888-89, viz., Tirukoilūr and Villupuram normal schools. The former school was abolished on 1st July 1889, and three small training schools were opened on the same date—one at Tiruvannamalai, another at Kallakurchi, and a third at Mannārgudi. The strength of the Villupuram school on 31st March last was 26, against 32 on the corresponding date of the previous year. This fall in the strength is due, as the Tindivanam Sub-Assistant Inspector reports, partly to the unwillingness on the part of the village schoolmasters in general to undergo training, and partly to the fact that many of those who apply for admission are found unfit on examination. It is due also to the increase in the number of normal schools. Twenty-two students appeared for the Special Upper Primary examination, against 20 in the previous year, and 11 passed—2 in the first class and 9 in the second. The number of successful students in 1888-89 was 13, seven being in the first class and six in the second.

35. There were 11 students in the Tiruvannamalai normal school on the 31st March last. Nine appeared for the Special Upper Primary examination, of which only two passed, both in the first class.

36. The Mannārgudi and Kallakurchi normal schools had 8 and 12 students, respectively, on 31st March last. Six from the former and four from the latter appeared for the above examination. The success was 1 and 2 respectively. The Villupuram school has a gymnastic teacher and a practising department of its own. In the case of the Tiruvannamalai school, the feeder school at that place was formed into a practising department. The Tirukoilūr Taluk Board separated the primary department from the middle school at Kallakurchi and constituted the same as a practising department for the Kallakurchi normal school. Instruction in gymnastics is imparted to the students of the two latter schools by the gymnastic instructors attached to the middle schools. In the case of the Mannārgudi school, the Vriddhāchalam Taluk Board lent the primary classes of the Mannārgudi Local Fund school to serve as a practising department for the normal school. No gymnastic instructor is attached to this normal school.

37. The total cost of the normal schools amounted to Rs. 5,645, against Rs. 4,379 for two normal schools in 1888-89. The working of the newly-established schools was not satisfactory. They will be shifted to more convenient centres in the next year if the current year's results do not prove to be better. But they promise to turn out better work in the current year. Of the 293 students trained in the Villupuram normal school from the date of its establishment up to 31st March last, 234 are employed as teachers, 16 have joined other occupations, 33 are unemployed, and 6 are dead. Nothing is known of the whereabouts of the remaining four. Of the 9 trained in the Tiruvannamalai normal school, 7 are employed in schools and 2 are unemployed. Four of the students trained in the Kallakurchi school have secured employment, while only one of the students trained in the Mannārgudi school is employed as a teacher. But strict measures will be taken to enforce refund of stipend in cases in which the students show unwillingness to be employed as school masters.

38. *Technical Schools.*—There is a carpentry class attached to the Villupuram normal school. This class was opened in 1887. Each normal student attended it three hours in a week on an average. The carpentry teacher passed the carpentry branch of the Middle School examination held in December 1889. The following articles were turned out by the students during the year:—

Ball frame	1
Apparatus for making globes	1
Stools	8
Board stands	2
Almirah	1
Table	1

With the exception of the first two, which have been reserved for the use of the school, the articles were sold for Rs. 68-1-6 and the sale-proceeds credited to the District Board. The working of this class during the year was satisfactory.

39. *Secondary Schools.*—The number of secondary schools in the year was 7 as in 1888-89, 1* being a high school of the first grade and the remaining 6 being middle schools. Instruction in

gymnastics is imparted in all these institutions. None passed the Matriculation examination, and this failure is attributed by the Sub-Assistant Inspector to the fact that the present head master, who is a trained graduate, joined the school late in the year. Out of 66 presented for the Middle School examination from all the lower secondary schools, the middle school department of the Villupuram High school included, only 26 passed. Creditable results were, however, achieved by the middle department of the Villupuram high school and the Kallakurchi middle school, from which 12 and 5 passed out of 20 and 11, respectively, presented. The general failure in the Middle School examination is attributed to the severity of the papers

set in mathematics. The cost of the secondary schools amounted to Rs. 10,701 against Rs. 10,707 for 1888-89. The marginally-noted schools are almost self-supporting. The Panruti school teaches only up to the 6th standard. It is reported to be improving under its present head master. Tirukoilūr Taluk Board—one at Maianur in the Kallakurchi taluk, and the other at Kulatheebamangalam in the Tirukoilūr taluk. The former school sent up 3 pupils for the Special Primary examination, but only one passed. The latter school was only recently raised into a third-grade middle school. There is also a middle school at Mannārgudi.

40. *Primary Boards' Schools.*—There were 36 of these schools under the Tindivanam Taluk Board against 30 in 1888-89, 41 against 23 under the Vriddhāchalam Taluk Board (only 18 out of the 20 new schools provided for in the budget were opened during the year), 14 under the Cuddalore Board against the same number in the previous year, and 25 under the Tirukoilūr Board against 21, or 116 schools in all against 88 in 1888-89. The increase in the number is due to the opening of 26 new schools, the detachment and formation into a primary school of the primary department of the Kallakurchi middle school so as to constitute a practising department for the Kallakurchi normal school, and to the opening of a primary school at Tirukoilūr consequent on the abolition of the Tirukoilūr normal school. The total cost of these schools come to Rs. 23,136, against Rs. 19,467 in 1888-89. Most of the new schools were opened late in the year.

41. The results grants earned by these schools amounted to Rs. 4,225, against the budget provision of Rs. 6,300, and against Rs. 2,605 in the previous year. The decrease, as against the budget provision, occurs in all the Taluk Boards, and chiefly in the Taluk Boards of Vriddhāchalam and Tirukoilūr. The following are among the chief causes to which this decrease is attributed:—

- (1) The new schools were opened very late in the year, and consequently most of them were not examined for grant within the official year.
- (2) Fluctuations in the number of pupils found eligible for grant.
- (3) The unsatisfactory progress of some of the schools, which consequently earned much smaller grants than what they were expected to earn.

The special attention of the Taluk Boards will be invited to this state of things. It is, however, satisfactory on the whole to note that there was a larger expenditure under "Results grants" than in the previous year, and that the number and strength of these schools are increasing year after year. Their strength on 31st March 1890 was 4,951, against 3,526 on the corresponding date of the previous year. The working of the schools in the Cuddalore Taluk Board continued to be satisfactory. The schools under the Tindivanam Board worked better than in 1888-89, while those under the other two Boards showed no material improvement in point of efficiency.

42.* *Grant-in-aid Schools.*—There were 758 result schools with 16,528 pupils on 31st March 1890, against 716 schools with 16,434 pupils on the corresponding date of the previous year. 757 schools were registered for grant during the year, against 616 schools in the previous year. 535 schools and 8,641 pupils were examined and found eligible for grant. The number of schools examined in the Tindivanam Board in the year was 177, in the Vriddhāchalam Board 173, in the Cuddalore Board 72, and in the Tirukoilūr Board 113. The rate at which the grants were paid was as shown below:—

Tindivanam Taluk Board		Maximum rates.
Vriddhāchalam Board		Do.
Cuddalore Board		Do.
Tirukoilūr Board		80 per cent. for unpassed teachers and maximum rates for passed teachers in the Tirukoilūr taluk, and maximum rates for the teachers in the Kallakurchi taluk.

* The figures in this paragraph are those given by the Assistant Inspector of Schools.

The total amount of results grants disbursed during the year was Rs. 10,075, against Rs. 10,643 in 1888-89. The following are among the reasons assigned for the short expenditure under this head, as compared with the budget grant of Rs. 13,266:—

- (1) Many result schoolmasters gave up their schools and became maistries, &c., on the Villupuram-Guntakal Railway.
- (2) A smaller number of boys were found eligible for grant than what was expected.
- (3) Withholding in some cases, and reduction in some others, of results grants on account of irregularities in the registers of the schools.
- (4) Sixty-five schools were closed in the Vriddhāchalam range owing to the prevalence of cholera and small-pox.
- (5) Change of hands among the inspecting schoolmasters.
- (6) The grants passed in March 1890 were not mostly drawn within the year.

43. *Purchase and Sale of Books.*—Rs. 1,127 were spent on the purchase of books against Rs. 930 in 1888-89, the commission paid to the inspecting schoolmasters who sold them being Rs. 194 against Rs. 143.

44. The progress of education in the district during the year was, on the whole, satisfactory, though there is yet considerable room for improvement. The defects which require to be remedied have been noticed in the foregoing paragraphs. The Tirukoilūr President suggests the desirability of re-arranging the Sub-Assistant Inspectors' ranges. The Board agrees with him in considering that the three taluks of Cuddalore, Tirukoilūr and Kallakurchi, which constitute the Cuddalore range, make up too large an extent for one officer to supervise with efficiency. The state of things will be better if one of the two backward taluks (Tirukoilūr and Kallakurchi) is transferred to one of the other ranges. Moreover, there is very little railway communication in this range at present. This subject, however, is one for the Director of Public Instruction to deal with.

45. *Grant III, Medical Services, &c.*—There were 6 hospitals and 8 dispensaries in the district at the end of the year. Of these, 6 hospitals and 3 dispensaries are located in Local Fund buildings constructed for the purpose, while the others are located in buildings either rented by, or lent to, the Taluk Boards. There are no special wards for particular diseases, nor for particular classes of population, in any of these institutions. Each hospital has, however, contagious disease sheds attached to it. All the buildings were kept in good condition. Lying-in cases are admitted into the female wards whenever necessary for want of separate accommodation. The most common diseases that came up for treatment are reported by the District Surgeon to have been injuries, ulcers and syphilitic affections among in-patients, and eye and ear diseases, ulcers, abscesses and boils, fevers, rheumatic affections, skin diseases and injuries among out-patients.

46. Three dispensaries were opened during the year, viz., one at Merkanam under the Tindivanam Board, another at Mannārgudi under the Vriddhāchalam Board, and the third at Sankarapuram under the Tirukoilūr Board. Three * more have been provided for in the current year's budget, and if these are opened, the

district may fairly be said to be well supplied with these institutions.

47. The number of patients treated during the year was 100,673, against 75,161 in 1888-89. The increase of 25,512 patients was partly due to the opening of the above three new dispensaries and to the better appreciation on the part of people of the European mode of treatment. All the hospitals and dispensaries except Vriddhāchalam show a slight increase in the number of patients treated. The hospitals at Villupuram, Tindivanam and Tirukoilūr and the dispensaries at Panruti, Tiruvannāmalai and Merkanam, were visited by the District Surgeon during the year. All of them were favorably reported upon by that officer.

48. There were 4,636 deaths from cholera, against 4,996 in 1888-89. This disease was most prevalent in the months of July, December, January and February last. The taluks which suffered most were Chidambaram and Kallakurchi. Special medical subordinates were deputed on cholera duty to check the progress of the disease.

49. The number of deaths from small-pox was 6,073, against 1,996 in 1888-89. The taluks of Kallakurchi, Tindivanam, Tirukoilūr and Vriddhāchalam suffered most from this disease. Vaccinators were instructed to carry on vaccination vigorously among the unprotected children of the infected villages.

Fevers raged furiously during the year, the number of victims being 11,939.

50. *Midwives*.—At the end of the year under report, there were 11 midwives working in the district. Of these, 2 were entertained very late in the year—one in the end of November 1889 and the

other on 13th January 1890. Thus the number of midwives that actually worked during the whole year was only nine. 383 cases of labor, including in and out cases, were conducted by these midwives, against 244 in the previous year. Their work, on the whole, was better than in the previous year. The attention of the Taluk Boards midwives by results.

51. *Female Medical Education*.—Miss Mary Chester, referred to in my last report, continues under training in the Madras Medical College for the civil apothecary's grade.

52. *Vaccination*.—32,730 cases were vaccinated during the year, against 30,124 in 1888-89. This result is satisfactory. The total number of births registered was 54,837. 3,841 children under one year of age were vaccinated, against 3,765 in the previous year, of which 3,675 cases proved successful against 3,555. The cost of each successful case was As. 3-5 against As. 3-7 in 1888-89. Animal vaccination was carried on for 8 months in the year. 115 calves were inoculated, and from these 5,789 cases were vaccinated, 5,524 of which proved successful. The cost of animal vaccination for the year was Rupees 550. Animal vaccination is more appreciated in these parts than arm-to-arm vaccination; but some difficulty was felt in procuring calves. The number of cases vaccinated by medical subordinates in charge of the hospitals and dispensaries was 1,370, or nearly thrice the number for 1888-89, which was only 468. Of these, 1,167 cases were successful, against 413 of the previous year. The number of children under one year vaccinated with calf lymph was 219, against 53 in 1888-89. There was a marked improvement in this respect. 186 cases were successful against 44 in previous year.

53. *Sanitation*.—The outlay on sanitation was Rs. 31,516, against Rs. 28,836 in 1888-89. The Tindivanam Board re-

Estimate		Rs. 34,494
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paired four drinking-water ponds or wells, removed prickly-pear in 16 villages, maintained 41 scavengers in all in eight villages and five maistries. One pond was reserved in each Union for drinking purposes and a watchman set over each pond to guard it from pollution. Six dust-bins were constructed for the Tindivanam Union. Special sanitary arrangements were carried out on the occasion of the Kartigai festival at Tiruvannāmalai, the Angalamman festival at Maiyanur, and the Panguni Uttaram festival at Mailam. The Vriddhāchalam Board repaired 21 drinking-water ponds and maintained scavenging establishments in nine places. The Cuddalore Board repaired 12 drinking-water ponds, sunk one well and repaired two wells, maintained scavenging establishments in four places, and constructed dust-bins and latrines for the Panrutti Union. The Tirukoilūr Board repaired 32 ponds, maintained 2 sanitary maistries on Rs. 15 each, and removed prickly-pear from 19 villages. Scavenging establishments were maintained in ten places including the Unions. There were four scavenging maistries for supervising the conservancy of four villages.

54. On the whole, the outlay on sanitation was not satisfactory. But the short expenditure is accounted for by (1) the estimates for certain works having been received too late in the year, (2) the absence of the necessity of repairing certain ponds

for which provision had been made, and (3) the late entertainment of scavengers in some villages, &c.

55. *Choultries*.—There are 14 choultries in the district, of which 12 are endowed. The amount expended for their upkeep was Rs. 1,320. 380 persons were fed at a cost of Rs. 45. Two new choultries were constructed—one at Pennathur and the other at Chengam. The choultries under the Tirukoilūr Board have each a monigar and a sweeper attached to them. The Inam lands of the Chinna Salem choultry were waste, as nobody offered to take them. The Kallakurchi choultry was repaired at a cost of Rs. 417 during the year.

	Rs.	56. <i>Bungalows</i> .—Rs. 941 were expended on the upkeep of the bungalows, against Rs. 821 in 1888-89. The decrease in the expenditure is small.
Estimate	 1,094	

57. *Markets*.—There are yet no regular markets in the district. Weekly fairs were held in eight places in the Tindivanam Taluk Board. To this number should be added the three places mentioned in paragraph 53 where important annual Hindu festivals are celebrated. Fees are levied at the rate of 3 pies per cart and one pie per bullock, these rates being doubled on the occasion of the annual festivals. The Vriddhāchalam Board has recently opened a weekly market at Valayamadivi. Fees will be levied as soon as the fair is fairly established.

	Rs.	58. <i>Grant IV</i> .—This calls for no special remarks.
Estimate	 14,843	
Actuals	 13,839	

59. *Endowments*.—The choultry endowments have been already treated under "Choultries" and the school endowments under "Interest on Government securities." The Vriddhāchalam President reports that the large balances standing to the credit of the Kammapuram and Bhounaghiri choultries will be utilized in the current year. No investments were made by any of the Taluk Boards in the year under report.

60. *General Remarks*.—The accounts of this district were not audited during the year. The Taluk Boards and Panchayats worked satisfactorily during the year. The special attention of the Taluk Boards will be called to the short outlay on sanitation and to the short expenditure on result grant schools. The medical institutions worked better than in the previous year, and the progress of vaccination was also satisfactory. The Unions were all conserved properly, and the District Surgeon, who visited some of the important towns, notes with satisfaction the sanitary condition in which he found them. Before concluding, it may be recorded here that the Revenue officers, especially Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars, exerted themselves in encouraging people to submit to vaccination.

From G. F. T. POWER, Esq., President, District Board, South Arcot, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Cuddalore, 25th September 1890, No. 79.

Statement No. III showing the expenditure on public works.
Statement showing the incidence of house-tax.
Statement giving details of miscellaneous receipts, &c. (to be attached to Statement II-3).
Statement giving details of "Other sanitary outlay" and "(4) Miscellaneous," Grant III.

In continuation of this office letter, dated 2nd August 1890, No. 56, I have the honor to submit herewith the statements mentioned in the margin, and to state that Statement VIII will be submitted as soon as the one due from the Tirukoilūr Taluk Board President is received. Two reminders have already been sent to him.

ORDER—dated 10th December 1890, No. 3190 L., Local and Municipal.

The Local Fund receipts and charges of the South Arcot district for 1889-90 are compared below with the budget and revised estimates for the year and the actuals of 1888-89:—

	Actuals, 1888-89.	Budget estimate, 1889-90.	Revised estimate, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1889-90.			
				District Fund.	Taluk Funds.	Union Funds.	Total.
Receipts.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Balance	1,33,110	32,810	1,30,119	68,442	57,989	3,688	1,30,119
Rates and Taxes—							
Cess on Land	2,54,188	2,54,810	2,35,900	1,26,916	1,26,916	..	2,53,832
Tolls	62,347	71,000	88,180	90,886	..	..	90,886
House Tax	1,865	1,450	1,450	..	..	1,507	1,507
Education—							
School Fees	12,857	13,480	13,030	231	12,754	..	12,985
Other Items	1,017	1,170	1,307	1,369	168	..	1,537
Medical—							
Income from Endowments	..	40	10	..	..	..	..
Other Items	386	310	59	5	131	..	136
Interest—							
On Government Securities	6	20	12	..	19	..	19
Miscellaneous—							
Contributions	2,017	1,520	1,350	..	728	..	728
Choultry Rents	236	270	277	..	268	..	268
Other Items	22,899	16,590	18,842	6,262	15,306	849	22,417
Public Works	642	390	989	428	479	52	959
Contributions from Provincial Funds—							
Education	3,863	7,290	6,000	1,480	4,012	..	5,492
Public Works	..	..	22,345	..	..	..	..
Choultry	561	560	561	..	561	..	561
Contribution from Special Funds—							
Pound Fund	896	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	..	..	..	4,224	1,568	..	5,792
Allotment from the District Fund	..	..	..	..	44,918	..	..
„ the Taluk Funds	..	..	..	..	..	9,618	..
Total	4,96,790	4,01,710	5,20,431	3,00,243	2,65,817	15,714	5,27,258
Charges.							
GRANT I—							
New Works—							
Communications	50,264	23,542	24,665	9,273	9,225	110	18,608
Buildings	5,879	4,847	3,453	308	3,104	..	3,412
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,000	926	1,040	..	316	581	897
Repairs—							
Communications	1,23,215	1,28,775	1,17,910	78,939	38,787	1,176	1,18,902
Buildings	5,933	5,095	4,736	44	4,003	..	4,047
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5,279	8,156	6,417	1,027	6,023	173	7,223
Establishment	16,085	23,324	23,320	11,661	7,058	..	18,719
Tools and Plant	1,669	1,090	1,040	650	383	46	1,079
Contingencies	6,459	9,170	9,170	4,909	2,900	..	7,809
Contributions	21,869	1,00,474	1,04,238	60,473	..	..	60,473
Miscellaneous	..	..	20	..	..	..	..
Refunds	..	..	..	51	41	3	95
GRANT II—							
Inspection	2,939	4,052	4,020	3,692	..	..	3,692
Normal Schools	4,380	8,257	7,093	5,645	..	..	5,645
Secondary Schools—							
Salary System	10,707	11,980	11,518	..	10,701	..	10,701
Elementary Schools—							
Salary-result System	19,467	26,998	25,428	..	23,136	..	23,136
Grant-in-aid Schools—							
Result Grants	10,643	13,266	13,346	..	10,075	..	10,075
Miscellaneous	..	25	..	..	..	..	..
Contributions	..	..	371	..	371	..	371
Miscellaneous	973	1,470	1,470	1,321	..	..	1,321
Refunds	13	..	..	..	24	..	24
GRANT III—							
Hospitals and Dispensaries	19,540	22,660	27,403	573	25,965	..	26,558
Vaccination	6,419	7,213	7,215	6,672	..	..	6,672
Sanitation	28,836	34,494	35,139	..	23,715	7,801	31,516
Choultry	1,084	1,409	1,269	..	1,260	60	1,320
Bungalows	821	1,094	1,050	..	941	..	941
Contributions	5,497	10,319	4,315	4,263	..	..	4,263
Miscellaneous	433	882	745	..	645	..	645

	Actuals, 1888-89.	Budget estimate, 1889-90.	Revised estimate, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1889-90.			
				District Fund.	Taluk Funds.	Union Funds.	Total.
Charges—cont.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
GRANT IV—							
Establishments, &c.	14,140	14,843	14,489	8,774	4,123	688	13,585
Refunds	537	..	121	102	152	..	254
Loans	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	7	..	..	4,232	1,598	..	5,830
Investments	2,550	..	12	..	..	..	..
Allotment to Taluk Funds	..	..	..	44,918	..	..	..
„ Union Funds	..	..	..	..	9,618	..	..
Total Charges	3,66,671	4,64,361	4,51,612	2,47,527	1,84,184	10,638	3,87,813
Balance	1,30,119	62,651	68,819	52,716	81,633	5,076	1,39,425
Deduct—							
Balance under Union Funds	3,688	..	2,933	..	..	5,076	5,076
„ Endowments	1,240	..	1,982	..	1,387	..	1,387
Net balance available for general purposes	1,25,191	..	63,904	52,716	80,246	..	1,32,962

The principal variations between the budget estimate, including subsequent allotments, and the actuals of 1889-90, are explained in the President's report, except in the following instances:—

A. Increase occurs chiefly under fees, fines and avenues. The enhanced receipts in the first case are explained in paragraph 25 of the President's report, while in the second they are due to keener competition for the right to collect avenue produce.

B. These decreases are not satisfactorily accounted for either in the President's report or in Statement I-B.

C. Decrease ascribed to the late opening of the new normal schools and to the number of stipendiary students admitted having been smaller than was expected.

2. *Local Boards and Panchayats.*—The District Board held 16 meetings against 13 in the previous year; but the average attendance of members shows a retrogression, being 43·3 per cent. of their strength against 48·4 per cent. in 1888-89, the falling off occurring chiefly under official members. The President should intimate to the Executive Engineer, the General Duty Deputy Collector and District Medical Officer that the Government expects them to attend a reasonable number of the meetings of the Boards of which they are members. The average attendance of the members of the Taluk Boards was fair, except in the case of Cuddalore, where the attendance of the official members was only 33·3 per cent. of their strength. That of the members of the Taluk Boards whose names are shown in the list which will be forwarded to the President of the District Board with these Proceedings was very bad, and he should recommend the removal of such of them as have no satisfactory explanation to offer and whose attendance has not since improved. The Government is glad to learn that the working of the Taluk Boards was, on the whole, satisfactory.

The attention of the Chengam and Porto Novo Union Panchayats should be drawn to the provisions of section 129 of the Local Boards Act, under which they should have met at least once a month. The Presidents of Taluk Boards should see that the Union Panchayats under their control comply with the provisions of the law in this respect. It is observed that the number of official members on the Tindivanam, Villupuram, Chengam and Panruti Union Panchayats exceeds that of the non-officials. As it is desirable that the non-official element should predominate in these local bodies, no further delay should be allowed to occur in carrying out the instructions on this subject contained in paragraph 2 of G.O., dated 25th October 1889, No. 2503 L., the neglect to attend to the orders of Government hitherto being at the same time explained. The President, District Board, reports that the working of the Union Panchayats was satisfactory.

3. *Receipts.*—(1) The collections under land-cess were 93 per cent. of the demand against 97 per cent. in 1888-89.

(2) The realizations under tolls, which were levied at 41 gates against 36 in 1888-89, were good, 97·2 per cent. of the demand having been collected before the close of the year.

(3) On the other hand, the collections of house-tax, which was levied at half the maximum rates in 2 out of the 7 Unions working in the district, were only 89 per cent. of the demand against 93 per cent. in 1888-89. In the Vriddhachalam Union only Rs. 2 of the current demand remained in arrears, but in that of Panruti the uncollected balance was larger (Rs. 125), and no coercive measures were taken to get it in. This omission is not satisfactory.

(4) There were no permanent markets in the district during the year under review, but one has since been opened. It is hoped that the Taluk Boards will endeavour to develop local trade by establishing more markets in suitable localities.

(5) Arrangements should be made in future to draw the whole of the grants due from Provincial Funds on account of education before the close of the year.

4. *Expenditure*—(1) *Public Works*.—The total expenditure under this head amounted to 90 per cent. of the allotment against 86 per cent. in 1888-89. The short outlay, as compared with the budget estimate, has not been explained either in the President's report or in that of the District Engineer. It is to be regretted that village roads did not receive more attention, the expenditure on them being only 5.7 per cent. of the total outlay on roads against 11.9 per cent. in 1888-89. The condition of the roads, except in the Tiruvannamalai and Kallakurchi taluks, is said not to be good, and their improvement should engage the careful attention of the Board. The cost of the Local Fund Engineering establishment was 18 per cent. of the total outlay on works executed by it, against 13 per cent. in the previous year. The contribution of Rs. 40,000 due to Provincial Funds on account of the Ponniar and Gadilam bridges, and the Provincial contribution due to the District Board on account of the Chunambar bridge, should have been adjusted in the year under report.

(2) *Education*.—There were 8 inspecting schoolmasters as in the preceding year; and the President states that their work was, on the whole, satisfactory, though they only visited 1,594 villages and prepared 1,250 schools for examination, against 1,835 villages and 1,357 schools, respectively, in the previous year. Of the two normal schools which were in existence in 1888-89, one was abolished. The other at Villupuram passed 11 out of 22 pupils presented for the Special Upper Primary examination, but sustained a fall in attendance from 32 to 26, which is much to be regretted. Three small training schools were newly started during the year and are said not to have worked satisfactorily, the results of the public examinations being poor, but it is hoped that they will improve during the current year. Care should be taken in the selection of pupils, and, while the refund of stipend should be insisted on where students show unwillingness to be employed as schoolmasters, the Board should endeavour to promote the popularity of the normal schools by employing only trained teachers itself and by assisting the qualified students of the schools to find occupation as masters. The carpentry class attached to the Villupuram normal school is reported to have worked well. The Taluk Boards maintained 7 secondary schools, of which one was a high school and the others middle schools. The Villupuram high school did well in the Middle School examination, 12 out of 20 students presented having passed; but the results at the Matriculation examination were very unsatisfactory, none of the 7 students presented having passed. The explanation offered of these bad results in paragraph 39 of the President's report is not adequate. The results of the middle schools, except that of Kallakurchi, were also unsatisfactory, and are ascribed to the severity of the papers set for the Middle School examination in mathematics. The increase in the number of Boards' primary schools and in the attendance therein is noted with satisfaction, but it is to be regretted that

	Number of schools.	Pupils on 31st March.
1888-89	88	3,647
1889-90	116	5,196

the number of pupils presented for, and successful in, the departmental examinations fell from 2,346 and 1,640 in 1888-89 to 2,247 and 1,445, respectively, in the year under report. There has been a slight decrease in the number of aided schools, but on the other hand candidates for grants and passes have improved, so that the results

are fairly satisfactory. The failure to utilize more than 75 per cent. of the allotment for result grants is explained in paragraph 42 of the President's report. The number of pupils under instruction in the schools maintained and aided from Local Funds was only 11.2 per cent. of the male population of school-going age, against 12 per cent. in 1888-89. The remarks in paragraph 44 of the President's report will be referred to the Director of Public Instruction for consideration. Every endeavour should be made, in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction, to considerably increase the scope of the Board's educational operations. The Assistant Inspector's report on education has not yet been received.

(3) *Medical Relief*.—The increase in the number of Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries and in the number of patients treated therein is noted with satisfaction. The opening of three more dispensaries has since been sanctioned. There were 11 midwives, who attended 383 labor cases, or on an average 3 cases each per mensem against 2 in the previous year. The work of these women, though slightly better than in 1888-89, is still insufficient, and the Government trusts that the system of paying them partly by results will be introduced, and that their number will be increased so as to provide at least one for each dispensary. A scholarship of Rs. 20 continued to be paid to a female student undergoing training for the civil apothecary grade in the Madras Medical College for local service. The District Medical Officer's report has not been received, and no explanation has been offered for its non-submission. This should now be supplied.

(4) *Vaccination*.—There was a satisfactory increase in the number of vaccinations performed during the year; but the total number of successful operations was still only 18.6 per mille of the population, and infantile vaccination was very backward, the number of successful operations on children under one year being only 2.1 per mille of the population as in the previous year. Dispensary vaccination shows considerable improvement, the number of operations being 1,370 against 468 in 1888-89. Vaccination with animal lymph was conducted for eight months in the year with fair results, the number of persons successfully vaccinated by this means having risen from 1,743 in 1888-89 to 5,524 in the year under review. The Government is glad to learn that this mode of vaccination is generally appreciated by the people, and that the Revenue officers, especially Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars, have exerted themselves to promote operations in this direction. The members of the Local Boards and Panchayats should also take a personal interest in this matter, so as to secure still better results in future. There were 6,073 deaths from small-pox during the year under review, against 1,996 in the previous year—a tangible proof that much more attention than at present should be devoted to vaccination.

(5) *Sanitation*.—The outlay on sanitation was 91 per cent. of the allotment against 81 per cent. in 1888-89. As the President, District Board, observes, this is not satisfactory, and the late preparation of estimates, which is mentioned as one of the causes of short outlay, can be avoided by the exercise of due care. The improvement of water-supply received much attention, but there was a decrease in the outlay on the improvement of village sites. The Boards should consider the advisability of trying the system of itinerating gangs of coolies for the last-named and similar purposes, as it has been found useful elsewhere. No information has been furnished on the subject of village sanitation as required in G.O., dated 30th May 1887, No. 966 L.

5. *General Remarks*.—The closing balance was large, being 36 per cent. of the receipts. The greater portion of this should have been utilized for the benefit of the rate-payers, and in view of the unfavorable report on the condition of the roads, it is to be regretted that this was not done, but the season was unfavorable for road-making. More energetic steps should be taken in future. The President's report is

concise and clear, but there was considerable delay in submission of some of the statements. The administration of local affairs shows a satisfactory advance on that of the previous year.

(True Extract.)

Redinckice
for Chief Secretary.

To the President, District Board, South Arcot, with a statement.
" Collector of South Arcot.
" Chairmen, Municipal Councils, South Arcot district,
through the Collector.
" Accountant-General.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Public Works Department.
" Financial Department.

MC 150

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Encl.

G.O., 10th Dec. 1890, No. 3190 L.

DECEMBER.

Report.

Reviewing the South Arcot District Board -
for 1889-90.

No 89 Wd 7 - January
B 1891

Communicated to
the Suptg. Engineer
the Suptg. Engineer & Circle
for information.

recd
8.1.91

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