(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 28

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 12/95

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் கருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

(77)

பொது துறை

அரசாணை எண். மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	90	அச்சகம் பலவகை

நாள் : 9.1.1991 1991.

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

14 Sheets

இவண, கா-1—18.006—15-6-87.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

From E. J. SEWELL, Esq., President, District Board, Cuddapah, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Cuddapah, 30th September 1890, Disposal No. 1420.

I have the honor to submit the administration report of the Cuddapah District Board for the official year 1889-90, showing the working of the Local Boards Act (V of 1884).

2. I regret that the submission of this report is again this year much delayed. It has to be compiled from the reports of various officers, to whom early notice was given, but the reports of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and the Assistant Inspector of Schools were not received until three and five days, respectively, after the date on which the whole administration report was due from this office. The reports of the Taluk Board Presidents were not received verified by the Treasury Deputy Collector till the 1st of August. They on their part could not submit their reports without the supplemental Local Fund treasury account which is not due to the Accountant-General till June 15th. This difficulty was brought to notice by the President of the Vizagapatam District Board and dealt with in G.O., No. 1653 L., dated 5th July 1890, when it was ordered that the Presidents of Taluk Boards should compile their statements from the preliminary March accounts. This order, however, only reached me on the 11th July, too late to be carried out this year. I beg also to point out that the figures in the preliminary March accounts differ very considerably from those in the supplemental treasury account. I have compared the totals for the seven Taluk Boards of this district, and find that out of the whole number of 104 entries the two accounts differ in 30 cases, and in some instances so largely that the figures of the preliminary account are absolutely useless. For example, the preliminary account gives the expenditure on New Works—Communications as Rs. 8,725, whereas the supplemental account gives it as Rs. 12,836. So also the preliminary account gives the expenditure on Repairs—Communications as Rs. 73,262; the supplemental account as Rs. 93,733. It must be remembered that the Taluk Board Presidents have not simply to send the accounts along with their reports, but to base their reports upon the figures. It is plain that no reports of the facts of the year could be based on figures which were respectively Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 20,000 short of the true figures. I beg further to bring to notice that the large number of Taluk Boards in this district considerably adds to the labour of compiling the administration report and therefore to the time required. Of the four Taluk Board Presidents in this district, three preside over two Boards each and have each therefore to prepare two administration reports, a fact which makes it impossible for them to submit their reports nearly so soon as if they had only one each, while the labour involved in compiling the figures and examining the explanations given under each head is very largely increased as the number of Taluk Boards increases. There are in this district seven Taluk Boards, a larger number (with the exception of Madura) than in any other district in the Presidency, while in 14 districts there are four or a smaller number of Taluk Boards. I submit that this supplies a sufficient reason why the preparation of the administration report should take longer here than in other districts. . . . . .

I am decidedly of opinion that a reduction of the number of Taluk Boards would greatly improve the administration of Local Funds in this district.

GENERAL.

3. The year under review was the 5th in which the Madras Local Boards Act (V of 1884) was in operation and the 4th during which the Taluk Boards and unions have been working. This district has been divided into seven Local Fund taluks and all these have been working since 1886-87. There can, I think, be no doubt that the sub-division of the district has been carried too far. The funds at the disposal of several of the Taluk Boards are too small to be advantageously expended by the elaborate machinery of a Board, and there are not in existence suitable men for members within the limits of the Board's jurisdiction.

Further, when a Divisional officer is President of two Taluk Boards, he cannot be present at many of the meetings and the business of the Board is not satisfactorily conducted in his absence.

Sixteen unions were constituted in 1886-87, and in the year 1887-88 one more union was added to that number making in all 17. All these 17 unions have been working during the whole of the year under review. But in the budget for 1889-90 funds were allotted in view of the proposal to establish a new union at Kasanur under the Pulivendla Taluk Board. The matter has been under correspondence between this office and the Taluk Board President, and formal application has not yet been made, as the proposed union appeared to be too large to be likely to work well. It has not therefore been working during the year under review. A sum of Rs. 47 was spent for repairing roads in Kasanur. It has been charged by mistake to public works in the union of Kasanur instead of to village roads. The union is not in existence.

DISTRICT BOARD.

4. The sanctioned strength of the District Board consisted of a President, the Collector of the district, and 40 members. The actual number of members on the 31st March was 38 as shown below :—

Ex-officio officials	4
Nominated officials	5
„ non-officials	10
Elected officials	1
„ non-officials	18
Total ..	38

The two vacancies have been subsequently filled up. Of these 38 members, 4 were Europeans. Of the 19 elected members, 16 were elected during the year under review, of whom 7 were old members re-elected. The number of meetings held was 10 against 10 in the previous year. In the early part of the year no meetings were held in two months, when there was hardly any business which needed to be laid before the Board. This was before the receipt of the Government Order reviewing the report of 1888-89. Since that Government Order meetings have been held every month, however little the business requiring the Board's action was. The average cost of a meeting to the Board in the shape of travelling allowance to non-official members is Rs. 142-8-0, while official members get travelling allowance paid by Government. Many members come 40 or 50 miles. Some over 70, so that attendance occupies from 3 to 5 days of their time. I respectfully submit that the holding of a meeting under such circumstances, when there is very little business to transact, involves a great waste of time and money. The average number of members present was 2·7 officials and 14·9 non-officials against 3·3 officials and 8 non-officials, respectively, of the previous year. The increase in the attendance of non-official members is no doubt due to the fact that some members were removed for non-attendance. The slight decrease in that of the officials is due to the fact that the Sub-Collector and Superintendent of Police each attended only one meeting and the Head Assistant Collector only two. One of the non-official members Mr. Gurumurthi Sastrulu and another the Rev. Mr. Chamberlain attended only *nil* and one meeting, respectively. Their absence, however, was due to illness or temporary absence from the district. No meeting was adjourned for want of a quorum.

90

5. *Taluk Boards.*—Statement No. XVI in the book of statements shows the constitution and attendance of the Taluk Boards which were at work during the year under review. Twelve members were sanctioned for each of the Taluk Boards making a total of 84 members, of whom there were 82 members on the 31st March 1890, the Cuddapah and Madanapalle Taluk Boards having had each one vacancy. All these members were appointed by Government. These seven Boards held 81 meetings against 90 of the previous year, the Taluk Boards of Proddutur, Pulivendla and Kadiri held only 11 meetings each, and they have thus failed to carry out the provisions of section 28 of the Act directing the holding of a meeting once a month. The Presidents of the above three Taluk Boards give as a reason for not holding the full number of (12) meetings that at one time during the year they had not sufficient members to form a quorum, as a large proportion of the members who were appointed at the same time all lost their seats together under the three years' rule. The time, however, during which this was the case was short and the legal number of meetings might easily have been convened during the rest of the year. One meeting was adjourned for want of a quorum in the Cuddapah Taluk Board. The average number of members present was 1·48 officials and 5·09 non-officials against 1·74 officials and 4·78 non-officials, respectively, of the previous year. The attendance is an improvement on last year and the working of the Boards as good as it is reasonable to expect in the circumstances of the case.

6. *Unions.*—The seventeen unions mentioned in paragraph 3 *supra* held 229 meetings during the year under report against 190 meetings of the previous year. The total number of panchayatdars sanctioned for all the unions is 182. All the unions had on the 31st March 1890 their full strength except the union at Vempalli which had one vacancy. Of the 182 members on 31st March 1890, there were 93 officials including ex-officio members and 89 non-officials. Particulars of these are given in Statement No. XVI-A in the book of statements. From the statement it will be observed that the union at Pórumámilla held 20 meetings, 3 unions held 15 meetings each, 3 more held 14 each, 6 more held 13 each, 2 more held 12 meetings each, whilst the unions at Kadiri and Ráyachóti held only 10 meetings each. The Kadiri Taluk Board President states that no meetings were held from 10th April to 18th June 1889 as all the members of the Kadiri union and all except two in Ráyachóti Union retired at the same time under the three years' rule and appointments of their successors could not at once be made. The average number of meetings held by each union is 13·47, a quite sufficient number for transacting the work of these bodies.

7. *Financial Position.*—The Boards commenced the year with a balance of Rs. 74,156, of which Rs. 28,541 belonged to the District Board and Rs. 45,615 to the Taluk Boards.

The receipts of the year were Rs. 2,28,428, of which Rs. 1,20,655 were credited to the District Board and Rs. 1,55,750 to the Taluk Boards. This sum includes a grant of Rs. 47,977 from the District Board. The expenditure was Rs. 2,24,578, Rs. 1,28,201 by the District Board and Rs. 1,44,354 by the Taluk Boards. There was thus a closing balance of Rs. 78,006, of which Rs. 20,995 belonged to the District Board and Rs. 57,011 to the Taluk Boards.

Thus it will be seen that the District Board expended all its receipts and part of its balance, but the Taluk Boards did not spend the whole of their receipts and closed the year with a larger balance than they began with.

The extent of the district of Cuddapah is 8,745 square miles and the population according to the census of 1881 is 1,102,056. The income from land-cess is Rs. 1,86,168, from tolls 27,235 and the total Local Fund receipts Rs. 2,28,428. The incidence of taxation per head is therefore As. 2-8 excluding tolls and As. 3-1 including tolls, against As. 2-6 and As. 2-10 in 1888-89.

2

The incidence per head of the total Local Fund receipts is As. 3-3 against As. 3-0 of last year.

RECEIPTS.

8. *Opening Balance.*—The year under report opened with a balance of Rs. 74,156 against an estimate of Rs. 55,660 and Rs. 66,727, the actuals of the previous year. This increase was due generally to short expenditure, under all grants in 1888-89. The total current receipts amounted to Rs. 2,28,428 against an estimate of Rs. 2,11,080 and Rs. 2,09,564, the actuals of the previous year including debt heads. The great increase in the receipts appears under the heads (1) Land-cess, (2) Tolls, (3) Contribution from private individuals, (4) Markets and (5) Avenues, while there are decreases in school-fees and in Provincial contributions for education. The causes for the variations in the actuals and the estimates are given in detail in the remark column of the main statements. A few of the more important items, however, are specially noticed in this report.

9. *Land-cess.*—The actual collections under this head were Rs. 1,86,168 against an estimate of Rs. 1,72,800 and Rs. 1,71,069, the actuals of the previous year. The increase is due to much better collection of the amount due than in previous years. This is shown by the fact that the balance outstanding at the end of 1888-89 was Rs. 35,980, reduced at jamabandi to Rs. 32,112, while the balance at the close of the year was only Rs. 16,728. The land-cess is collected in this district at one anna in the rupee of the land revenue.

10. *Tolls.*—Statement No. V in the book of statements gives the statistics of the toll-gates in this district. There were during the year under review 25 gates instead of 26 as in the previous year, the decrease being due to the abolition of the gate in Cuddapah. The revenue realized under this head was Rs. 27,235 against an estimate of Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 26,137, the actuals of the previous year. The sums bid for most of the gates were higher than the experience of the previous year had warranted the Board in expecting. Half the maximum rates were levied in all the gates of this district. The sites of most of the gates are suitable. But that at Kódúr is a decided exception, and steps are being taken to find a place not open to objection. There have also been complaints in the case of Pórumámilla and Pulivendla that the residents of those places cannot reach their fields near the town without paying toll. Inquiries are being made as to whether it is possible to avoid this without unduly sacrificing the toll receipts.

11. *Education.*—The receipts from school-fees amounted to Rs. 2,478 against an estimate of Rs. 3,500 and Rs. 1,767, the actuals of the previous year. The increase over the actuals of the previous year is due to the opening of a larger number of salary-result schools, and the decrease as compared with the estimate is due to some of the sanctioned schools having been opened rather late in the year and to a few schools which it was intended to open not having been started during the year under report.

12. *Medical.*—The receipts under this head comprising the sale-proceeds of medicines, contributions from Municipalities and private individuals, and the interest on endowed security and miscellaneous items amount to Rs. 740. The amounts of Rs. 83 and 136 realized by the sale of medicines and from miscellaneous sources, respectively, are satisfactory, though the amount realized from sale of medicines has not come up to the estimate.

13. *Market rents.*—In the beginning of the year under review there were 22 markets and to this number were added 12 more, so that the actual number of markets working during the year under review were 34. All of them are reported to have been working well, though most of the new markets were started rather late in the year. Fees were collected in all the markets. They were resorted to by the public freely. Rs. 5,009 were realized under this head against an estimate of Rs. 3,480 and Rs. 3,883, the actuals of the previous year. The increase in receipts confirms the reports made that the markets are working well and are freely resorted to by the public. The amount spent on establishment was Rs. 646 against an estimate of Rs. 920 and Rs. 820, the actuals of the previous year.

90

14. *Contributions from Private Individuals.*—The inhabitants of Proddutur town have contributed a sum of Rs. 1,794 towards the cost of digging a supply channel from the Pennér river to the newly constructed koneru at Proddutur. This item had no sum estimated for it, as it was not expected when framing the budget of the year under review.

15. *Avenues.*—The income derived from the lease of avenue trees and the sale-proceeds of withered trees, &c., amount to Rs. 1,771 against an estimate of Rs. 550 and Rs. 1,614, the actuals of the previous year; while the charges incurred for the plantation and maintenance of avenues come up to Rs. 1,208 against an estimate of Rs. 1,450 and Rs. 1,385, the actuals of the previous year. According to the statistics furnished by the Local Fund Engineer in Statement No. IV-B—

Number of trees on 1st April 1889	48,169
„ „ added in the year	2,093
Total ..	50,262
„ „ perished	215
Balance at the end of the year ..	50,047

As directed in paragraph 23-*f* (avenues) of G.O., dated 10th February 1890, Nos. 269 and 270 L., Local and Municipal, arrangements are being made for planting and maintaining avenues, &c., an allotment is being spent for the purpose. With regard to this point, the Local Fund Engineer reports:—

"During the year 1889-90 avenue trees were planted by coolies employed for the purpose on roads on which they were much wanted. These coolies were chiefly engaged in digging pits, planting trees, constructing mud walls around them and watching them. I have also tried a system in 1887-88 in Kadiri taluk of giving on contract the planting of avenues on condition of our paying Rs 1-8-0 for each successful tree handed over to us, each tree being 3 feet high and planted in pits 1 yard cube and enclosed in mud walls This system did not work well and was not as advantageous as departmental agency, by which 2,093 trees were planted during 1889-90 at a cost of Rs. 1,208, whereas at the rates allowed by the contract system we should only have had 923 trees planted. If the rate could be reduced to As. 12-0, it would work advantageously, but no one could be had for this."

16. *Contribution from Provincial Funds.*—The estimated amount under this head was Rs. 1,480 and the actuals were only Rs. 58. The causes of decrease are that nothing was realized for Badvél and Proddutur Middle schools. The Taluk Board Presidents concerned have usually had a formal application submitted to them by the educational officers of the circle for the grant, and it is reported that this was not done during the year so that payment of the grant was not obtained. The President of the Proddutur Taluk Board has learnt from the Director of Public Instruction that he will issue necessary orders to the Assistant Inspector of Schools not to neglect this duty and to take steps to secure the speedy adjustment of these sums. The other items under the head of receipts call for no special remark.

EXPENDITURE.

17. The total expenditure under all the grants, including debt head charges, amounts to Rs. 2,24,578 against an estimate of Rs. 2,54,094 and Rs. 2,02,135, the actuals of the previous year. The decreased expenditure as compared with the estimate is due to short expenditure under Grant I—Public Works, and Grant II—Education, about two-thirds of the decrease being due to the one, and one-third to the other. The causes of variation for every item are given in Statement No. I-B, only the more important items being noticed in this report.

18. *Grant I.*—I may begin by remarking that the expenditure on public works, though considerably under the estimate, was considerably more than the expenditure of 1888-89. The expenditure of 1888-89 was Rs. 1,22,279, while that for the current year was 1,35,567.

3

The expenditure, however, fell short of the allotment of Rs. 1,54,201 by nearly Rs. 19,000. This short expenditure falls under two heads :—

(1) Works for which allotments were made, but which, for various reasons, were not undertaken at all.

(2) Works which were commenced but not completed during the year.

Of the first-class abovementioned the following are the chief :—

(1) Constructing a road from Sidhout to Kavamalapalli (Rs. 1,500). This work was proposed for the purpose of connecting the town of Sidhout with the newly opened station at Kavamalapalli (called by the Railway Company, Siddhavattam). But when the proposed line was carefully examined, it was found that it would be impassable for carts, and that the only possible road would cost much more than the estimate and only be some two miles shorter than the existing road from Sidhout to Wontimittah. The work was therefore abandoned.

(2) Construction of a road-dam on the road from Kódúr to Chitvél (Rs. 850). This work was only sanctioned late in the year and could not be commenced in time.

(3) Construction of a road over the Sorakayalpetta tank-bund. This work was undertaken by the Public Works Department, as the department are repairing the tank-bund. But the work was not commenced till late in the year, and only Rs. 198 was spent against an estimate of Rs. 1,180.

(4) Channel for supplying water from the river Pennér to the drinking-water koneru at Proddutur.

The District Board allotted Rs. 4,000 for this work on condition that the inhabitants of the town should raise the remaining Rs. 2,000 required. This they were unable to do, and the Taluk Board, therefore, proposed that the house-tax should be levied in Proddutur to raise the money. When this proposal came before the District Board, a majority of the members refused to approve of the levy of the house-tax in Proddutur or any other union of the district. As the work would cost Rs. 6,000 and the District Board were not willing to allot more than two-thirds, the grant was again made conditional on the subscription of the remaining one-third by the people of Proddutur within a certain definite time. The amount was not collected within that time and the offer lapsed. Since then, however, the money has nearly all been subscribed and the District Board has resolved to renew their grant in the present year. The money could not be spent in the year under report.

(5) The construction of the koneru at Kokkirampalli (Rs. 315) was not taken up as there was water standing in the place fixed upon, which prevented the work from being commenced.

In the second-class, viz., works commenced but not completed during the, year the following are the chief :—

(1) Constructing a temporary causeway across the Pennér. Only Rs. 2,166 was spent out of an allotment of Rs. 3,600, as the work was not sanctioned until the latter half of the year. The amount unspent was Rs. 1,434.

(2) Recoating the road from Chittoor to Kurnool *via* Cuddapah near the Guvvalacheruvu ghat. There was short expenditure of Rs. 2,500 on this work as the tamping of the gravel was left over until the supply of water should be sufficient to allow of the work being well and economically done.

(3) Substituting a tiled for a thatched roof at the Pilér dispensary (Rs. 488). This work could not be carried out as the Villupuram-Guntakal Railway works so raised all prices that no one could be found to work at the rates allowed, which were the ordinary rates usually prevailing.

(4) Repairing, or rather remaking, the Famine road from Mudivedu to Kosuvaripalli. About half this work consisted of spreading gravel and tamping work, which was left until the rainy season should make water for tamping easily procurable. Rs. 588 was not spent during the year.

Of the whole amount allotted for expenditure on works, part was allotted for expenditure by the Public Works Department and part for expenditure by other agency. The remainder is Rs. 1,24,432, which was the amount allotted for expenditure by the Local Fund Engineer. Out of this amount Rs. 1,11,797 was spent making 89·8 per cent. But, as noted above, there were certain sums which, though allotted during the year, were not really available for expenditure. The allotments for these three works were Rs. 4,000, Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 850, respectively. If the total of these three sums be deducted from the amount allotted, the amount actually available for expenditure by the Local Fund Engineer becomes Rs. 1,18,082. The actual expenditure (Rs. 1,11,797) is Rs. 94·7 per cent. of this amount.

19. *Important Projects.*—(1) Diversion of road from Bandikanama ghât on road from Cuddapah to Cumbum. The road already existing was very steep and had therefore to be diverted. The work was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,449.

(2) An iron-girder bridge on the Chittoor-Kurnool road was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,325.

(3) Constructing a temporary causeway across the Pennér river at Proddutur. This will be a very valuable work, if successful, as the chief obstacle to traffic is not the water which only occupies the river-bed for a short time each year, but the deep loose sand of the river-bed. The work is of the nature of an experiment, as it is uncertain whether the foundation of faggots and grass will be swept away when the river comes down in flood. If not, the foundation has only to be recoated every year after the floods. There will be a firm road for a large part of every year.

(4) Constructing a causeway across the Pápaghni. The work was taken on hand and completed at a cost of Rs. 380.

(5) A school-house for the Normal school at Ráyachoti was in progress during the year and approached completion. It was completed about the beginning of the current official year.

The Chittoor-Kurnool road between Guvvalacheruvu and Cuddapah was also taken on hand for recoating with gravel with an estimate of Rs. 12,200. Work to the amount of Rs. 9,718 was executed during the year under report.

20. *Roads.*—The mileage and cost of construction and repair of roads are given in Statement No. IV-A. The large sum shown as the cost of maintaining each mile of village road repaired, viz., 181 against Rs. 188 of the previous year, is due to the fact that the maintenance of these roads should rather be described as their gradual construction. They have never been properly made, and so the work necessary to make and keep them passable includes much more than ordinary road repairs. With regard to the general condition of the roads, there are two distinct classes of road in the district. One class consists of the roads in the sub-division taluks, and most of those in Badvél, Sidhout, Pullampet, and some parts of Pulivendla and Cuddapah taluks. These roads have gravel close by the road for repairs and have not for the most part very heavy traffic passing over them. Where the traffic is light, they are in very good order. But being only gravelled roads, and the funds at the disposal of the Board not allowing of their being metalled even at intervals of five years, they cut up easily in the rains. It is however certain that the condition of these roads is not improving. The Board believe that much better results might be obtained with the existing allotments if the work of the overseers and road-maistries was more strictly supervised and the use of really good gravel for repairs more strictly insisted upon by the Engineer.

The second-class of roads consists of those in the black cotton taluks of Proddutur, Jammalmadugu and Pulivendla which become heavy and difficult for traffic during the rains. As far as the funds of the Board will permit, these roads will be taken in hand for recoating one by one. During the dry weather, these roads are in fair order considering the allotments allowed for them. Subject to these remarks the roads in the district are in fair condition. For the purpose of facilitating traffic, more bridges and culverts are also necessary; but the finances of the Boards will allow very little of the necessary expenditure. The most pressing cases are however being

taken in hand one after another. On several roads famine metal is collected in large quantities by the road-side in the sub-division. The District Engineer complains of the difficulty of spreading this, as the allotments for maintenance are, in his opinion, insufficient to enable him to break up these heaps which have become consolidated by time and to spread and tamp the gravel. It is however essential that this should be done, and the Engineer has been called upon to give his best endeavours to the improvement of the material used for repairing the roads. The A roads, which were given over to contractors for maintenance on payment quarterly of the sum agreed upon, provided the road has been kept in satisfactory order, have been kept in a fair condition. The Board maintained the usual separate establishment for the supervision and execution of its works. The cost of this establishment was Rs. 17,706 against an estimate of Rs. 18,500. The allotments of Rs. 1,000 each for tools and plant and contingencies were expended within a few rupees. The cost of the Engineering establishment with contingencies is 16·1 per cent. of the outlay, which is considerably under the percentage allowed by the rules.

The amounts of Rs. 45 for establishment and Rs. 3 for tools and plant paid to the Public Works Department were due to that department on account of work executed by them in connection with the Sorakayalapetta tank-bund, over which the Local Fund road passes.

21. *Grant II, Education.*—The progress of education during the year under report has not been so unsatisfactory as it was in the previous years. Considerable improvement is visible in various directions as will be seen in detail further on, and the close scrutiny exercised over the work of the Inspecting Schoolmasters, the most important agency for the spread of primary education, is beginning to bear fruits. The unsystematic work of these men coupled with their apathy has had much to do with the backwardness of education hitherto, though the general backwardness of the district in educational matters and the great ignorance of the people form also important factors. A great deal of work has yet to be done before this district can stand on a level with any of the Southern districts, a result only to be attained slowly and in course of time. The results of this year, though not of great importance, show progress in the right direction.

The amount allotted for appropriation was Rs. 27,243, and the amount actually spent was Rs. 17,540, the actuals of the previous year being Rs. 12,459. The variations between the sanctioned allotments and expenditure are explained in the remark column of Statement No. I-B, while the more important deviations are noticed below. The particulars of schools, &c., are given in Statement No. IX:—

(1) *Inspection.*—The educational work carried on was as usual supervised by the Deputy Inspectors of Schools (now called Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools) and Inspecting Schoolmasters. The total number of visits paid by the Inspecting Schoolmasters was 1,177 against 905 of the previous year. The total number of schools visited by them is 603 against 466 of the previous year. The cost incurred under this head was Rs. 2,614 against an estimate of Rs. 3,120 and Rs. 1,834, the actuals of the previous year. The increase in the work done is due to the measures taken by fines and stoppage of pay to compel the Inspecting Schoolmasters to travel more and work more. The decrease as compared with the estimate is due to the savings effected in contingencies, travelling allowance and in salaries, owing to the fact that temporary vacancies in the staff due to grant of sick leave, &c., cannot always be filled up at once. The subjoined statement shows the work of the Inspecting Schoolmasters during the year under report as compared with the work done during the previous year:—

District.	Number of ranges contained in the district.	Number of days spent in camp.	Number of villages visited		Number of schools visited and prepared for examination.				Total number of visits paid to all 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.		
	1888-89.									
Cuddapah	Cuddapah and Madanapalle Ranges as reorganized ..	1,094	452	51	44	200	207	466	905	1·94
	1889-90.									
	Cuddapah and Madanapalle Ranges as reorganized ..	1,417	482	74	76	200	327	603	1,177	3·85

From the above statement, it will be seen that the work turned out during the year under report has been a considerable advance on that of the previous year. The Sub-Assistant Inspectors and the Assistant Inspector report that the work of 2 out of the 6 Inspecting Schoolmasters is very good and that of the others fair.

(2) *Training Schools.*—There is only one training school at Ráyachóti maintained by the District Board. The average number of pupils in this institution was 15 against 13 in the previous year, and the number of pupils on the 31st March 1890 was 23 against 11 of the previous year. Thirteen students appeared for the Special Upper Primary examination against the same number of the previous year. Of these 10 passed, 8 being ranked in the first-class and 2 in the second-class against 6 in the first-class and 2 in the second-class passed during the previous year. At the Comparative examination 10 passed out of 12 presented, 7 in the first-class. At the Practical examination held by the Assistant Inspector, 7 out of 13 obtained Normal certificates of the Primary grade, lower, against 2 in the year 1888-89.

The Assistant Inspector remarks that "these results are highly creditable to the Headmaster and his Assistant, and if this rate of progress could be kept up for some years to come, the supply of qualified teachers will be greatly on the increase and the quality of education in Primary schools will improve considerably." The cost of maintaining the Normal department of this institution was Rs. 1,525 against an estimate of Rs. 2,435 and Rs. 1,548, the actuals of the previous year, and the cost of educating each successful student was Rs. 152-8-0 against Rs. 258 of the previous year. This is an improvement over the previous year. The Sub-Assistant Inspectors have exerted themselves in getting pupils for the Normal school and the fact that the strength of the school rose on 31st March 1890 to 23—which is only 2 students less than the sanctioned maximum number of 25—is very satisfactory. As trained teachers for elementary schools are greatly needed in this district, the District Board will, in course of time, be moved to increase the sanctioned number of stipendiary students. As is expected, the Sub-Assistants keep up their exertions in getting pupils for the school, and the attendance continues at the same satisfactory rate. As there was no proper building for the school, one at a cost of Rs. 2,300 was constructed and was recently handed over for occupation to the school authorities. Every suggestion made by the educational officers who advise the Board for improving education in this district has been adopted. The success of these measures must rest on the way in which these officers work in carrying out their respective duties. The Normal school has a Practising department attached to it containing an average number of 36 boys against 32 of the previous year.

Besides this, two pupils were sent by the District Board for training in the Muhammadan Normal School, Madras. The cost incurred on this account was Rs. 151 against Rs. 115 of the previous year. Particulars regarding the Normal school are given in Statement No. IX. The establishment of Sessional schools was sanctioned

by Government in G.O., Mis. No. 2942 L., dated 17th December 1887. The schools were for the first time started in Rájampet, Proddutur and Madanapalle on 1st February 1890. The School at Rájampet was closed very soon afterwards, as it had no pupils. The schools at Madanapalle and Proddutur did fair work. They continued for two months, that is, till the 31st March 1890. The particulars of these schools are given in the sub-joined statement:—

Name of school.	Number of Students.		Number of Candidate Schoolmasters.	Rate of stipend.	Amount spent for two months.
	Teacher.	Rate of stipend.			
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Madanapalle	3	5	5	3	58 8 0
Proddutur	3	5	5	3	48 0 6

The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Madanapalle examined the Madanapalle school. Of the 8 students that presented themselves for examination 2, passed. The Assistant Inspector examined the Proddutur school; 8 students appeared for examination, of whom 6 passed. Considering that these schools were opened for the first time during the year under review and that the advantages of these schools were not very well understood by the people, the results achieved on the whole are good and better results may be expected in the present and coming years.

The Director of Public Instruction having, in his review of the work of these schools, observed that students educated in them should not be compelled to go to the Normal school, as the Sessional schools are intended for the training of teachers and candidates for teacherships who cannot conveniently afford to attend the Normal school for a period of one year, the Board have adopted the suggestions and the schools will be worked on this line during the current year. There is reason to hope that this change in the rules will improve the attendance in the current year. The cost of educating each pupil in the Madanapalle school was Rs. 7-5-0 and at the Proddutur school Rs. 6-13-9, as stipend was only drawn for 7 pupils instead of 8 in the Proddutur school.

(3) *Secondary Schools.*—The two schools at Badvél and Proddutur which were in existence in the previous year continued during the year under report. Neither of them was in the grade of preparing pupils for any public examinations. Statistics about these institutions are given in Statement No. IX. The Presidents, Taluk Boards, Sidhout and Proddutur, report that the schools at Badvél and Proddutur have made some improvement in strength, &c. The cost to the Board of educating each pupil seems high; but it is due to the Provincial grant not having been paid for either of these schools. The amount spent under this head was Rs. 1,986 against an estimate of Rs. 2,417 and Rs. 2,095, the actuals of the previous year. The reasons for variations between these figures are given in Statement No. I-B.

(4) *Primary Schools.*—Excluding the Primary department attached to the Ráyachóti Normal school and the two Secondary schools at Badvél and Proddutur, there were in the beginning of the year under report 65 schools. To this number were added 14 schools, while 3 schools were closed. Thus, by the end of the year under review, there were 76 schools, all working under the salary-result system. The total strength of these schools was 1,829 boys and 155 girls, and the average attendance was 1,646 against 1,484 boys and 68 girls and 1,269 pupils, respectively, of the previous year. The large proportionate increase in the number of girls is gratifying. The cost of these institutions was Rs. 8,206 against an estimate of Rs. 12,437 and Rs. 3,865, the actuals of the previous year. The increase as compared with the actuals of the previous year is due to all the old schools having been working during the whole of the year and to the starting of new schools. The decrease as compared with the estimate is due principally to the fact that the estimate was too sanguine, and in part to the fact that some of the new schools were started late in the year. The total

amount of results grants earned by these schools was Rs. 1,009 against an estimate of Rs. 2,480 and Rs. 306, the actuals of the previous year. A consideration of these figures shows that the strength of these schools is not yet as high as it ought to be, and the instructions imparted is not such as to enable the teachers to earn much in the way of results grants. The difficulty of procuring good trained teachers accounts for this in a large measure, and the steady progress of the Normal school will go far to remedy this defect at no distant date. In this district where primary education cannot safely be left to pure local enterprise with the inducement of result grants, schools on the salary-result system are the only institutions likely to thrive and work steadily. Pure private schools are more or less ephemeral and do no useful work. Every endeavour is made to add to the number of salary-result schools year by year. The number of pupils from Board schools who passed one or other of the standard primary examinations shows a very great improvement on last year. The number who passed was 492 out of 707 presented for examination. Last year the number was 237 out of 416. So the number of passes this year was more than double that of last year. All the particulars concerning these institutions are given in Statement No. IX.

(5) *Grants-in-aid.*—Grants to private schools from Local Funds were confined to Primary schools, and to the primary departments of Secondary schools. Salary grants amounting to Rs. 9 were paid to one American Mission school at Madanapalle against Rs. 40, the actuals of the previous year, and Rs. 80, the estimate of the year under report. This is due to no grant having been paid to the Madanapalle Town High school and the bills for 10 months from the Manager of the American Mission school having been received after the close of the year. Results grants to the extent of Rs. 2,439 against an estimate of Rs. 5,170 and Rs. 2,080, the actuals of the previous year, were paid to 131 schools attended by 2,560 pupils against 144 schools attended by 2,488 pupils of the previous year. Out of these, the number of pupils actually presented for examination was 1,556, of whom only 967 were found qualified for grant, against 1,674 presented for examination and 985 passed, respectively, of the previous year. The average grant per pupil examined amounts to Rs. 1-9-1 against Rs. 1-3-10 of the previous year. Results grants are distributed all over the district at maximum rates. It will be seen that the improvement noticeable in other branches of educational work is not to be found in this one, the number of schools examined and pupils presented and passed being somewhat less than last year. This is in part due to the transfer of the more promising of these schools to the salary result list, while their places have not been all filled by new schools. There is room for considerable improvement in this part of the work.

22. *Grant III, Local Fund Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—Statement No. XII shows the working of these institutions. There were eleven such institutions during the year under review as in the previous year, no new dispensaries having been sanctioned during the year. They are under the direct management of the Taluk Boards. Of these, there were during the year under report 9 hospitals, which afforded accommodation for in-patients, and two dispensaries where out-patients only are treated, against the same number of the previous year. The total number of patients treated in all these institutions is:—

Years.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
1888-89	316	56,791
1889-90	496	60,992

The increase in the number of both in and outpatients treated is gratifying. All these institutions except those at Chitvél, Pórumámilla and Rájampet are held in buildings belonging to the Board built for the purposes. The other three are located in houses rented for the purpose. The dispensary at Pullampet was transferred to Rájampet on the transfer of the Taluk head-quarters to the new office there. The amount spent on these institutions was Rs. 22,400 against an estimate of Rs. 21,148 and Rs. 17,323, the actuals of the previous year, including the cost of pupil midwives, pupil compounders and the travelling Hospital Assistant and his establishment, and medicines, &c. The reason for the increase in the actuals of the year under report over those of the previous year is mainly due to much expenditure

having been incurred under medicines, as the cost of the medicines purchased in the previous year was paid and adjusted in the accounts of the year under report.

The cost of treating each in-patient amounts to As. 15-10 against Rs. 1-4-9 of the previous year, and the cost of treating each out-patient amounts to As. 5-9 against As. 4-9 of the previous year.

(1) The subjoined statement shows the major and minor operations reported to have been performed by the Medical officers at their dispensaries compared with those of the previous year :—

Names of dispensaries.	Major.		Minor.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
1. Madanapalle	9	13	145	225
2. Pilér	..	1	146	140
3. Kadiri	2	1	50	35
4. Ráyachóti	2	10	87	66
5. Proddutur	6	11	99	149
6. Jammalamadugu	1	5	99	123
7. Pulivendla	..	5	37	68
8. Pullampet	..	6	19	173
9. Badvél	3	1	34	49
10 Pórumámilla	..	..	15	..
11. Chitvél	2	1	12	28
Total ..	25	54	743	1,046

The above statement shows very good work done at nearly all the dispensaries. There is a falling off at Kadiri and Chitvél, and Pórumámilla shows no work at all of this kind. The Medical officer in charge has been reported by the District Surgeon to be unfit for his work and since replaced. This might no doubt have been done earlier in the year if it had been possible for the District Surgeon to inspect the dispensary. As, however, there has throughout the year been no Assistant Surgeon, the District Surgeon could not leave head-quarters.

The work of the Board must suffer if these institutions are left entirely without professional inspection.

(2) *Midwives and Midwifery Pupils.*—In this district there is only one midwife so styled, who works in the Madanapalle hospital. All the other dispensaries except Pórumámilla and Chitvél have trained nurses, who perform the duties of a midwife whenever needed and attend to labor cases. The number of labor cases attended to by these subordinates is given below and compared with that of the previous year :—

Names of dispensaries.	Number of cases.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.
1. Proddutur	15	45
2. Jammalamadugu	15	19
3. Pulivendla	6	8
4. Pullampet	15	10
5. Badvél	16	25
6. Kadiri	3	60
7. Ráyachóti	41	45
8. Pilér	15	16
9. Madanapalle	41	51
Total ..	167	279

From the above statement it will be observed that the number of labor cases attended during the year under report is considerably higher than in the previous year, and this is the case in seven out of the nine institutions, the only exceptions being Pulivendla and Pullampet. The decrease in these two dispensaries is ascribed to the fact that there was an untrained nurse in Pulivendla (who has, however, since been replaced by a trained nurse) and that the Pullampet nurse was on sick and

other leaves. The nurses at Proddutur and Kadiri have done excellent work compared with the work of the previous year. The cost of these subordinates has been included in the cost of the dispensaries. A sum of Rs. 240 was paid by the Taluk Boards of —

	Rs.
Proddutur	115
Pulivendla	80
Madanapalle	20
Kadiri	25
Total ..	240

in aid of Lady Dufferin's Fund for promoting female education in view to secure the services of a lady student for service in this district. During the year under report one more improvement was effected by the appointment of a travelling Hospital Assistant for the 4 taluks of the sub-division. This was an experiment made to ascertain whether in this tract of country, where villages are sparse and often difficult of access, and where the distance of the people from medical aid is likely to prevent them from going to the existing institutions, it would be found that a Medical officer travelling from village to village would find his services appreciated and so lead the people to feel confidence in treatment on the European system. It was also felt that it would be a great advantage to have a Medical officer at hand for prompt despatch on the occasion of the out-break of cholera or other epidemic disease.

The man appointed began work on 29th January. He visited 25 villages till the close of the year in Madanapalle, Ráyachóti and Kadiri taluks. His establishment consists of a compounder on Rs. 7 and a peon on Rs. 5 per mensem. The Taluk Board President thinks that it is too early yet to form any opinion as to the adequacy of the advantages to be derived from his employment. The amount spent on that account is Rs. 128, which is included in the statement of dispensaries.

23. *Vaccination.*—Statement No. XIII shows the strength, cost and operations of the Local Fund vaccination establishments. There were 3 Deputy Inspectors as in the previous year and 35 vaccinators including the probationers against 36 in the previous year. The decrease of one vaccinator is due to the great difficulty found in filling the vacant post in the Pendlimorri division, no one being available for appointment. The vacancy has since been filled up. The number of operations performed by the staff both with lymph taken from children and lymph taken from calves was 23,995 against 22,723 of the previous year. Of these, the number of successful cases was 22,928 against 21,636 of the previous year. This figure includes 3,417 cases of successful operations on infants under one year of age against 2,224 cases of the previous year, and 14,996 operations on children between one and six years of age against 14,448 of the previous year. The number of births during the year was 35,159 against 31,322 of the previous year. The proportion of the total number of vaccinated cases to the number of births in the year is 68 per cent. as against 69 per cent. of the previous year. The cost incurred was Rs. 8,788 against an estimate of Rs. 9,860 and Rs 9,438, the actuals of the previous year. The cost of each successful case is As. 6-1 against As. 6-11 of the previous year. The decrease in cost is due to the resignations of many vaccinators and to some of the vacancies not having been filled up for some time for want of competent hands and also to the deductions in pay and allowance of the staff for insufficient work. The various figures noted above show some improvement in the work over the results of the previous year both in the total number of cases operated and the cost of each successful case of vaccination. Considering that the present state of the work was attained only two years ago owing to the stringent working of special rules of deduction in pay and batta and the increase of maximum, and that the work prior to this was extremely bad, there having been only about 13,000 operations during the whole year, the cost of each case running up to about 13 annas, and considering also that the staff of the department was incomplete during

the year owing to want of competent hands, the work of the year under report must be regarded as good. Steady improvement is being made and various rules have been framed to systematize the work of the vaccinators and to ensure their visiting all the villages in the district systematically and periodically. The steady rate of progress is sure to produce much more satisfactory results in the future.

In several cases rewards in the shape of bangles were granted to village officers who gave noteworthy assistance in getting children vaccinated. In other cases, the names of such officers were honorably mentioned in the District Gazette.

In the above number of vaccinated cases and cost is included the statistics of vaccination with lymph taken from the calf which was introduced in the Sidhout range during the year. It was commenced in June 1889 and was discontinued on the 3rd October 1889 owing to the rainy season, but began again in January 1890 and continued till the 31st March 1890. Thus it was working for 7 months in the year. The number of cases vaccinated with animal lymph was 3,268, of which 2,986 were successful. The cost incurred was Rs. 116-10-4, and the cost per successful case for procuring animal lymph came up to 7 pies. Seventy-two calves were used during the period for which hire at the rate of one rupee each was given for only 10 calves. The remaining 62 calves were procured gratis by the exertions of the Deputy Inspector in charge, Mr. Bauboo Naidu. This Deputy Inspector is very popular in his range and is energetic and devoted to his work, and the introduction of this very important improvement is due entirely to his exertions.

In addition to these figures, 566 cases against 291 of the previous year are reported to have been vaccinated by the Medical officers in charge of the dispensaries. The number of operations performed by these Medical officers is given in detail hereunder :—

Madanapalle	146
Pílér	36
Kadiri	66
Ráyachóti	42
Proddutur	62
Jammalamadugu	68
Pulivendla	36
Pullampet	9
Badvél	76
Pórumámilla	..
Chitvel	25
Total	566

The Medical officer at Pórumámilla who shows a *nil* entry in the matter of major and minor operations shows also a *nil* entry in respect of vaccination. As stated in paragraph 22, clause (1) above, the man is unfit for his work and has now been removed. The work at Pullampet is also much below what it should be. Mr. Ward at Madanapalle sets an example to the rest of the district.

The prevalence of cholera, influenza and other diseases of an epidemic nature greatly impeded the work of vaccination. As already stated, it is very difficult to get vaccinators to work in this district when real work is enforced and they are very frequently ill and on leave.

In spite of all these difficulties the very large increase obtained last year of 9,000 cases has been maintained and increased by some 1,300 cases—a result which must be regarded as satisfactory.

24. *Sanitation.*—The details of the expenditure under this head are shown in Statement No. XIV. The outlay on sanitation amounted to Rs. 18,018 as shown below against an estimate of Rs. 18,573 and Rs. 16,868, the actuals of the previous year :—

—	Estimate, 1889-90.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Improvement of water-supply	2,860	2,727	2,449
(2) Do. of village-sites	1,221	1,125	741
(3) Conservancy establishments	12,615	12,447	11,810
(4) Arrangements at fairs and festivals	285	237	162
(5) Other sanitary outlay	1,592	1,482	1,706
Total	18,573	18,018	16,868

Almost the whole of the amount allotted for this purpose was spent, the proportion being 97 per cent. All the works undertaken were completed within the year. The objects on which the above amounts were spent are given in Statement No. XIV.

Drinking-water sources in villages were guarded from pollution by the employment of 12 watchmen against 11 in the previous year. Thirteen village sites were improved and rank vegetation and prickly-pear were removed in 35 villages against 4 and 24, respectively, of the previous year. Twenty-three union villages with hamlets and 38 other villages were conserved by an establishment of 178 scavengers, 13 maistries, and 26 carts. The conservancy establishments of union villages were under the direct control of Union Chairmen and Panchayatdars. In other villages their work was supervised by Medical Subordinates, Deputy Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors and Village officers. Special sanitary arrangements, such as the entertainment of temporary scavengers and the construction of temporary latrines, &c., were as usual made during important fairs and festivals in 14 villages against 12 of the previous year.

Ten new latrines were constructed and 18 repaired, and 51 dust-bins were constructed in 19 villages against 18 villages of the previous year. The monthly statements directed by Government are periodically reviewed and copies sent to the Sanitary Commissioner. The room for work of this kind is almost unbounded, but the funds available for the purpose are not. It is satisfactory, however, that all the work proposed was done in the year. With regard to the suggestions contained in the letter of the Sanitary Commissioner printed in G.O., No. 966 L., dated 30th May 1887, I have to report that the first and third have been in substance adopted in all villages in which conservancy has been introduced. I say in substance, because the nature of the place where the sweepings, &c., are deposited varies with the local circumstances. There is hardly ever any "low boundary wall or hedge" round such places nor is it needed.

This only applies to the sweepings of streets and public places.

Latrines have also been put up, but they are not always of the kind prescribed by the Sanitary Commissioner.

It has been nowhere found possible to secure the removal of all cattle from backyards, &c. In fact no attempt has been made to do what would be regarded as most irritating and oppressive interference with the habits of the people. Some ruined dwellings have been removed and prickly-pear and jungle cut away, but this has not been done by the village officers but by the employment of gangs of coolies paid by the Boards. The village officers certainly would not do it without payment. Such work could be more effectively done if the Acting District Surgeon could make tours of inspection. As elsewhere reported, this has been impossible in the absence of any Assistant Surgeon, and the interests of sanitation have suffered accordingly.

25. *Markets.*—This subject has been already dealt with in paragraph 13 of this report.

26. *Bungalows.*—There is only one bungalow at Gurramkonda under the control of the Madanapalle Taluk Board. The fees paid by the travellers who halted in it were Rs. 60 against Rs. 59 of the previous year and Rs. 60, the estimate of the year under report. It was guarded by a watchman. The expense incurred on that account was Rs. 52 against an estimate of Rs. 50.

27. *Choultries.*—The Taluk Boards have under their control 12 choultries as in the previous year. An income of Rs. 6 was realized under the head. But the amount spent for servants and contingencies was Rs. 342 against an estimate of Rs. 380 and Rs. 295, the actuals of the previous year. These choultries are intended only as resting places. No food or money dole is given in them, and no endowments are attached to them.

28. *Grant IV—Supervision and Office Management.*—The total cost of supervision including contingencies, &c., amounts to Rs. 14,727 against an estimate of Rs. 16,256 and Rs. 15,625, the actuals of the previous year. The short expenditure as compared with the estimate is due to the non-utilization of the whole of the sanctioned amounts under contingencies, batta to non-official members and other minor heads.

(1) *Refund of Cess.*—The total payments under this head were Rs. 1,583 against an estimate of Rs. 300 and Rs. 731, the actuals of the previous year.

(2) *Endowments, &c.*—The total number of endowed institutions in this district is as shown below :—

34 Markets.
1 Dispensary at Madanapalle.
1 Endowment on account of Barnett scholarship.

The particulars concerning the first two items are given in Statement No. VI. The following abstract shows the receipts and charges under the several heads compared with the corresponding figures in 1888-89 :—

Description.	Receipts including balance.		Expenditure.		Balance.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dispensary at Madanapalle	3,997	5,012	3,997	5,012	..	..
Thirty-four markets all over the district	8,699	12,301	1,482	1,411	7,217	10,890
Miscellaneous, *i.e.*, Barnett Scholarship fund ..	50	..	50	..	..	..

The interest on Government promissory note of the Madanapalle dispensary is Rs. 640. The difference required for expenses of the institution is met from the General fund, thus leaving a *nil* balance at the end of the year.

The income under markets is very large and is gradually increasing. But the amount spent on the necessary requirements of the markets has been small. The attention of the Taluk Boards under which the markets are will be directed during the current year to the expenditure of part of this amount upon the improvements of the markets and also upon the sanitation of the villages in which the markets are situated.

The Barnett scholarship was awarded during the year, but not paid till after the 31st March, as the Accountant-General required the written authority of the Director of Public Instruction and the Inspector of Schools (which took some time to procure) before he would allow payment.

There was therefore no expenditure during the year under report nor did the payment made appear in the accounts of that year.

It will appear in the accounts of the current year.

—

ENCLOSURES.

ADMINISTRATION Report of the District Medical and Sanitary officer, Cuddapah, for the official year 1889-90.

The public health of the people during the year under review has not on the whole been good. Cholera prevailed in an epidemic form in the taluks of Ráyachóti, Váyalpád, Proddutur, Jammalamadugu, Sidhout and Pullampet and also to a small extent in the town and in the taluk of Cuddapah. The disease first broke out in the village named Moragudi, Jammalamadugu

taluk, in the month of May last and then gradually spread to the other taluks and prevailed till the end of December 1889. There were altogether 399 attacks and 202 deaths during the year from this malady against 2,424 attacks and 1,247 deaths in the previous year. From the beginning of the outbreak every possible precautionary measures were adopted to check the further progress of the disease. Medical subordinates attached to the Local Fund dispensaries of the respective taluks were specially ordered to the affected localities with requisite medicines and medical comforts to treat the sufferers and also to attend to the general sanitation of the places.

2. Small-pox has also prevailed to a certain extent in the taluks of Madanapalle, Kadiri, Pullampet, Badvél, Sidhout and Proddutur and is still continuing in Madanapalle, Kadiri and Proddutur taluks. From the commencement, necessary steps were taken by sending vaccinators to the affected places to vaccinate the unprotected children and also to attend to the general sanitation of the places.

3. Intermittent and malarial fevers prevailed to a great extent during the latter part of the year and is still prevalent. The diseases that prevailed most during the year were rheumatic, syphilitic and chest affections, bowel-complaints, skin diseases and ulcers.

4. The following is the statement showing the number of births and deaths during the year according to the registers kept at the Collector's office as contrasted with that of the previous year :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
Births	31,322	35,159
Deaths	25,189	23,775

showing an increase of 3,837 births and a decrease of 1,414 deaths over the preceding year.

5. The conservancy is managed partly by contract and partly by amani system. In the places where the contract system is in vogue, sweepers and scavengers are employed by the contractors on monthly salaries and the sweepings are used as manure by the contractors. In the places where the amani system is in force, the work is carried on under the immediate supervision of the Tahsildars and Chairmen of the Unions. The street and latrine sweepings are removed and deposited out at some distance from the town and sold once a year by public auction.

6. Water-supply good and abundant in the sub-division and in some of the taluks of the main division. It is chiefly obtained from wells, rivers, tanks and spring channels. In the taluks of Proddutur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla, it is generally scanty and bad; but it has, however, been greatly improved by repairing old wells and tanks and excavating new wells.

7. There are altogether 11 Local Fund dispensaries in the district. Two more dispensaries were proposed to be opened, one at Váyalpád and the other at Sidhout, in the current official year, but provision is made in the budget for 1890-91 to open only a dispensary in Sidhout and not at Váyalpád owing to want of funds. None of these dispensaries are endowed except the one at Madanapalle. Provision is made in the budget to admit and treat as in-patients all serious injuries and pauper patients in all the dispensaries at all times.

(*a*) The following statement shows the number of in and out patients treated in the dispensaries during the year as compared with that of the previous year :—

Names of institutions.	In-patients.		Out-patients.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Madanapalle	226	280	8,395	8,421
Pilér	1	..	6,454	5,997
Kadiri	8	5	4,157	5,957
Ráyachóti	5	30	5,598	5,703
Proddutur	34	39	6,670	7,450
Jammalamadugu	12	18	5,823	6,410
Pulivendla	..	75	4,853	4,640
Pullampet	4	25	4,290	5,007
Badvél	21	11	5,370	5,258
Pórumámilla	..	..	3,501	3,115
Chitvel	5	13	1,680	3,034

From this statement it will be seen that the number of out-patients treated in the dispensaries at Pilér, Badvél, Pulivendla and Pórumámilla has decreased by 457, 112, 213 and 386 respectively than that of the previous year. The fall in the dispensaries at Pilér, Badvél and Pórumámilla was due to the general healthiness of the places and at Pulivendla to the several changes in the medical subordinates during the year.

(*b*) The following is the statement showing the death-rate of sick treated in the dispensaries during the year :—

—	In-patients.		Out-patients.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Madanapalle	7·52	6·42	0·04	
Pilér	..	..	..	·04
Kadiri	..	2	3	29
Ráyachóti	..	..	44	2
Proddutur	5	6	58	9
Jammalamadugu	4	3	8	10
Pulivendla	..	2	..	9
Pullampet	1	3	..	7
Badvél	4·76	27·27	·03	17
Pórumámilla	..	..	..	·13
Chitvel	..	2	·09	..
				5

(*c*) The following statement shows the number of labor cases attended by the nurses attached to the dispensaries during the year :—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
Madanapalle	41	51
Pilér	15	16
Kadiri	3	60
Ráyachóti	41	45
Proddutur	15	45
Jammalamadugu	15	19
Pulivendla *	6	8
Pullampet †	15	10
Badvél	16	25
Pórumámilla	No Nurse.	
Chitvel	Do.	

* There was only an untrained woman at Pulivendla, and hence the small number of labor cases attended. She has lately been replaced by a trained nurse.

† This nurse was on sick leave and leave on loss of pay for long period, and hence the fall in the number of cases.

(*d*) The following statement shows the number of major and minor operations performed by the medical subordinates attached to the dispensaries during the year :—

—	Major.		Minor.	
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Madanapalle	9	13	145	
Pilér	..	1	146	225
Kadiri	2	1	50	140
Ráyachóti	2	10	87	35
Proddutur	6	11	99	66
Jammalamadugu	1	5	99	149
Pulivendla	..	5	37	123
Pullampet	..	6	19	58
Badvél	3	1	34	173
Pórumámilla	..	..	15	49
Chitvel	2	1	12	..
				28

(*e*) The following statement shows the names of the Medical Subordinates in charge of th dispensaries with their emoluments :—

Names of institutions.	Names of incumbents.	Ranks.	Salaries and allowances.
Madanapalle	Mr. T. Ward	Senior Apothecary	300
		House-rent	50
		Staff allowance	30
Madanapalle	S. Rajagopaul Mudali	Second-class Hospital Assistant	35
Pilér	P. Jánikaram Pillai	First-class do.	55
		Charge allowance	15
Kadiri	M. P. K. T. Simha Charry	Civil Apothecary	75
		Charge allowance	50
Ráyachóti	S. Michael	Civil Apothecary	50
		Charge allowance	20

90

Names of institutions.	Names of incumbents.	Ranks.	Salaries and allowances.
Proddutur	P. Parthasarthy Naidu	Civil Apothecary	75
		Charge allowance	50
Jammalamadugu	P. Venkata Subbiah	Civil Apothecary	50
		Charge allowance	20
Pulivendla	Goolam Nabi Saib	First-class Hospital Assistant	55
		Charge allowance	15
Pullampet	C. Sakharam	Civil Apothecary	50
		Do.	50
Badvél	A. Xavier	Charge allowance	20
		First-class Hospital Assistant	55
Porumámilla	M. Veeriah Naidu	Charge allowance	10
		Second-class Hospital Assistant	35
Chitvel	T. Ponnambalam Mudali	Charge allowance	10

(*f*) The following is the statement showing the establishment of the dispensaries in the district with their salaries :—

—	Madanapalle.		Pilér.		Kadiri.		Ráyachóti		Proddutur.		Jammalamadugu.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Compounder	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15
Assistant compounder	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midwife	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ward attendant	2	10	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6
Nurse	1	4	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7
Cook	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant cook	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toty or sweeper	2	11	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6

—	Pulivendla.		Pullampet.		Badvél.		Pórumámilla.		Chitvel.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Compounder	1	10	1	15	1	15	1	9	1	9
Assistant compounder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midwife	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ward attendant	1	6	1	6	1	6	..	..	..	..
Nurse	1	7	1	7	1	7	..	..	..	..
Cook	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant cook	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toty or sweeper	1	6	1	6	1	6	..	..	..	..

(*g*) The following statement shows the number of vaccine operations conducted by the medical subordinates during the year :—

Names of institutions.	Number vaccinated.
Madanapalle	146
Pilér	36
Kadiri	66
Ráyachóti	42
Proddutur	62
Jammalamadugu	68
Pulivendla	36
Pullampet	9
Badvél	76
Pórumámilla	..
Chitvel	25

10

The Medical Subordinates in charge of the dispensaries have done their work satisfactorily and their services are much valued by all classes of people except the Hospital Assistant in charge of Pórumámilla dispensary. He was recommended for a transfer out of the district which was sanctioned by the Surgeon-General, but I regret to observe that no one is sent as yet to relieve him.

The usefulness and advantages of the institution are much appreciated by the people, many coming from distant villages.

CUDDAPAH,
15*th May* 1890.

(Signed) C. P. GANAPATHI,
Ag. District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

ADMINISTRATION Report of the Vaccine Department, Cuddapah district, for the official year 1889-90.

Establishment consists of—
2 First-class Deputy Inspectors.
1 Second-class Deputy Inspector.
11 First-class Vaccinators.
20 Second-class Vaccinators.
4 Probationary do.
3 Peons, one to each of the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination.

Area—Comprises 8,745 square miles.

Population.—1,102,056 as per last census.

The public health of the people during the year under review has not on the whole been good. Cholera prevailed in an epidemic form in the taluks of Ráyachóti, Pulivendla, Jammalamadugu, Sidhout and Pullampet, and also to a small extent in the town and in the taluk of Cuddapah. The disease first made its appearance in the village named Moragudi, Jammalamadugu taluk, in the month of May last, and then gradually spread to the other taluks and continued till the end of December 1889. There were altogether 399 attacks and 202 deaths during the year from this malady against 2,424 attacks and 1,247 deaths in the previous year. On the appearance of the outbreak every possible preventive measures were adopted to check the further progress of the epidemic.

Medical subordinates attached to the Local Fund dispensaries of the respective taluks were specially ordered to the infected localities with requisite medicines and medical comforts to treat the sufferers and also to attend to the general sanitation of the places.

Small-pox has also prevailed to a certain extent in the taluks of Madanapalle, Kadiri, Sidhout, Badvél, Pullampet and Proddutur and is still continuing in Madanapalle, Kadiri and Proddutur taluks. Necessary steps were at once taken by sending vaccinators to the affected places to vaccinate all the unprotected children and also to attend to the general sanitation.

Animal vaccination was introduced in Sidhout range during the year and worked successfully under the supervision of the Deputy Inspector. It was first started in the month of June 1889 and ceased from 3rd October 1889 owing to the commencement of rainy season, and it was recommenced after the recess period in two batches, one under the supervision of the Deputy Inspector and the other under a competent First-class Vaccinator C. Subbarayalu Naidu of that range.

It is to be regretted that animal vaccination is not introduced in Cuddapah and Madanapalle ranges and specially in the latter where vaccination is rather backward. The ignorant people in the villages are to a great extent diffident and suspicious in getting their children vaccinated with lymph extracted from the arms of a strange child or out of tubes, but they entertain no prejudices to get them vaccinated with animal lymph, in fact they readily resort to it. The system has been worked in the Sidhout range at a comparatively small cost, and I am confident that it could be so worked in the other ranges also. I would therefore strongly suggest that animal vaccination may be introduced in the other two ranges.

The district comprises of 11 taluks divided into 3 ranges, namely, Cuddapah, Madanapalle and Sidhout. The first two ranges consist of 4 and the third 3 taluks—

Cuddapah range ..	1 First-class Deputy Inspector. 4 do. Vaccinators. 7 Second-class do. 1 Probationary Vaccinator. 1 Peon to the Deputy Inspector.
Madanapalle range ..	1 First-class Deputy Inspector. 4 do. Vaccinators. 8 Second-class do. 2 Probationary do. 1 Peon to the Deputy Inspector.

Sidhout range ..	1 Second-class Deputy Inspector. 3 First-class Vaccinators. 5 Second-class do. 1 Probationary Vaccinator. 1 Peon to the Deputy Inspector.

The total number of vaccine operations performed by the vaccinators in their respective ranges during the year are as follows :—

In Cuddapah range, 6,946 operations against 7,051 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 105, of which 6,594 proved successful.

In Madanapalle range, 8,321 operations against 8,433 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 112, of which 8,102 proved successful.

In Sidhout range, 8,728 operations against 7,239 in the previous year, showing an increase of 1,489, of which 8,232 proved successful.

The fall in the number of cases in Cuddapah and Madanapalle ranges was due to the several vacancies in the ranges for a certain period.

During the year under review, in Cuddapah range two first-class vaccinators resigned their posts and one second-class vaccinator and two probationers were dismissed for negligence in their duties. In Madanapalle range five vaccinators have tendered their resignations, one first-class vaccinator absconded and two others were on sick list, one for the period of 7 months and the other for 2 months.

All the Deputy Inspectors have done their work satisfactorily during the year.

I must add here that the work done by the Sidhout Deputy Inspector A. Bauboo Naidu in connection with animal vaccination is very satisfactory and creditable. During the year under report he has successfully vaccinated 2,986 cases with cow lymph for an aggregate cost of Rs. 116.

The work of the vaccinators has been on the whole comparatively good.

There is and has always been a great difficulty in getting qualified men to work in this unhealthy district. The people of the district are generally unwilling to take up service as vaccinators, and consequently men have to be brought in from other districts who generally do not continue long in service. They are either dismissed for continued short work or they resign and leave the district.

The people of the place are also greatly prejudiced against vaccination ; they rather see their children suffering from small-pox and die than to incur the wrath of the goddess of small-pox by getting their children vaccinated. They, moreover, would on no account allow lymph to be taken from the vaccinated children as they imagine that taking the lymph weakens the children.

This is a great drawback and one of the chief obstacles in the promotion of vaccination in this district.

CUDDAPAH,
23*rd May* 1890.

(Signed) C. P. GANAPATHI,
Ag. District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

From the President, District Board, Cuddapah, dated 30th September 1890, No. 1421.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting copy of the Proceedings of the Sub-Committee passing the Local Fund report for 1889-90.

ORDER—dated 8th December 1890, No. 3161 L., Local and Municipal.

The Local Fund receipts and charges of the Cuddapah 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	66,727	55,660	74,156	28,541	45,615	..	74,156
Rates and Taxes—							
Cess on Land	1,71,069	1,72,800	1,76,017	93,084	93,084	..	1,86,168
Tolls	26,137	25,000	29,100	27,235	..	..	27,235
Education—							
School Fees	1,767	3,500	2,645	27	2,451	..	2,478
Other Items	369	350	340	76	117	..	193
Medical—							
Other Items	248	270	246	..	219	..	219
Interest—							
On Government Securities	640	690	690	..	507	..	507
On Arrears of Revenue	116	80	71	3	6	..	9
Miscellaneous—							
Contributions	115	50	25	14	1,794	..	1,808
Choultry Rents	3	..	5	..	6	..	6
Market Rents	3,883	3,480	5,455	..	5,009	..	5,009
Other Items	2,754	1,510	2,483	..	2,959	632	A 3,591
Public Works	1	1,300	1,341	130	770	..	900
Contributions from Provincial Funds—							
Education	207	1,480	1,380	..	21	..	21
Building Grants	..	570	570	..	..	..	..
Hospitals and Dispensaries	..	..	58	..	37	..	37
Contribution from Special Funds—							
Pound Fund	1,597	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	658	..	..	86	140	21	247
Allotment from the District Fund ..	..	..	..	..	47,977	..	..
,, ,, Taluk Funds ..	..	..	..	..	..	17,661	..
Total ..	2,76,291	2,66,740	2,94,582	1,49,196	2,00,712	18,214	3,02,584
Charges.							
GRANT I—							
New Works—							
Communications	17,497	18,240	14,947	7,120	5,716	..	12,836
Buildings	1,327	6,118	6,088	2,420	889	..	3,309
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,432	7,245	4,366	..	1,906	828	2,734
Repairs—							
Communications	78,688	98,027	97,863	34,942	56,153	2,638	93,733
Buildings	608	2,430	2,282	..	1,860	..	1,800
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,385	1,541	1,532	380	918	..	1,298
Establishment	17,924	18,600	18,600	7,018	10,821	..	17,839
Tools and Plant	586	1,000	1,000	388	607	..	995
Contingencies	832	1,000	1,000	374	589	..	963
GRANT II—							
Inspection	1,834	3,120	3,120	2,614	..	..	2,614
Normal Schools	1,820	3,669	2,405	2,199	..	..	B 2,199
Secondary Schools—							
Salary System	2,095	2,417	2,082	..	1,986	..	1,986
Elementary Schools—							
Salary System	904	630	680	..	712	..	712
Salary-result System	2,961	11,807	9,414	..	7,494	..	7,494
Grant-in-aid Schools—							
Salary Grants	40	80	40	..	9	..	9
Result Grants	2,080	5,170	4,100	..	2,439	..	C 2,439
Miscellaneous	..	..	44	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	725	350	350	87	..	..	87
GRANT III—							
Hospitals and Dispensaries	18,256	19,143	23,045	641	22,735	..	23,376
Vaccination	9,360	9,803	9,860	8,788	..	..	8,788
Sanitation	16,868	18,573	18,078	..	4,827	13,191	18,018
Markets	820	920	794	..	646	..	646
Choultries	295	380	375	..	342	..	342
Bungalows	48	50	50	..	52	..	52
Contributions	5,145	6,875	3,925	3,586	..	..	3,586
Miscellaneous	97	350	80	..	268	..	268

90

—	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.	15,625	16,236	15,584	8,020	5,139	1,536	D 14,695
Refunds	731	300	600	1,583	..	..	1,583
Miscellaneous	..	20	..	32	..	..	32
Miscellaneous Debt Accounts	152	..	..	32	53	..	85
Allotment to Taluk Funds	..	..	..	47,977	..	..	..
,, to Union Funds	..	..	..	..	17,561	..	..
Total Charges ..	2,02,135	2,54,094	2,42,304	1,28,201	1,43,722	18,193	2,24,578
Balance	74,156	12,646	52,278	20,995	56,990	21	78,006
Deduct—							
Balance under Union Funds ..	17,037	..	..	..	..	21	21
,, Endowments ..	7,217	8,760	10,559	..	10,890	..	10,890
Net balance available for general purposes	49,902	3,886	41,719	20,995	46,100	..	67,095

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 cases :—

A. Increase occurs chiefly under avenue receipts, but the cause of this has not been explained.

B. Decrease occurs chiefly under stipends of students owing to only 2 sessional schools having been maintained against 3 provided for, and to a smaller number of stipendiary students than those expected having attended the sessional schools and the normal school.

C. Decrease due to the closure of some schools, to the smaller number of pupils than those expected having earned grants in some others, and to the amount of the bills in other cases not having been drawn within the year.

D. Decrease caused by savings under contingent and miscellaneous charges, Local Board's office establishment and travelling allowance to the non-official members.

2. *Local Boards and Panchayats.*—The District Board held only 10 meetings as in the previous year, against the minimum number of 12 fixed in paragraph 5 of G.O., dated 15th March 1889, No. 620 L., but in the circumstances stated in paragraph 4 of the President's report, the Government will not object to the President exercising his discretion as to the number of meetings to be convened in future. The average attendance of the official members was still very poor, being only 30 per cent. of their strength; but that of the non-officials was fair, being 54 per cent. against 40 per cent. in the previous year. The Taluk Boards of Proddutúr, Pulivendla and Kadiri held only 11 meetings each, being one less than the minimum number prescribed in section 28 of the Local Boards Act, and, as the President, District Board, points out, the explanation offered of this by the Presidents concerned is inadequate. The attendance of the members of the Cuddapah Taluk Board and of the official members of the Pulivendla, Madanapalle and Kádiri Taluk Boards was very poor, having averaged only 36·4 per cent. of the strength in the first case and 33·3 per cent. in the remaining three cases. The attendance of the members of the District and Taluk Boards whose names are shown in the list which will be forwarded to the President of the District Board with these Proceedings, was bad. The President will call upon the gentlemen mentioned for explanation, and recommend the removal of such of them as have no satisfactory excuse to offer and whose attendance has not improved since. The working of the Taluk Boards is stated to have been as good as it was reasonable to expect. With reference to paragraph 3 of the President's report, proposals may be submitted for reducing the number of these Boards.

The explanation offered in paragraph 6 of the President's report of the failure of the Kadiri and Ráyachóti Union Panchayats to meet at least once a month, as required by section 129 of the Act, cannot be considered sufficient, as the vacancies on the Panchayats should have been filled up without delay. This is a matter which it is within the power of the Presidents of the District and Taluk Boards to remedy, and Government trusts that they will see that no ground for this excuse again exists. It is observed that on the 31st March last, the number of official members on the Kamalápuram, Chennur, Pulivendla, Vempalle, Sidhout, Pullampet, Madanapalle, and

12

Ráyachóti Panchayats exceeded that of the non-officials. As this is undesirable, proposals have been submitted to remedy this in the case of the Panchayats noted in the margin and the necessary steps should be taken to secure a preponderance of the non-official element in the remaining Panchayats also. No information has been given regarding the working of the Panchayats as required in paragraph 5 (*a*) of G.O., dated 4th May 1889, No. 987 L.

Pulivendla.	Madanapalle.
Vempalle.	Ráyachóti.

3. *Receipts.*—(1) The collections under land-cess amounted to 91 per cent. of the demand, against 82 per cent. in the previous year.

(2) There were 25 toll-gates against 26 in 1888-89, and the collections under this head were only 94·1 per cent. of the demand, against 98·8 per cent. in that year. The sites of three of these gates are stated to be objectionable, and proposals for removing them to better localities are awaited.

(3) House-tax was not levied in any of the 17 Unions in the district.

(4) The circumstances under which Rs. 105 and Rs. 21, respectively, were credited to Taluk funds under 2, Education—(*e*) Sale-proceeds of books, and under 7 (*a*), Contribution from Provincial funds for education, should be explained.

(5) The increase in the number of markets, and in the income derived from the fees levied therein, is satisfactory. These institutions are reported to have been working well, and to have been freely resorted to by the people.

	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.
1888-89	22	3,883
1889-90	34	5,084

(6) It is satisfactory to note that a contribution of Rs. 1,794 was received from the inhabitants of Proddutur towards the cost of digging a supply-channel from the Pennér to the newly-constructed reservoir at Proddutur.

4. *Expenditure*—(1) *Public Works.*—The total outlay under this head was equal to 87 per cent. of the allotment against 86 per cent. in 1888-89, detailed explanation of the causes which prevented full expenditure of the allotment being given in paragraph 18 of the President's report. Village roads appear to have received less attention than in the previous year, the expenditure thereon being only 4·6 per cent. of the total outlay on roads against 5·9 per cent. in that year. As regards the general condition of the roads, the President states that those in the sub-division and in the taluks of Badvél, Sidhout, Pullampet, &c., are certainly not improving; the Boards should insist on increased supervision of the Public Works staff and on the use of better material for repairs. The roads in the black cotton taluks are in fair order, and are being gradually recoated with metal. It is satisfactory to note that the cost of the Local Fund Engineering establishment, including contingencies, was only 17 per cent. of the outlay on works executed by that agency, against 18 per cent. in the previous year.

(2) *Education.*—There were 6 inspecting schoolmasters as in 1888-89, and the work done by them shows an advance on that of the previous year. The results of the normal school at Ráyachóti were also better, ten students out of thirteen sent up having passed the Special Upper Primary examination. Two sessional schools were for the first time maintained during the year under report, and their working was, on the whole, good. The change in the regulations concerning these schools which is referred to in paragraph 21 (2) of the President's report is approved. No information has been furnished regarding the working of the two secondary schools in the district. The increase in the number of Boards' primary schools, in that of the girls attending these schools, and in the passes gained and grants earned by the pupils of these schools, is satisfactory, although the strength of many of the upper primary departments was very poor. The total expenditure under grants-in-aid, though more than in the preceding year, was only 46·6 per cent. of the allotment, the falling off being explained in foot-note C

	Number of schools.	Number of girls.
1888-89	65	67
1889-90	76	158

to paragraph 1 above. The number of pupils receiving instruction in the schools maintained and aided from Local Funds was 5·7 per cent. of the male population of school-going age, against 5·1 per cent. in the previous year, the average for all districts in that year being 11·8 per cent. It is thus evident that education is in a very backward condition in the district. Proposals for its improvement made by the Director of Public Instruction have lately been referred to the District Board for consideration and report.

(3) *Medical Relief.*—As in 1888-89, there were eleven hospitals and dispensaries, and the increase in the number of patients treated in them is satisfactory. There was only one midwife, who was attached to the Madanapalle hospital, but eight other dispensaries had trained nurses, who act as midwives when necessary. The midwife at Madanapalle attended 51 labor cases against 41 in the previous year, and the eight nurses together attended 228 cases against 126 in 1888-89. The advance is considerable, but the amount of work done by the midwife at Madanapalle is still quite insufficient. It is satisfactory to note that a contribution of Rs. 240 was paid to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund for the training of a female medical pupil for local service, and it is observed that an itinerating medical subordinate was entertained from the 29th January 1890. The measure of success attained by this experiment will be awaited with interest.

1888-89	57,107
1889-90	61,488

(4) *Vaccination.*—There was some farther improvement in the work of this department, and the figures in the margin show that the advance as compared with 1887-88 is very great. The state of vaccination in the district is, however, by no means satisfactory, the total number of operations having been only 20·8 per mille of the population. Infantile vaccination was very backward, the total number of children under one year successfully vaccinated by the Local Fund vaccinators being only 3·1 per mille of the population. The large increase in the number of vaccinations performed by the medical subordinates is satisfactory. Rewards in the shape of bangles were granted to village officers who rendered noteworthy assistance in getting children vaccinated, while in other cases the names of such officers were honorably mentioned in the District Gazette. Vaccination by means of calf lymph was for the first time introduced in the year under report with fair results, 2,986 operations having proved successful out of a total of 3,268. From the remarks of the District Medical Officer, it seems probable that vaccination by means of animal lymph is less likely to be objected to by the people than other forms of vaccination, and it is hoped that the arrangements about to be made for the supply of calf lymph will result in a substantial increase in the number of vaccinations performed. The testimony borne by the President of the District Board and the District Medical Officer to the exertions of Deputy Inspector Bauboo Nayudu in this matter is noted with pleasure.

	Total number of vaccinations.	Cost per successful case.
		A. P.
1887-88	14,231	10 6
1888-89	23,014	6 11
1889-90	24,561	6 2

(5) *Sanitation.*—The expenditure under this head was equal to 97 per cent. of the allotment, against 89 per cent. in the previous year—a creditable advance. The information furnished in paragraph 24 of the President's report and in the District Medical Officer's report on the subject of village sanitation is not very precise, the nature of the latrines constructed, the working of the conservancy contract system, &c., not being described. As regards the latter, the Government desires to receive further details as to whether the system works well, is remunerative or otherwise. It appears that itinerating gangs of coolies have been employed in the district, and it should be reported whether this plan has proved a success.

5. *General Remarks.*—The closing balance was large, being 34·2 per cent. of the year's receipts. In view of the many and urgent needs of the district in the matter of roads, education, vaccination, and in other respects, it is to be regretted that the direction of Government conveyed in G.O., dated 23rd November 1889, No. 2714 L., to utilize some part of the balance for the benefit of the tax-payers,

was not promptly attended to. As in the preceding year, the President's report was submitted long after the prescribed date, and the accompanying statements have not been prepared with sufficient care and attention to the remarks made by Government in previous years, as will be seen from the numerous errors, discrepancies and omissions pointed out in a separate memorandum. There is no apparent reason why the reports of the District Medical Officer and Assistant Inspector of Schools should have been delayed as long as they were. The attention of the Surgeon-General and Director of Public Instruction is called to the matter, and they should issue such orders as will ensure greater punctuality in future. The President's representations in paragraph 2 of his report regarding the difficulties likely to be caused by the adoption of the Preliminary accounts for March will be referred to the Accountant-General for remarks. The administration of the local affairs during the year under review shows an improvement on that of the previous year, but cannot still be considered altogether satisfactory.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

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

Exd. A. Raitt.

8/C

PWC 8-161

Govt. of {1890} Madras.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

1890 Vol 9 - Summary
177
B

Communicated to the
Communicated to the
Supdg: Engineer III circle
Supdg. Engineer III circle
for information.
for information.

Issued

Recd. 7-1-91 Encl.

G.O., 8th Dec. 1890, No. 3161 L.

DECEMBER.

14

Report.

Reviewing the Cuddapah District Board — for 1889-90.

Do

The S.E. III circle.
The S.E. III Circle

12/11 D 10/1
1/12/1 2 Copies to Mr