Public Works (1897) Department.

G.O., No. 3239 W.

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Godavari Agency. Rpt. Judicial dept. reviewing the administration report of the — for 1896-97, Comd. to C.S.E. Tamil

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Godavari Agency.

Reviewing the Administration Report of the — for 1896–97.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From V. A. BRODIE, Esq., Collector and Government Agent, Gódávari, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Cocanada, 27th July 1897, Dis. No. 154-Agy.

I have the honour to submit herewith, in original, my Special Assistant Agent's report on the administration of the Agency tracts in this district during the official year 1896–97, together with the usual statements with the touring made by the Agent and the Special Assistant duly marked in it.

2. As Mr. Hughes, who drew up the report, was in charge of the Agency for eleven months in the year and his report is pretty full, I propose to merely pass remarks wherever I consider they are called for without recasting the report.

3. I had charge of the district for altogether seven months and nine days, once from 1st April to 10th September 1896 and again from 2nd February to 31st March 1897, while Messrs. Elphinstone and Shipley were in charge from 11th September to 25th November 1896 and from 26th November 1896 to 1st February 1897 respectively. I had proposed to make a tour in the Agency in the cold weather, but was then absent from the district on leave, and I regret that, owing to pressure of other work, I was unable to do any touring during February and March 1897 on return from leave; but I may note that I have since made a long tour of inspection extending over nearly two months in the Bhadráchalam taluk and the Chódavaramu and Polavaram divisions and visited many villages in the interior besides many riverside villages, freely meeting muttadars and hillmen on my way and making necessary arrangements for the relief of distress, &c. Mr. Elphinstone spent three days and Mr. Shipley five days in the Agency during the period they were in charge, and visited some riverside villages in the Polavaram and Chódavaramu divisions. My Special Assistant Agents, Messrs. Spencer and Hughes, spent 197 days in tour—the former 27 days, the latter 172 days—and visited various places in the Bhadráchalam taluk and the three divisions.

4. The ground between the river and flood embankment at Polavaram is low, and consequently subject to inundation when the river receives freshes. It is therefore unsafe to build upon. Again the river is far from the flood embankment at this village, especially in the hot weather, and there will be considerable difficulty in carrying river water to any buildings located on the land side of the embankment. This difficulty was for long considered a strong objection to the selection of Polavaram for the head-quarters of the Special Assistant Agent, but Mr. Spencer having reported that the difficulty can be overcome by sinking a well in the low ground at the foot of a hill near the village outside the embankment, I have recommended Polavaram to be made the head-quarters of the Special Assistant Agent in preference to either Kunavaram (near which place a coal mine has been opened with so far poor results and a graphite mine which has, I believe, fair prospects of proving a profitable undertaking) or Rajahmundry in which his office is now temporarily located. The reasons are that, located there, he will be near Rumpa—the usual seat of disturbances—and easily accessible to hill men. In G.O., No. 493, dated 5th April 1897, Government has accepted my recommendation and ordered the sinking of a well in the low ground at the foot of the hill referred to and the submission of a report upon the quantity and quality of the water found; but being disinclined to spend any large sum at present on a residence and a court-house for the Special Assistant Agent at this place, it has ordered the submission of estimates for the necessary buildings with brick in mud walls and thatched roofs to be built on the hill in question in the event of the water difficulty being overcome. The report and the estimates called for are due from the Executive Engineer, Western Division.

5. The Deputy Tahsildar's office at Polavaram is now located in an incommodious rented building, no better building being available; and in G.O., No. 1298, Judicial, dated 13th August 1896, Government ordered the submission of plans and estimates for a Government building. The plans and estimates received from the Superintending Engineer have, however, been prepared in accordance with the standard design approved in G.O., No. 2381, dated 26th September 1895, which seems to have been drawn up with reference to the requirements of a dependent Deputy Tahsildar's office in the plains whose establishment ordinarily consists of only one or two clerks and an attender, while the office establishment of the independent Deputy Tahsildar, Polavaram, now consists of six clerks, an attender and three registered copyists and will possibly have to be increased sooner or later. I therefore requested the Superintending Engineer to have the plans and estimates revised with reference to some additions and alterations suggested by me. The Superintending Engineer then suggested that it would be better to estimate for a complete taluk cutcherry according to the standard design, and I informed him, in reply, that though the present establishment in the Deputy Tahsildar's office, Polavaram, may probably be increased by the addition of one or two clerks, I do not think it likely that the division will be turned into a taluk or that a complete taluk cutcherry according to the standard design will be required there.

6. A building for the hospital at Polavaram is nearly completed. An estimate for quarters for the hospital assistant at Bhadráchalam has been submitted to Government with this office Ref. on Cur. No. 358-Agy. of 1896, dated 23rd March 1897, and one in the case of the hospital assistant at Polavaram has been sent to the Special Assistant Agent for revision.

7. As it will take some time for the Public Works department to construct quarters for the hospital assistant at Chódavaramu provided in the list of original works for 1897 and 1898, and as Chódavaramu is one of the worst places in the Agency, I have thought it absolutely necessary to provide at least temporary quarters and have accordingly had the same constructed at a cost of Rs. 30.

8. The rainfall in the Bhadráchalam taluk and the Polavaram and Yellavaram divisions was especially deficient, and the yield of crops was in consequence very poor. Paddy and even Kondajonna, the main stay of the hillmen, failed either entirely or very badly, and ordinary cholum, gingelly, tamarinds and ippa yielded only from 8 to 4 annas crop. The Board, therefore, sanctioned remission of dry assessment up to a maximum of 50 per cent., and the people with difficulty managed to maintain themselves during the year under report. Since the close of the year the distress has become acute in Bhadráchalam and steps are being taken for the relief of the people by opening relief works.

9. As remarked by the Special Assistant Agent in paragraph 8 of his report, the fact that there was less fever during the year under report seems to be due to the dryness of the season. The decrease in the attendance at the Polavaram hospital and in the death-rate in that division as compared with the previous year 1895–96 was possibly due partly to the general good health as surmised by him and partly to other causes.

10. The increase in cattle mortality is apparently due to want of fodder consequent upon deficiency of rain. Many cattle in the Agency seem also to have been brought to the plains and sold there for the same reason, viz., want of fodder.

11. There were four sessions cases filed in my court during the year under report. In three out of the four the offence charged was murder, and in one of the three cases the accused was transported for life, those in the remaining two cases being acquitted. In the fourth case two persons were convicted of house-breaking by night and theft in a building—one of them also of being an old offender—and were sentenced to imprisonment—one for three years and the other for six months.

12. The pendency of civil suits in the courts of the Special Assistant Agent and the Bhadráchallam Tahsildar—thirty and twenty suits respectively—is specially heavy, and these officers have therefore been requested to take early steps to have the suits disposed of soon.

13. Of the two process-servers sanctioned for the court of the Bhadráchalam District Munsif, one worked in the Special Assistant Agent's office until October 1896 when he was transferred to the District Munsif's Court, and in G.O., No. 214, Judicial, dated 13th February 1897, Government sanctioned the entertainment of a separate process-server for the Special Assistant Agent's office.

14. A local fund vaccinator, who had been employed in the Agency up to the close of 1894–95 with the permission of the President, District Board, obtained from time to time, was then withdrawn, leaving only the five Agency vaccinators, including the probationary vaccinator, for work in the Agency; but these five having been found inadequate, a recommendation was made by me in October 1895 for the entertainment of two more hands. In this connection, Government called for a report on the question whether it is desirable to extend the Local Boards Act to the Gódávari Agency (G.O., No. 2650, Judicial, dated 31st December 1895), and I reported, through the Board of Revenue, in my reference on Current No. 263-Agy. of 1895, dated 20th July 1896, that it is desirable to do so. Upon this, Government directed me to submit certain information in regard to Mr. Spencer's estimate of the probable demand of local cess in the Agency. This information is still due from my Special Assistant Agent, who has been reminded on the subject.

15. It is doubtful whether the figures given in the vaccination statement are all reliable, and even if reliable, the total number of cases vaccinated during the year (4,548) given cannot be considered very satisfactory with reference to the total population of the Agency, nor can perhaps the percentage of successful cases be considered so. The Special Assistant Agent now reports that the vaccinators feel inconvenience in having to go to the post offices to get their supplies of lymph while they are engaged in the interior and that their work also suffers, as time which might be spent in vaccination work is wasted in thus going to and from the post offices and adds that in the meanwhile the old stock of lymph with the vaccinators deteriorates. He accordingly thinks that it might be found advisable to allow a peon to each vaccinator. Though the evil complained of may be minimised to a large extent by drawing up suitable programmes and arranging the dates and quantities of supplies according to convenience, yet I think the Special Assistant Agent's suggestion seems worth trying to start with, in the case of the vaccinator who has the most extensive charge and therefore labours under the disadvantages referred to the largest extent. If this suggestion be approved, the proposal to appoint additional vaccinators may lie over for the present, seeing that a man well selected for the peon's place may at times be employed in vaccination work also under his superior.

16. One of the three Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination employed by the district board is engaged in the supervision of vaccine work in the Agency for four months in the year, the district board receiving from Government a contribution of Rs. 290 per annum on account of his services in the Agency. This being so, the district board passed a resolution in a meeting held on 29th November 1896 proposing to put a stop to this arrangement and to utilize the services of this officer entirely in the local fund area. I then reported to Government that if a separate Deputy Inspector of Vaccination could be appointed for the Agency, the present arrangement of a Local Fund Deputy Inspector working in the Agency might be discontinued, but, if not, that the arrangement must necessarily be continued. In its order, No. 299, dated 3rd March 1897, Government said that it was unable to sanction the appointment of a separate Deputy Inspector of Vaccination for the Agency and therefore the Local Fund Inspector continued to work in the Agency.

17. *Education.*—The improvement in education as marked by the increase in the number of pupils on the rolls and in the average daily attendance, both among aboriginal and other classes, as also in the number of pupils qualified for results grants, is very satisfactory, and it is hoped that further improvement will take place in this and other directions.

18. The Koyas and Reddis from poverty and by custom employ their children in the field in watching the crops, scaring away the birds and in such like pursuits, from a very early age, and this accounts in large measure for the backwardness of education among these classes. It is, however, also due, no doubt, to some extent to want of interest in education due to the ignorance of its advantages. To prevent the children of the Koyas and Reddis from being sent to the field in place of the school, the educational officers proposed the award of small scholarships of, say, a rupee or half a rupee each per month to one or two poor and deserving pupils of this class in each school. The proposal seems a good one and may be considered if possible at some future date when funds permit.

19. I fully concur in the remarks of my Special Assistant in regard to the effect of regular distributions of prizes and frequent inspections both by the Educational and Agency officers, and I have no doubt that if on occasions of prize distributions and inspections, all the villagers are invited and the advantages of education briefly but strongly impressed upon the parents, and it is made a point to hold athletic sports on all such occasions, the present apathy on the part of the Koyas and Reddis towards education will gradually disappear and they show more interest in getting their children educated.

20. In G.O., No. 142 of 12th March 1896, the reduced rates of school-fees before sanctioned for the Government lower secondary school, Bhadráchalam, were ordered to be continued until 31st December 1897, and the question of levying the same rate of fees in the new lower secondary school, Polavaram, for two years is under correspondence with the Director of Public Instruction.

21. Up to the end of 1895–96 no provision was made for the physical education of the pupils attending the Agency schools in the Polavaram division, none of the masters employed in the schools being competent to instruct boys in drill and gymnastic. I therefore proposed the entertainment of a circle gymnastic instructor on a monthly salary of Rs. 12, with a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 3 per mensem, for the Agency schools in and about Polavaram who would be able to visit about nine schools situated within a radius of ten or eleven miles. The proposal was supported by the Director and sanctioned in G.O., No. 201 of 2nd April 1896, Educational (No. 531 of 16th May 1896, Financial).

22. The number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1897 in the lower secondary school, Bhadráchalam, was 101 as against 72 and 98 on the corresponding dates in 1894–95 and 1895–96, and the average daily attendance during the year under report shows an increase of 19 over that in 1894–95 and of 14 over that in 1895–96, being 90 as against 71 and 76 in the preceding years, respectively, and the school seems to have improved in other respects also.

23. The teaching staff in the school is not up to full strength, there being eight classes with only six teachers including the gymnastic teacher, whose services cannot largely be utilized in teaching ordinary lessons (giving intellectual as opposed to physical education) without detriment to his legitimate duty. Mr. Elphinstone accordingly moved the Director to obtain the sanction of Government for the entertainment of two more teachers, while the Director proposed one instead of two, and the Director's proposal was approved in G.O., No. 788 dated, 28th December 1896, Educational, but was not sanctioned in the Financial Department for want of funds—G.O., No. 56, dated 21st January 1897. As there is real need for at least one additional teacher in this institution, the application will be renewed when the financial outlook improves.

24. The explanation of the Assistant Inspector of Schools in regard to the decrease in the numbers of the pupils of the aboriginal classes and other points referred to in paragraph 9 of the review on the last year's administration report was submitted with my Dis. No. 18-Agy., dated 21st January 1897.

25. The appointments of teachers in the lower secondary school, Bhadráchalam, have always been made by the Agency officers; but in 1895, the Director wanted to take the patronage into his own hands and, as a step in this direction, appointed one Ayyaswamy Iyer to the post of headmaster, though the man who had been appointed to act in it some three years before on promise of eventual confirmation was quite competent and doing good work. My predecessor Mr. LeFanu thereupon cancelled

the appointment made by the Director apparently without considering these circumstances and re-instated the acting incumbent. Upon this the Director proposed to have a set of rules framed regulating the powers of Agency officers in the matter of the appointment of schoolmasters, so as to have a clear understanding on the subject, and I proposed instead that the Agency officers who have a direct interest in these schools should have full control over them as before. The Director, however, said that, if the Educational officers had the power of appointment and dismissal of teachers in lower secondary schools, the schools would be better managed and added that it would be possible to secure and retain efficient men only if they knew that they form part and parcel of a general service and have a large field for promotion. With all due deference for the Director's opinion which, no doubt, seems sound in theory, I am afraid that it will not at all hold good in practice in the case of this Agency. What we want for these schools is, I think, competent men who will be contented with their situation and devoted to their work, though they may not possess high educational certificates. Such men are available locally and, if well selected, will doubtless maintain the efficiency of the institutions. Men brought from distant parts are, as a rule, not likely to remain long and will always be trying from the day they are appointed to get away as soon as possible. In my opinion, it is no use looking to such men for improvement of Agency schools, and it is highly desirable therefore, in the interests of lower secondary education in the Agency, that the appointment of teachers in these schools should as hitherto be left to Agency officers, and I am glad that Government has been pleased to negative the Director's proposal observing that no sufficient grounds have been shown for altering the existing state of things.

26. *Public Works.*—With reference to the remark in paragraph 10 of the review on the administration report for 1895–96 that money was paid before the close of the year for work which was not at the time completed, I beg to state that, as explained by Mr. Hughes, neither I nor he meant to say so, but only that money allotted for works which were not completed before the close of the official year was drawn in some cases within the year, kept in anamat and actually paid after the close of the year on completion of the works. As I have already reported, I have issued stringent orders to discontinue this procedure where it existed.

27. During the year under report, the whole of the allotment with the exception of Rs. 309–13–3 was paid, the works for which it was allotted having been completed and detailed bills with vouchers, &c., submitted before the close of the year. This is very creditable to the taluk officers concerned as stated in paragraph 46 of Mr. Hughes' report.

28. The very unhealthy character of the climate of the Gódávari Agency, the hilly nature of the country necessitating frequent steep ascents and descents (*e.g.*, the ghât of Gurrapuzhari between the Bhadráchalam taluk and the Chódavaramu division), and the numerous vagus or hill streams that intersect the principal lines of communication and endanger the safety of the roads made along them during the rains, in spite of all possible precautions, render the construction and maintenance of roads a matter of "exceptional difficulty." The fact that labour is not procurable locally for such work is also another difficulty. To make good progress in the direction of opening up the country, therefore, it is both necessary to provide large allotments and to secure the services of an engineering officer of some standing to supervise the works and see that what is allotted is properly utilized on the most urgent works. As remarked by Government, the smallness of the funds allotted for works in past years and the want of professional aid have rendered it impossible to make good progress in this direction. Accordingly, the main project which has been kept in view for several years of connecting Rajahmundry with the furthest end of the Bhadráchalam taluk and the Yellavaram division by a good road practicable for bandies passing over the Gurrapuzhari ghât is still far from accomplishment. In G.O., No. 111, dated 17th January 1896, Government directed me to consider the question of appointing a Government engineering officer for the special supervision of Agency works in connection with the question of introducing the Local Boards Act into the Agency. In my reference on Cur. No. 263-Agy. of 1895, dated 20th July 1896, I proposed that the Agency should be constituted a local board (taluk board) under the Gódávari District Board to secure the funds and professional aid required and also to effect other improvements, and reported that if this proposal should be approved, no special Government engineering

officer would be required, and that, if the proposal should not be accepted, one should be appointed though his cost would be out of proportion to the cost of the works he has to supervise. Upon this, Government directed me to furnish some information in regard to Mr. Spencer's estimate of local cess, &c., as already stated (please see paragraph 14 *supra*).

29. My Special Assistant Agent has stated in his report the progress made in original works and repairs during the year under report.

30. As regards the works to be done, I think it is unnecessary for me to make any definite proposals pending issue of orders on the question before Government.

31. The Special Assistant Agent has recommended that the three road maistries temporarily employed in 1895–96 and 1896–97 in connection with the road works, &c., in the Agency, should be appointed permanently, but as it is not now known what establishments will be required and what not in the event of the introduction of the Local Boards Act into the Agency, I have considered it inadvisable to make the appointments in question permanent and have accordingly recommended only the retention of the maistries for the present for one year 1897–98 (please see my Ref. on Cur. No. 326-Agy., dated 1st July 1897).

32. A portion (about 12 miles in length) of the road from Ellore to Tállapúdi lies in the Polavaram Agency skirting its southern boundary, being at no point more than one mile within it, while the rest of the road belongs to the district board and it has been found inconvenient to both departments for the Agency to maintain this small portion. Accordingly an arrangement has been made between the Agent and the District Board whereby the former is to pay a contribution of Rs. 600 to the District Board and the District Board is to maintain the bit of road in good order in return. This arrangement was formally sanctioned by Government in G.O., No. 843, Judicial, dated 16th June 1897.

33. *Abkári and Opium.*—The decrease in revenue has been explained by the Special Assistant Agent.

34. *Police.*—The numerous complaints against the police do not speak well for them. Some of them have been dismissed and it is hoped some improvement may result and that the conduct of the police in the Agency tracts will not give room for such complaints in future. The great drawback is the general unpopularity of service in the Agency tracts and the fact that district officers in every department are inclined to make the Agency a penal settlement partly for this reason and partly because there is little work ordinarily to be done there. Good men cannot be got to volunteer for service in the Agency and consider transfer there a punishment. Hence a natural tendency in all departments, when a man in the plains proves himself inefficient or does not work satisfactorily, to transfer him to the Agency when there is not a sufficient case against him to justify his dismissal. He cannot do much harm there and he will not like it. It is no doubt a punishment, but it is hardly to the benefit of the Agency that many of those serving there in subordinate positions are bad hats, for, if they cannot do much mischief, they do as much as they can and are there less under supervision and control, for the people will put up with a great deal sooner than complain and as the area is large and the revenue and population small, the officers they can complain to are few and far between.

35. *Boundary disputes.*—The dispute which existed for some years as regards the boundary between Bhadráchalam and Cherla, in the Central Provinces, was at last settled by the Madras Government and the administration of the Central Provinces accepting the line laid down by Mr. Spencer—*vide* G.O., No. 640, Revenue, dated 16th November 1896, and G.O., No. 42, dated 23rd January 1897. But the Commissioner of the Central Provinces, while agreeing to the line, asked for information as to the extent of land which the adoption of the line would transfer from the Central Provinces to the Madras Presidency as compared with a line previously marked by a forest ranger of the Central Provinces. This information is still due from the Special Assistant Agent who has been reminded twice on the subject.

36. *Forests.*—The privilege enjoyed by Koyas and Reddis of grazing their cattle free of charge in the Government reserves, which was extended to Telagas in the Bhadráchalam taluk in G.O., No. 31, of 9th January 1892, was extended also to the

same classes in the Polavaram division in G.O., No. 654, Revenue, of 26th September 1895; but it was subsequently brought to the notice of Government that the extension of the privilege to the Telagas in the Polavaram division was inexpedient and unnecessary for the following among other reasons:—

(1) The Telagas in the Polavaram division are as civilized as the ryots in the plains;

(2) they form the bulk of the population of the division;

(3) the Telaga residents in the Bhadráchalam taluk are scattered here and there and form only a small proportion of the population of the taluk; and

(4) there is no analogy in the matter of these concessions between the Bhadráchalam-Rékapalle taluk and the Polavaram division, because—

(*a*) the Telaga residents in proprietary villages in the Polavaram division are not exempt from the payment of grazing fees, and

(*b*) the number of Telagas living in Government villages is insignificant.

The privilege was therefore withdrawn from the Telagas in Polavaram division—G.O., No. 396, dated 7th August 1896.

37. The grazing fees leviable in the Yellavaram division were raised from 6 pies to 2 annas.

38. As regards the Rampa forests Government called for a report as to whether there are any insuperable difficulties in the way of levying grazing fees under a system of permits as cattle pass to and from the Rampa country, and I have since reported through the Board of Revenue that fees may be so levied at certain ticket-issuing stations to be opened, from the owners of alien cattle sending them into Rampa for grazing purposes and that there are no insuperable difficulties in the way, but recommended in consideration of the present distress that the system may be introduced from 1st January 1898 instead of from 1st July 1897 as originally proposed.

39. The Koyas and Reddis in the Pedakopalli muttah in the Polavaram division, who have no bamboos within easy reach in unreserved lands, requested that they might be permitted to enter the reserves and cut bamboos free of charge, but I have since learnt from my District Forest-officer that they have ample supplies of other materials such as poles, brushwood, small timber, &c. I have therefore asked my Special Assistant Agent to inform the petitioners that their request cannot be complied with and that they must make fences of poles and brushwood, and use small timber for rafters.

40. The man Muniswamy referred to by the Special Assistant Agent was the Forest Guard at Kannapuram, the principal village in the Pedakopalli muttah, and was very unpopular with hill men. He has since been transferred from the village; but it seems the Conservator has not approved of the transfer on the ground that he does his duty boldly and that a man of his stamp is chiefly required for that place as the village officers are very influential and adverse to the Forest Department. I have asked my District Forest-officer to impress upon the attention of the Conservator the inadvisability of re-posting to a hill station like Kannapuram a man who is so unpopular with the hill men.

41. *Wild animals.*—Statement No. XV shows an increase in the numbers of wild animals killed by human beings and of human beings killed by wild animals during the year under report over those in the previous year and a decrease in the case of cattle killed by wild animals.

42. Among the tigers or tigresses killed during the year was a tigress which was just becoming the dread of the Rékapalle division in the Bhadráchalam taluk, for killing which I gave a special reward of Rs. 100. It may not perhaps be out of place for me to state here the circumstances under which she was killed and my reasons for fixing the reward at this amount. In September 1895 a special reward of Rs. 100 was offered for killing a tiger or tigress which had for some time been killing people in the Rékapalle range. The animal however unaccountably disappeared about that time. In September 1896, a tigress appeared, that within the four months that followed killed six people; but in January 1897, a shikari of Kunavaram sat up over

the body of a Koya woman it had just killed with the consent of her relations, propping up the body in a standing position with the legs buried in the ground up to the knees in order to prevent its being at once carried off, and at last succeeded in ridding the country of this pest. The Special Assistant Agent offered a reward of only Rs. 70 to the shikari for killing this tigress, but the man appealed to me claiming the amount of the special reward offered in September 1895 as the animal was the same. The manner of attack of this tigress was said to be peculiar and similar to that of the tiger or tigress for which a special reward was offered in September 1895. Most tigers lie in wait for their prey and spring upon it unawares, but it seems that this tigress generally charged her intended victims from a distance. If they shouted and made a counter-demonstration of attacking her, she left them alone, but if they appeared astounded or tried to fly, she attacked and killed. The Forest Sub-Divisional officer, Mr. H. H. Ward, who had been in the taluk from before September 1895, on this ground strongly supported the claim of the shikari that the tigress killed and that for which the special reward was offered were one and the same. Agreeing with him in this opinion, I ordered the special reward of Rs. 100 to be given to the petitioner.

43. *Miscellaneous.*—Ramireddi, adopted son of the late Lingareddi and mokhasadar of Kondamodalu, &c., died on 21st December 1896, leaving a widow Isayamma, natural mother Subbayamma, and two natural younger brothers Lakshmanareddi, who was in the Central Jail, and Lingareddi, a boy aged about eight years. In 1858, a compensation allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem, commonly known as thougi, was granted to his father Lingareddi in lieu of river transit fees abolished. In G.O., No. 109 of 16th January 1880, this allowance was recognized as hereditary. The village of Ravilanka was also granted to Lingareddi and his heirs in perpetuity as a reward for the assistance rendered by him to Government in the late fituri in Rampa. The Government order granting it says that Government is at liberty to choose as successor the person best qualified to succeed and most acceptable to the people when the incumbent dies leaving more heirs than one. In G.O., No. 2515 of 20th October 1894, Judicial, the mokhasa of Ravilanka was ordered to be registered in the name of Ramireddi and the thougi also transferred to him, on the death of Lingareddi. Ramireddi left a will bequeathing all his property to his widow and authorising her to adopt one or more sons according to her choice. The widow has expressed a wish to adopt her husband's natural brother Lingareddi and constitute him her heir, and Lingareddi's natural mother Subbayamma is willing to give him in adoption. The principal men in the mokhasa, who have been consulted by the Deputy Tahsildar, welcome the proposal. Considering Lakshmanareddi to have forfeited all claim to both the mokhasa and the allowance by the crime (culpable homicide) for which he is suffering imprisonment, I have since recommended that the widow may be informed that on adoption Lingareddi will be registered as mokhasadar of Ravilanka. As for the thougi allowance I have left it to Government to decide whether it should be continued to the widow or Lingareddi or discontinued now, adding that I am rather inclined to suggest that it should be continued to the widow for her life and ordered to lapse with her (Ref. on Cur. No. 9—Agency of 22nd May 1897); for the original grantee Lingareddi left no natural heirs, and an heir by adoption after a man's death by his widow in accordance with a will can hardly be said to be an heir to the grandfather by adoption (Ramireddi too was an adopted son) of the will-maker according to Western ideas.

44. There were some changes of ownership in the case of some inferior proprietary villages, &c., but they are not of sufficient importance to be detailed here.

45. There was a complaint of enhancement of rents in one case. The former tenants of Tammayyapeta village, belonging to the Rékapalle proprietor, complained some time ago that the present renter of the village had enhanced the rents. The proprietor does not live in the Agency and the matter complained of is under enquiry. Meantime the proprietor has been warned to set matters right and he has promised to visit the village and report the remedial measures taken by him. His report is awaited and the matter will be disposed of in due course.

46. In place of the elephant *Parvati* which has died since the close of the official year, I am taking steps to obtain a suitable elephant out of the stock with the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

47. In 1895 and 1896, I recommended that seventeen villages in the Polavaram division and thirteen villages in Yellavaram should be surveyed and settled for the following among other reasons:—

(1) Many of the villages border on the plains and are more like plain being inhabited by Telaga settlers from the plains who know the advantages of the ryotwari settlement.

(2) The system will secure to Government a fair share of the ryots' profits and improve also the position of the ryot.

(3) Government will have direct dealings with the ryot in collecting the revenue instead of doing so through the Ijaradars who in conjunction with the village karnams oppress the ryots.

(4) The irrigation works can be considerably improved with advantage both to Government and the ryot.

(5) In unsurveyed areas encroachments are common and not easy to detect. After some correspondence with the Superintendent of Survey, Madras, as to the cost of the proposed survey, &c., the Board of Revenue supported the proposal and Government has been recently pleased to sanction it. The work was commenced in the year under report and is proceeding.

48. I have since supplied my Special Assistant Agent with two or three books containing information about the cultivation of coffee and tea and asked him to select suitable localities and induce the Muttadars concerned by giving the necessary information and explaining the advantages, to attempt their cultivation under the supervision of Deputy Tahsildars, and I hope that some will be willing to undertake the experiment during the current year. I therefore request that Government will be pleased to renew the allotment for this year.

49. I am reporting separately on my proposal to increase the pay of my attender and to entertain a shroff and an additional gumasta for the Deputy Tahsildar's office, Polavaram.

50. I regret the delay in the submission of this report, which is due to pressure of other work and my absence from head-quarters owing to the recent disturbances in the Polavaram division.

From J. W. HUGHES, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, Gódávari, to the Government Agent, Gódavári, dated 22nd June 1897.

I have the honour to submit herewith the administration report of the Gódávari Agency for 1896–97.

2. Mr. C. G. Spencer was in charge during the month of April and I was in charge for the rest of the year.

3. There were several changes in the staff of Bhadráchalam taluk and the three divisions, but the combined touring for Bhadráchalam reached a total of 144 days, for Polavaram 148 days, for Chódavaramu 219 and Yellavaram 175, which is very satisfactory. The Special Assistant Agent spent 197 days on tour. I was in charge of the Head Assistant Collector's division, Ellore, from 4th June to 24th and in charge of the head-quarters division (Cocanada) from 6th July 1896 to 18th July 1896. Of these 197 days 90 were spent in Bhadráchalam taluk which required very careful watching owing to the fact that the season there was more unfavourable than anywhere else and the staple crop of the hill people (konda jonna) was almost a total failure.

4. I visited most parts of the Agency and intended to visit Guditeru, but the project was abandoned when I was at Ramavaram as I had to go up to Bhadráchalam immediately to start a test relief work. However the muttadar and some other people from Guditeru paid me a visit when I was encamped at Chintur.

5. Rajahmundry was my head-quarters during the year. The report called for by Government in G.O., No. 393, dated 26th February 1896, was submitted and I recommended that the office might be permanently located at Rajahmundry, but

Government in orders recently communicated has now definitely selected Polavaram; the office, however, will remain where it is for the present until the necessary residence and buildings are constructed.

6. *Season and health.*—The year has been chiefly remarkable for the disastrous character of the season from an agricultural point of view. The rainfall, as will be seen from statement No. III, was extremely deficient especially in August, September and October. The north-east monsoon too was a total failure. The consequence was that the outturn of crops throughout the division was exceedingly poor. Paddy everywhere withered away, cholam in Bhadráchalam, in riverside villages was an 8-anna crop, elsewhere 4 annas; gingelly fair in Yellavaram and Polavaram while konda jonna or hill cholam, the staple crop of the hill people in Bhadráchalam taluk, failed entirely. To this taluk my attention was early directed and careful enquiries and inspections were made. As a result distress was anticipated and a test relief work was opened at Kolanagudem in the first week in March. This work, however, proved a failure, attracting no labour, and, after being kept open for ten days, was finally closed. The condition of the people since that time has been a source of constant anxiety and they have been carefully watched. So far as the year under report is concerned, there was no actual distress. In Chodavaram, where the rich jungle affords an inexhaustible supply of food for the inhabitants, there was no cause for anxiety; in Polavaram and Yellavaram where the jungle is thick, employment easily obtainable, and credit readily given, the people managed to get along without much difficulty and provided that the coming monsoon is at least normal I see no reason to suppose that they will be unable to support themselves. It may be mentioned here that when prices first began to rise, the hill people of Polavaram division were highly indignant and came down four or five hundred of them on the market day at Polavaram to make enquiries; they gave very little trouble however, and when I and the Deputy Tahsildar met them on the next market day, we succeeded in explaining that they could not get more than $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee; they appeared satisfied, made purchases at this rate and retired to their villages. Since then there has been no difficulty in this respect.

7. Tamarinds did not give more than 8-anna crop but the price went up and this compensated in some measure for the poorness of the yield; as for the ippa crop in Bhadráchalam, I estimated it at half the average outturn and this must have helped the people considerably during the hot months; the flowers themselves are used for food and are also sold to abkári contractors in exchange for cholam. Strange to say there was a bumper crop of tuniki fruit, most useful as an article for diet and barter.

Considering the general failure of the crops, the Board sanctioned remission of dry assessment up to a maximum of 50 per cent. The actual amount remitted can only be determined after jamabandi.

8. The health of the people was good, there were no epidemics; there was also less fever than usual and this was apparently due to the dryness of the season. The hospital at Bhadráchalam was well attended, the total number of patients treated being 3,401 against 3,368 for the preceding year. At the dispensary at Chodavaram, the number of patients was 1,402 against 1,422 in 1895–96. The number of patients at Polavaram shows a decrease of 600 which may be partly ascribed to the general good health.

9. In Bhadráchalam there was an increase in the birth-rate from 35 per mille to 38, while the deaths remained the same. In Polavaram there was a slight decrease in the birth-rate and a decrease from 25 per mille to 19·2 in the death-rate. In Yellavaram, the births were 32·1 per mille against 31·4 in 1895–96 and the deaths 22 against 26·6. In Chodavaram, there is a considerable increase both in the death and birth rate, but the statistics are still unreliable. The registers were frequently inspected by myself and the other officers when on tour and the importance of correct registration everywhere pointed out.

10. Cattle mortality on the other hand was very heavy. In Polavaram, the number of deaths due to the several diseases reached 1,622 against 662 of the previous year. The principal diseases were rinderpest, diarrhœa, dysentery and anthrax. The attention of the Stock Inspector was drawn to the prevalence of cattle diseases. His instructions were obtained and communicated to the village officers. The Stock Inspector himself visited the division in December and January and treated some cases

and gave instructions to cattle-owners as to what should be done. In Bhadráchalam, the number of deaths of cattle is returned as 105 against 19 in 1895–96. This increase is probably due to the unfavourable conditions of the season, the deficiency of pasture and fodder and the want of water in the interior. In Chodavaram division, cattle diseases were not prevalent, but in the Ducherti mutta of Yellavaram division, there was an increase.

11. *Fairs and Festivals.*—Sanitary arrangements were made at the Sivarathri festivals of Pattisam and Taduvoy in Polavaram division. The amount spent was Rs. 296. The numbers who were present were estimated at 8,000 at Pattisam and 12,000 at Taduvoy.

12. The chief markets in Polavaram division are held at Kannapuram, Jangareddigudem and Polavaram. They are well attended but no scavenging arrangements are made. The weekly markets at Chodavaram, Addatigela and Jaddangi are attended by large numbers of people and exercise a very civilizing influence on the hill people. Merchants bring their wares from the plains and barter them for jungle produce such as tamarinds, &c., and now some of the Agency people even are going as far as Gokavaram and Yelleswaram to dispose of their goods. The improvement which has been made in the Timmapuram-Addatigela road during the last few years no doubt accounts for this increased intercommunication.

13. *Judicial work—Criminal.*—There were 449 cases and fifteen appeals filed in the Agency courts during the year. Ten were pending on 31st March 1897. In my court no cases and no appeals were left pending. The decrease in the number of cases filed in the court of the Polavaram Magistrate is due to the fact that no nuisance cases were instituted. In Chodavaram 23 cases were filed as against 50 in 1895–96. This somewhat notable decrease is ascribed by the Deputy Tahsildar to the fact that his office has been transferred from Indukoorpeta to Chodavaram. Parties are afraid that if they lodge complaints they may be dragged to Chodavaram which they fear and detest as a deadly-fever giving locality. They think that a man who goes to Chodavaram for however short a time must abandon all hope. There is something in this theory, but as the transfer is recent, it would be as well to wait another year before speaking definitely on the subject. There were no cases pending in Yellavaram at the end of the year.

14. *Civil statement VI.*—There was a considerable increase in the number of suits during the year. The pendency has consequently increased from 30 at the close of 1895–96 to 70. The pendency is heavy in Bhadráchalam District Munsif's Court and this may in part be due to the anticipation of scarcity and pressure of extra work. The pendency in my own court is in like manner due to the fact that suits posted for hearing at head-quarters could not be taken up, as I had to do inspection work, &c., in the affected tract.

15. *Vaccination.*—At the beginning of the year, the depôt at Polavaram was retained under the special charge of the hospital assistant there. But the experiment was unsatisfactory owing to the want of interest shown by the Hospital Assistant and his inefficient supervision. In view of this fact and of the remarks of Government contained in paragraph 7 of G.O., No. 1422, Judicial, dated 1st September 1896, the depôt was closed and lymph was despatched afterwards regularly from Rajahmundry. Until the closing of the depôt, I received frequent complaints about the inferior quality of the lymph supplied.

16. There was, on the whole, some improvement in the work of vaccination in the agency during the year, for there were 4,548 cases operated as against 3,909 in the previous year. The percentage, however, of successful cases fell from 77·7 to 68·7. This is no doubt due to the fact mentioned above and also to the difficulty the vaccinators experience in getting the lymph; for example a vaccinator on receiving his supply may go some distance into the interior to conduct operations; when the next supply is received, he may find himself still on tour and may be unable to get the lymph without going back to the Post office to fetch it. In the meanwhile the lymph is deteriorating and there is also a great waste of time. It might be found advisable to allow each of the vaccinators a peon to remedy this evil.

17. The average cost of each successful case rose from 7 annas 3 pies to 8 annas.

18. *Education.*—Statement No. IX exhibits I think a record of steady improvement during the year. The number of boys on the rolls increased from 1,608 to 1,798 and the number of girls from 338 to 383. The average daily attendance also improved being 1,588 as against 1,344 of the previous year. The number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal classes increased from 152 boys and eleven girls to 249 boys and 26 girls.

19. The school at Buttayagudem, which was frequently closed as the teacher and pupils were always getting laid up with fever, has now been transferred to Taduvoy, a thriving village. It should be a decided success.

20. Lower secondary education is making rapid strides somewhat too rapid for our means. The school at Polavaram has been raised to the lower secondary standard and the number of pupil is increasing daily. It will soon be necessary to reject applications for enrolment, the accommodation is miserable—merely a small rented building fearfully dark inside and with no compound There are more pupils here and the school is certainly more sought after than the one at Bhadráchalam which has a capital Government building. The school at Polavaram is likely to increase still more in importance. It is very difficult to induce Koyas and Reddis to send their boys to school and these are the very classes we most want to reach with our primary education. The little boys at a very early age are really of some use in the field. They are set to watch the crops and scare away the birds. Schooling interferes with all this. Yet I think we are making some headway and constant inspections especially by the Agency officers are most valuable for this purpose. I always made a point of holding athletic sports of a kind at the schools I inspected even at schools so widely different as Bhadráchalam with its 100 pupils intelligent and well dressed and Rayapalli, a small village, where some pupils are aboriginals and there is a paucity of clothing. At the latter place every one was interested, the whole village crowded round, specially interested in the prizes. There are prizes too for good conduct and attendance, all sorts of prizes are given such as slates, books, &c., gaudy under-graduates' caps specially recommend themselves to the fancy of the Koya and the prizes generally are no doubt great encouragement to the hill folk. The distributions should be made regular functions and the whole village be invited.

21. *Public Works.*—Before speaking of the work done this year, it is necessary for me to make an explanation with reference to paragraph 10 of G.O., No. 1422, Judicial, dated 1st September 1896, reviewing the Administration report of the agency for 1895–96. In clause (*f*) of my endorsement on the report I did not mean that money was paid before the close of the year for work which was not at the time completed. As a matter of fact the money was drawn but was held in "anamat," the works for which the money drawn was allotted were completed in June and were then paid for. What I wished to draw attention to was the fact that as there was no probability of the works being completed within the official year, the money should not have been drawn and should have lapsed. This year, I am glad to state, the whole of the allotment except Rs. 309–13–3 has been spent, not only has it been drawn, it has also been paid and detailed bills with vouchers were submitted by the 31st of March.

22. As Government remarked in its last review the smallness of the allotment prohibits any considerable progress in opening up the country. The construction of roads in the agency is a matter of exceptional difficulty; to make a passable road for example, over the ghât between Bhadráchalam and Chódavaramu, would be an engineering feat of no little magnitude. The main project of our road-making is the connection of Bhadráchalam with Rajahmundry by a road over the Gurrapujbari ghât and the connection of Guditeru with Rajahmundry through Yellavaram division. This has been borne in mind, and during this year Rs. 2,000 were spent on the Chódavaramu-Geddada road and its extension and Rs. 1,000 on the upkeep of Gokavaram-Chódavaramu road. As soon as the Pamarazukattu is improved (and it is proposed to do this in 1897–98), bandies will be able to go as far as Valamur and also branching off at Maredumilli go right up to Bodulur. It will thus be possible to get at timber right from the heart of the Rampa tracts. As regards the other line to Guditeru, bandies can now go as far as Ramavaram. Rs. 1,000 have been spent on extending the Timmapuram-Addatigela road and Rs. 2,000 on the upkeep of the existing road. A bridge has been built this year at Bhimadipakalu, and the road as

far as Addatigela where there is a weekly market is in very fair condition. From Addatigela it is a little difficult in parts. Rupees 2,017-1-9 was spent on the upkeep of Chódavaramu-Devipatnam road—an important road connecting Chódavaramu with the river. I was unable, however, to inspect it. Rupees 500 were spent on the Kota-Addatigela road, which is now nearly passable for bandies. The bandy-track from Mareduville to Bodulur has been very much improved. Rupees 500 were spent on it. Rupees 200 were spent on the Nellipudi road, *i.e.*, on the line between Gokavaram and Timmapuram. But I cannot say that the road is very successful so far: if we could afford to metal it, we might make a good road there, but at present side channels have been dug and the mud therefrom spread on the road. The consequence is that a slight shower is enough to convert it into a sort of swamp. So much for Chódavaramu and Yellavaram where progress is being slowly made—as I have shown—along the main lines.

23. The roads in Bhadráchalam are good fair-weather tracks; not much was spent on them this year, but they are passable for bandies. Rupees 100 were spent on the useful diversion from Kundulur to Chintoor where there is a police station.

24. In Polavaram, the Prakkilanka-Jeelugumilli road has been extended and Rs. 900 were spent on the useful road joining Koyyalagudem with Kannapuram where there is a large weekly market.

25. A small rest-house was constructed at Kannapuram where its want was very much felt, and an excellent little bangalow has been built at Nallipudi in Yellavaram division.

26. Sanction was given for another year's trial of the three temporary road maistries, and I have now recommended that their appointment should be made permanent.

27. *Sanitation.*—Rs. 876 were spent on the construction and completion of wells in Bhadráchalam taluk at Narasapuram, Murumur, Lakkavaram and Khasinagaram.

28. Rupees 600 were spent on a well at Parimpudy in Polavaram.

29. Rupees 700 were spent on the construction of a deep well at Chódavaramu complete with platform.

30. Rupees 525 were spent on wells in Yellavaram division.

31. There was considerable difficulty experienced by the people in getting drinking-water in the months of January, February and March 1897, but the country is everywhere intersected by vagus and water can be obtained by digging pits (chelamalu) therein. The want of water, too, affected unfavourably the condition of the cattle.

32. Further sums were spent on wells under "miscellaneous."

33. *Abkári.*—The most important feature of the abkári administration was the introduction of tree-tax system into 31 villages of Polavaram and four villages of Chódavaramu. There was an increase in the revenue in Polavaram, Chódavaramu and Yellavaram divisions owing to keen competition and a decrease in Bhadráchalam taluk. A retail license was obtained for a European liquor shop at Polavaram, but the shop was short-lived.

34. *Opium.*—There was again a decrease in the revenue, and this is due to the high price of opium at Rajahmundry and the want of competition.

35. *Police.*—Complaints against the police were somewhat numerous this year. I tried some constables of Jeelugumilli on a charge of bribery, but discharged them and made the complainant pay compensation.

36. In Bhadráchalam there was a complaint against the second head constable and four constables at Kunnavaram of having extorted a goat. It was referred for inquiry and dismissed.

37. There were two complaints in Chódavaramu—one is pending; and in the other, the accused were convicted and fined.

38. A case under sections 379 and 342, Indian Penal Code, was brought against four constables of Addatigela station, but they were discharged. The constables were subsequently transferred to another station.

39. A case of bribery and torture was also filed against some constables of Addatigela, but the evidence was untrustworthy.

40. *Disturbances.*—None.

41. *Boundary Disputes.*—The Central Provinces have agreed to the boundary line drawn by Mr. Spencer between Cherla and Bhadráchalam taluk.

42. A long-pending boundary dispute between Lingavaram in Yellavaram division and Kalyolla was amicably settled. Other petty boundary disputes in the same division were also disposed of.

43. *Forests.*—The hill people do not yet thoroughly understand or appreciate the system of forest administration. There is some discontent about reservation, especially in the muttas of Polavaram. I am afraid this is somewhat fostered by Goda Krishnammah, the village munsif of Kannapuram, a very influential man. A complaint was made to me that the supply of bamboos in unreserved lands was running short. It seems, however, that there is an ample supply of other materials for making fences, &c. A number of hillmen also complained to me against one Muniswami, a forest guard; they alleged that he had extorted bribes or rather mamools from them. The evidence was not very convincing, but the man was transferred by the ranger.

44. The hillmen in the zamindaries of Gutala and Polavaram are somewhat troubled by changes in the system of levying fees for cutting and also in the amounts. These changes are due to the fact that the forests are leased out to various contractors by the zamindars.

45. *Destruction of wild Beasts.*—Nine tigers, 51 panthers, six bears were killed as against eight tigers, 44 panthers and four bears in the previous year. Nine persons and 383 cattle were killed by wild beasts as against six and 505, respectively, in 1895-96.

46. *Miscellaneous.*—The work of the Tahsildar of Bhadráchalam and the Deputy Tahsildars of the three divisions in respect to the road works was distinctly good and they deserve credit for completing the works and paying for them within the official year.

47. An additional revenue inspector joined his new appointment in Polavaram in June. An abkári clerk was also appointed to that office.

48. The prospects of coal at Ratsugampalle were very gloomy. Digging for graphite at Perakonda was more successful and the results were encouraging.

49. The muttadar of Gurtedu died. His cousin Pandreddi was appointed in his stead to the satisfaction of all the people in the mutta. There were no other changes among the muttadars. The mokhasadar of Ravilanka died on December 22nd, and proposals with regard to his successor have been submitted.

50. Of the elephants, Flori enjoyed the best health during the year; Lakshmi had occasional indisposition; Parvati was too old and seedy to be of any use—she has subsequently died; Bhavarkalli also was too seedy and feeble to be of much service.

51. With reference to paragraph 12 of the Government Order reviewing last year's report, I have to state that the Rs. 100 have not yet been spent on experimenting with tea and coffee seeds. There is a lack of information on the subject in this office. Inquiries were being made and the season passed by. The allotment may be renewed for this year.

I.—Statement showing the changes in the Administration staff during the year 1896–97 in the Gódávari Agency.

Office.	Name of officer.	Period during which in charge.		Whether the charge was in addition to other duty.
		From	To	
1	2	3	4	5
Government Agent ..	V. A. Brodie, Esq...	1st April 1896	10th Sept. 1896.	
Do ..	Do ..	2nd Feb. 1897.	31st March 1897.	
Do. ..	G. W. Elphinstone, Esq.	11th Sept. 1896.	25th Nov. 1896.	The charge was in addition to other duty.
Do. ..	R. H. Shipley, Esq.	26th Nov. ,,	1st Feb. 1897.	
Special Assistant Agent..	C. G. Spencer, Esq.	1st April ,,	28th April 1896.	
Do. ..	G. W. Elphinstone, Esq.	29th ,, ,,	30th ,, ,,	Sub-Collector in charge.
Do. ..	J. W. Hughes, Esq.	1st May ,,	31st March 1897.	From 4th June 1896 to 30th June 1896—In charge of Head Assistant Collector's division, Ellore. From 6th to 18th July 1896 was in charge of the Head-quarters division, Cocanada, in addition.

II.—Statement of Tours made by the Officers in the Gódávari Agency during the year 1896–97.

Name of officer.	Number of tour.	Date of each tour. From	Date of each tour. To	Period spent on each tour.	Locality in which tour made.	Remarks.
V. A. Brodie, Esq., Government Agent.	..	..	..	..	....	Since the close of the official year he has toured in the agency for about two months with a view to make necessary arrangements for the relief of the distressed.
	1st	9th November 1896.	11th November 1896.	3	Visited Pattisam, Gutala, Polavaram, and Purushottapatnam.	Inspection of crops and the condition of the people.
G. W. Elphinstone, Esq., Government Agent.	1st	22nd January 1897..	26th January 1897..	5	Visited Pattisam, Gutala Polavaram, Purushottapatnam, Devipatnam, Vadapalli, Kondamodalu, Gummuluru, Kondepudy and Kondrakota.	General tour of inspection.
R. H. Shipley, Esq., Government Agent.	1st	1st April 1896 ..	28th April 1896 ..	25	Bhadráchalam. Gollapudem, and Kunavaram in Bhadráchalam taluk and Pusigapadu, Buttayagudem, and Polavaram in Polavaram division.	Jamabandi of Bhadráchalam taluk and Polavaram division.
C. G. Spencer, Esq., Special Assistant Agent.	1st	1st April 1896 ..	28th April 1896 ..	15	Polavaram, Tadiguntá, Korutur, Papikonda, Devipatnam, Purushottapatnam and Tallapudi.	General tour of inspection of schools, &c., and to complete jamabandi of Polavaram division and to conduct the jamabandi of Chódavaramu division and Viravaram estate.
	2nd	11th May 1896 ..	25th May 1896 ..	15	Ellore in Ellore taluk	To take charge of the Ellore Deputy Collector's division and work there.
	3rd	4th June 1896 ..	24th June 1896 ..	21	Cocanada	To try calendar case No. 6 of 1896 under orders of the District Magistrate.
	4th	2nd August 1896..	5th August 1896 ..	4	Kotipalli in Rámachandrapuram taluk ..	To supervise the sanitary arrangements made for Pushkaram festival under orders of the Collector.
	5th	22nd August 1896..	25th August 1896 ..	4	Polavaram, Kannapuram and Koyyalagudem.	Examination of schools, general inspection and inquiry into complaints against Forest Guard
	6th	2nd October 1896..	11th October 1896..	10	Polavaram, Kannapuram, Buttayagudem, Jeeluguvilli, Taduvoy and Jangareddigudem.	To dispose of suits. To complete the inquiry of the complaint against Forest Guard and general tour of inspection.
J. W. Hughes, Esq., Special Assistant Agent.	7th	19th October 1896..	4th November 1896.	17	Mulagapadi, Kunavaram, Murumur, Chódevaram, Bhadráchalam, Dummugudem, Gumi Devipeta, Kondepadi in Bhadráchalam taluk and agraharam and Polavaram in Polavaram division.	General tour of inspection.
	8th	17th November 1896.	16th December 1896.	30	Addategula, Nellipudi, Timmapuram, Bayapalli, Ramavaramkota, Jaddangi in Yellavaram division.	General tour of inspection and for conducting the jamabandi of Yellavaram division.
	9th	10th January 1897..	4th February 1897.	26	Vadapalli in Polavaram division, Gutala, Kondamodalu in Chódavaramu division, Koyyalagudem, Kolanugudem, Bandirevu, Singavaram, Lachigudem, Pedamattapalli, Kundalur, Chintur in Bhadráchalam taluk and Lakkavaram, Gurrapuzhari Gorri Devipeta, Kunavaram, in Chódavaram division.	Starting test relief works in Bhadráchalam taluk, general inspection and inspection of road works, &c., zamabandi of Bhadráchalam taluk and Chódavaramu division.
	10th	15th February 1897.	31st March 1897 ..	46	Upper, Vaddigudem, Kolanugudem, Bandirevu, Singavaram, Lachigudem, Pedamattapalli, Kundalur, Chintur in Bhadráchalam taluk and Lakkavaram, Gurrapuzhari Gorri Devipeta, Kunavaram, in Chódavaram division.	

III.—Statement of rainfall recorded during the year 1896–97 and in the preceding year in the Gódávari Agency.

Taluk or Divison.	Name of station.	Average of previous years.	1895–96.	1896–97.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Bhadráchalam taluk ..	Bhadráchalam ..	(*a*) 86·70	52·12	26·34	(*a*) Average of 11 years.
2. Polavaram division ..	Polavaram ..	(*b*) 48·23	41·28	25·29	(*b*) Do. 4 do.
3. Chódavaramu do. ..	Chódavaramu ..	(*c*) 45·73	40·39	43·056	(*c*) Previous to 1892–93 there was no rain-gauge at Chódavaramu.
4. Yellavaram do. ..	Timmapuram ..	(*d*) 43·53	60·75	27·12	(*d*) Average of 2 years.

IV.—Statement showing Births and Deaths during the year 1896–97 and in the preceding year in the Gódávari Agency.

Taluk or division.		Population according to Census of February 1891.			Rate per mile, 1895-96.			Rate per mile, 1896–97.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bhadráchalam ..	Births ..	21,657	20,679	42,336	18·	17·	35·	19	19·	38
	Deaths ..				14·	13·	27·	14·	13·	27
Polavaram division ..	Births ..	26,161	25,074	51,235	14·6	15·8	3·04	15·009	14·91	29·919
	Deaths ..				12·5	12·5	25·	10 3	8·9	19 2
Chódavaramu do. ..	Births ..	10,376	9,999	20,375	7·6	5·5	13·1	10·4	10·6	21·
	Deaths ..				6·4	5·1	11·5	9·02	6·3	45·32
Yellavaram do. ..	Births ..	12,224	11,853	24,077	15·9	15·5	31·4	17·	15·1	32·1
	Deaths ..				13·1	13·5	26·6	11·2	10·8	22·

V.—Statistics of Criminal Justice for the Gódávari Agency for the year 1896–97.

Name of the Court.	Trials or inquiries.	Cases.						Appeals.							
		Pending on 31st March 1896.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1897.	Persons.					
										Pending on 31st March 1896.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1897.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Agency Sessions Court ..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Special Assistant Magistrate's Court ..	..	..	15	15	15	..	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Bhadráchalam Taluk Magistrate's Court ..	..	3	99	102	102	..	100	100	2	..	146	146	146	..	..
4. Bhadrachalam Tahsildar Court ..	Naib Magistrate's Division ..	2	15	17	..	..	15	15	2	..	232	232	232	..	..
5. Polavaram Tahsildar Court ..	Naib Magistrate's Division ..	..	222	222	..	4	216	220	2	..	57	57	57	..	..
6. Chodavaramu Tahsildar Court ..	Division Naib Magistrate's Division ..	1	21	22	..	..	18	18	4	..	574	574	574	..	..
7. Yellavaram Tahsildar Court ..	Division Naib Magistrate's Division ..	3	77	80	2	..	78	80	..	14	216	230	216	14	..
Total for 1896–97 ..		9	449	458	4	6	446	452	10	25	1,225	1,290	1,260	25	5
Compare 1895–96 ..		35	463	502	4	4	489	493	9	76	952	1,036	952	76	8

Name of the Court.	Persons.											
	Pending on 31st March 1897.	Total.	Otherwise disposed of.	Committed.	Convicted.	Total.	Received by commitment.	Received during the year.	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Total.	Otherwise disposed of.	Committed.
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1. Agency Sessions Court ..	..	5	2	..	3	5	5	..	..	5	5	..
2. Special Assistant Magistrate's Court ..	..	146	121	..	25	146	..	146	..	146	146	..
3. Bhadráchalam Taluk Magistrate's Court ..	4	234	132	..	102	238	..	232	6	232	232	..
4. Bhadrachalam Tahsildar Court ..	Naib Magistrate's Division ..	45	41	..	4	69	..	57	2	57	57	..
5. Polavaram Tahsildar Court ..	Division Naib Magistrate's Division ..	572	293	5	274	574	..	574	2	574	574	..
6. Chodavaramu Tahsildar Court ..	Division Naib Magistrate's Division ..	27	26	..	1	38	..	35	3	35	35	..
7. Yellavaram Tahsildar Court ..	Division Naib Magistrate's Division ..	230	191	2	37	230	..	216	14	216	216	..
Total for 1896–97 ..		1,259	806	7	446	1,290	5	1,260	25	1,260	1,260	..
Compare 1895–96 ..		1,011	739	8	264	1,036	8	952	76	952	952	..

Name of the Court.	Persons.											
	Convicted.	Total.	Received by commitment.	Received during the year.	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Total.	Otherwise disposed of.	Committed.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1897.	Persons.	
											Pending on 31st March 1896.	Received during the year.
1	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1. Agency Sessions Court ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Special Assistant Magistrate's Court ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Bhadráchalam Taluk Magistrate's Court ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Bhadrachalam Tahsildar Court ..	Naib Magistrate's Division ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Polavaram Tahsildar Court ..	Division Naib Magistrate's Division ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Chodavaramu Tahsildar Court ..	Division Naib Magistrate's Division ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Yellavaram Tahsildar Court ..	Division Naib Magistrate's Division ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1896–97 ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Compare 1895–96 ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

VI.—Statistics of Civil Justice for the Gódávari Agency for the year 1896–97.

Name of Court.	Original Suits.								Appeal Suits.								Remarks.
	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or on reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other Courts.	Total.	Remaining on 31st March 1897.	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or on reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other Courts.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1897.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Government Agent	3	2	..	5	1	..	1	4	..	5	..	5	5	..	5	..	
2. Special Assistant Agent	5	36	1	43	19	4	23	20	2	8	..	10	7	..	7	3	
3. Bhadráchalam District Munsif ..	9	109	..	118	88	..	88	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Polavaram do. ..	9	195	10	214	201	1	202	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Chódavaramu do. ..	..	35	1	36	28	..	28	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Yellavaram do. ..	6	23	..	29	29	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total for 1896–97 ..	33	400	12	445	366	5	371	74	2	13	..	15	12	..	12	3	
Compare 1895–96 ..	76	321	4	401	365	3	368	33	3	16	..	19	17	..	17	2	

VII.—Statement showing the work of the Agency Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year 1896–97.

Name of institution.	From what funds maintained.	Description of the building.	Date when opened.	Number of patients treated		Remarks.
				In.	Out.	
Bhadráchalam dispensary	Imperial funds	The building belongs to Government. It is built of brick and has a tiled roof. It consists of three rooms with a verandah all round. Three pucca wards with thatched roofs—one for police, a second for male patients and a third for female patients—have been constructed. There are also a tiled kitchen, a latrine and bath-room close to the dispensary for the use of the in-patients. There is also a well in the compound which contains brackish water. There is a wire fence around the dispensary.	1st October 1882	91	3,310	
Polavaram do.	Imperial funds assisted by an annual contribution of Rs. 250 from the Zamindar of Polavaram.	Rented brick building with tiled roof. The Government building is not yet completed.	6th November 1891	..	3,396	
Chódavaramu do.	Provincial funds	A wattle and daub thatched building constructed by Government.	22nd February 1894	..	1,402	
Yeleswaram	Local funds	Brick building with a tiled roof	Not known	..	4,129	
Gokavaram	Do.	Thatched house	11th June 1887	..	54	

VIII.—Statement showing the strength and cost of Vaccine establishment and the number of operations performed by them in the Gódávari Agency during 1896–97.

Name of the Taluk or Division.	Deputy Inspector.		Deputy Inspector's peon.		First-class Vaccinator.		Second-class Vaccinator.		Probationer.		Total cost of vaccine establishment including travelling allowance and contingencies.	Number of cases vaccinated.	Number of successful cases.	Percentage of successful cases to total number vaccinated.	Percentage of cases verified.	Average cost of each successful case.
	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.
Rajahmundry range	1	60	1	7	1	18	..	..	..	..	694 13 0	..	..	..	..	..
Bhadráchalam taluk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	332 12 0	1,305	757	58·01	45·82	0 7 0
Rékapalle vaccinator working in Polavaram division	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polavaram division probationary vaccinator in charge of calf depôt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	151 10 2	387	293	75·70	91·21	0 8 3
Jangareddigudem (Rékapalle vaccinator mentioned above)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320 4 0	1,259	797	63·3	50·35	0 6 5
Chódavaramu division Rampa vaccinator	..	..	..	..	1	18	..	..	..	..	341 7 2	699	462	68·29	52·36	0 11 10
Yellavaram division Addatigela vaccinator	..	..	..	..	1	18	..	..	..	..	328 14 1	898	809	90·08	21·16	0 6 6
Calf depôt charges	..	..	..	..	1	18	..	..	..	..	188 10 4	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1	60	1	7	4	72	..	..	1	12	2,358 6 9	4,548	3,118	68·7	52·18	0 8 0
Excluding the pay of the Deputy Inspector and calf depôt charges ..	..	..	..	..	4	72	..	..	1	12	1,474 8 8	4,548	3,118	68·7	52·18	0 8 0
Compare 1895–96 ..	..	..	..	..	4	72	..	..	1	12	1,334 15 3	3,909	3,040	77·7	68·1	0 7 3

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
Special Assistant Agent.

IX.—Statement showing the statistics of the Agency Schools in the Gódávari Agency during the year 1896–97.

Name of the taluk or division.	Number and class of schools.	Teachers employed and their salaries.			Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1897.			Average daily attendance.			Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal classes on 31st March 1897.		Number of schools inspected.							Number of pupils examined for results grants.	Number of pupils found qualified for results grants.	Receipts.	
		Number.		Amount of salary per mensem.									By officers of Educational Department.				Agency Officers.						
													Superintendents.										
		Trained.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Schools visited.	Visits paid.	Sub-Assistant Inspector.	Assistant Inspector.	Government Agent.	Special Assistant.	Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar.	Revenue Inspector.			Results grants.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14								15	16	17	18
				RS. A. P.																			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Bhadráchalam taluk.	1 Government Lower Secondary school, Bhadráchalam.	1	5	1,236 0 0	101	..	101	90	..	90	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	315 9 6
	1 Church Mission Society's Lower Secondary school, Dummugudem.	3	7	918 0 0	137	1	138	121	1	122	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	70	67	331 0 0	101 4 6
	11 Government salary-result school for boys.	6	14	1,626 0 0	252	17	269	196	12	208	28	1	11	11	11	..	..	4	4	8	172	103	..	..
	1 Government salary-result school for girls.	..	3	273 1 7	..	47	47	..	36	36	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	34	28	82 8 0	0 9 6
	2 Upper Primary Aided schools for boys.	..	2	277 0 0	32	5	37	22	4	26	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	27	20	..	..
	1 Upper Primary Aided school for girls.	1	3	253 8 0	..	61	61	..	42	42	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	26	15	74 0 0	..
	5 Unaided schools * ..	1	6	422 8 0	77	35	112	60	22	82	19	16	5	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	..
	Total ..	12	40	5,006 1 7	599	166	765	489	117	606	48	18	17	17	20	..	..	7	4	8	341	245	487 8 0	417 7 6

* Two new. Did not draw grants during the year.

IX.—Statement showing the statistics of the Agency Schools in the Gódávari Agency during the year 1896–97—*cont.*

Name of the taluk or division.	Number and class of schools.	Teachers employed and their salaries.			Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1897.			Average daily attendance.			Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal classes on 31st March 1897.		Number of schools inspected.							Number of pupils examined for results grants.	Number of pupils found qualified for results grants.	Receipts.	
		Number.		Amount of salary per mensem.									By officers of Educational Department.				Agency Officers.						
													Superintendents.										
		Trained.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Schools visited.	Visits paid.	Sub-Assistant Inspector.	Assistant Inspector.	Government Agent.	Special Assistant.	Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar.	Revenue Inspector.			Results grants.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14								15	16	17	18
				RS. A. P.																			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Polavaram division.	1 Government Lower Secondary school for boys at Polavaram.	2	6	876 0 0	129	8	137	103	5	108	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	72	42	..	..
	1 Government Lower Secondary school for boys at Gutala.	1	2	168 0 0	68	17	85	57	14	71	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	64	44	..	..
	11 Government salary-result schools.	1	11	1,068 0 0	273	45	318	213	29	242	10	..	11	11	10	..	..	5	8	5	122	112	..	..
	1 Government night school for boys at Polavaram.	1	1	48 0 0	18	..	18	12	..	12	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	..
	1 Government Lower Secondary school for girls at Polavaram.	..	4	350 13 10	..	56	56	..	34	34	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	35	21	80 0 0	..
	4 Lower Primary Unaided schools.*	..	4	..	57	4	61	40	4	44	..	..	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 Aided school ..	..	1	..	23	4	27	20	3	23	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	5	29	2,510 13 10	568	134	702	445	89	534	10	..	19	24	14	3	..	7	11	5	300	222	80 0 0	228 0 0

* New schools did not draw grants during the year.

IX.—Statement showing the statistics of the Agency Schools in the Gódávari Agency during the year 1896-97—*cont.*

Name of the taluk or division.	Number and class of schools.	Teachers employed and their salaries. Number. Trained.	Total.	Amount of salary per mensem.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1897. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average daily attendance. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal classes on 31st March 1897. Boys.	Girls.	Number of schools inspected. By officers of Educational Department. Superintendents. Schools visited.	Visits paid.	Sub-Assistant Inspector.	Assistant Inspector.	Agency Officers. Government Agent.	Special Assistant.	Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar.	Revenue Inspector.	Number of pupils examined for results grants.	Number of pupils found qualified for results grants.	Receipts. Results grants.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14									15	16	17	18
				Rs. A. P.																				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chódavaramu division.	10 Government salary-result schools.	5	10	1,284 0 0	203	51	254	144	28	172	* 60	* 8	10	35	10	..	..	4	..	..	149	83	..	..
	2 Unaided schools ..	..	2	84 0 0	52	3	55	29	2	31	† 43	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	5	12	1,368 0 0	255	54	309	173	30	203	103	8	12	40	10	..	..	4	..	..	149	83	..	..
Yellavaram division.	14 Government salary-result schools.	4	14	2,028 0 0	349	29	378	207	20	227	83	..	14	18	13	1 Inspr.	..	6	..	..	196	63	..	..
	‡ Government night school Gurtedu.	..	1	48 0 0	27	..	27	18	..	18	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	4	15	2,076 0 0	376	29	405	225	20	245	88	..	14	18	13	1	..	6	..	..	196	63	..	..
	Grand Total ..	26	96	10,960 15 5	1,798	383	2,181	1,332	256	1,588	249	26	62	99	57	4	..	24	15	13	986	613	567 8 0	645 7 6
	Compare 1895-96 ..	27	93	11,115 8 0	1,608	338	1,946	1,095	249	1,344	152	11	62	109	33	10	..	27	14	10	837	449	1,504 12 0	353 9 0

* Koyas and Kammaras .. .. Boys. 27
Reddies girls 33
60

* Reddies 8

‡ Koyas and Kammaras 42
Reddy 1

Total .. 43

† The master left the place and the school was closed.

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
Special Assistant Agent.

X.—Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Gódávari Agency during 1896-97.

Name of the taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new work).	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	New Works—Communications.					
Bhadráchalam Taluk ..	Gravelling the main street of Chódavaramu	* 200 0 0	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	* Sanctioned out of Road Fund.
	Do. of Kachavaram	* 200 0 0	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	
	Do. of Kunavaram	* 200 0 0	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	
	Building steps near the temple at Bhadráchalam ..	* 100 0 0	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	
Polavaram division ..	Jeelugumilli-Polavaram road	150 0 0	150 0 0	210 0 0	150 0 0	
	Extending Prakkilanka-Jangareddigudem roads towards Jeelugumilli.	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	
Chódavaramu division ..	Chódavaramu-Geddada road and extension to Gurrapujhari ghât *vid* Maredimilli and Valamur.	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	7,851 13 9	2,000 0 0	
	Bandy track from Maredimilli to Bodulur	500 0 0	500 0 0	458 7 6	500 0 0	
Yellavaram division ..	Extending Timmapuram-Addatigela road	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	4,378 0 0	1,000 0 0	
	Addatigela-Kota road	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	Rs. 500 have been transferred to repair Borna gudem-Jaddangi road.
	Total ..	5,650 0 0	5,150 0 0	..	5,150 0 0	
	New Works—Buildings.					
Bhadráchalam Taluk ..	Sinking a well at Narsapuram	* 250 0 0	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	* Road Fund.
	Do. at Morumuru	* 250 0 0	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	
Polavaram division ..	Completion of a well at Lakkavaram	200 0 0	200 0 0	300 0 0	200 0 0	
	Do. at Kasinagaram	250 0 0	176 0 0	200 0 0	176 0 0	
	Do. at Parimpudi	600 0 0	600 0 0	..	600 0 0	† This amount has been transferred to gravelling Koyalagudem-Kannapuram road.
	Do. at Mangapatoduripeta	† 400 0 0	..	..	..	‡ Amount of Rs. 100 sanctioned for the well at Bandarlagudem provided from Miscellaneous grant has been transferred to this work.
	Completion of a rest-house at Kannapuram	200 0 0	‡ 300 0 0	..	300 0 0	
					700 0 0	
Chódavaramu division ..	Completion of a well at Chódavaramu complete with platform.	700 0 0	700 0 0	..	290 0 0	
	Sinking a well at Duppalapalem	290 0 0	290 0 0	..	235 0 0	
Yellavaram division ..	Sinking a well at Venulava	235 0 0	235 0 0	..	400 0 0	
	Construction of a rest-house, Nellupudy	400 0 0	400 0 0	..		
	Total ..	3,775 0 0	3,401 0 0	..	3,401 0 0	

X.—Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Gódávari Agency during 1896-97—*cont.*

Name of the taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new work).	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Repairs—Communications.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Bhadráchalam taluk ..	Repairing the road leading to bungalow at Kunavaram.	*100 0 0	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	*Road Fund.
	Repairing the road between Kunavaram and Parnasala.	200 0 0	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	
	Repairing the road from Lakkavaram to Waddigudem.	200 0 0	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	
	Repairing the road from Chaituru to Kundaloor ..	100 0 0	79 2 0	0 5 6	79 2 0	
	Koyyalagudem-Kannapuram road	500 0 0	900 0 0	..	900 0 0	Rs. 400 have been transferred from Mangapatidevipeta well—*vide* note *supra*.
Polavaram division ..	Repairing Polavaram village road	400 0 0	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	
	Maintenance of Prakkilanka-Jangareddigudem road ..	600 0 0	600 0 0	..	600 0 0	
Chódavaramu division ..	Upkeep of Chódavaramu-Gokavaram road	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	
	Do. of Chódavaramu-Devipatnam road	2,000 0 0	2,017 1 9	..	2,017 1 9	Rs. 17-1-9 have been allotted from Miscellaneous grants.
Yellavaram division ..	Maintaining Timmapuram-Addatigela road	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	..	2,000 0 0	
	Repairing Nellupudy-Timmapuram road	500 0 0	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	Rs. 300 have been transferred to Bornagudem-Jaddangi road.
	Repairing Bornagudem-Jaddangi road	....	800 0 0	..	800 0 0	Rs. 500 have been transferred from Addatigela-kota road and Rs. 300 from Nellenpudy-Timmapuram road.
	Total ..	7,600 0 0	8,496 3 9	..	8,496 3 9	
	Repairs—Buildings.					
Polavaram division ..	White washing the rest-house at Buttayagudem ..	25 0 0	25 0 0	..	25 0 0	
Yellavaram division ..	White-washing the rest-house at Jaddangi	35 0 0	35 0 0	..	35 0 0	
	Total ..	60 0 0	60 0 0	..	60 0 0	
	Miscellaneous—(a) Communications	800 0 0	..	..	..	
Polavaram division ..	Pay of road maistry	....	120 0 0	..	120 0 0	Rs. 120 have been transferred to Chódavaramu Division.

X.—Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Gódávari Agency during 1896-97—*cont.*

Name of the taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new work).	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Miscellaneous—(a) Communications—cont.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Chódavaramu division ..	Pay of road maistry	..	278 8 9	..	278 8 9	
Yellavaram division ..	Pay of road maistry	..	180 0 0	..	180 0 0	
	Total ..	800 0 0	578 8 9	..	578 8 9	
	Miscellaneous—(b) Buildings	300 0 0	..	..	..	
Bhadráchalam taluk ..	White-washing and repairing the rest at Pedamattapalli	..	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	
	White-washing and repairing the rest-house at Kundulooru	..	30 0 0	..	30 0 0	
	White-washing and repairing the rest-house at Lakkavaram	..	25 0 0	..	25 0 0	
Polavaram division ..	Construction of a surplus weir to Bhadragundem tank.	..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	
	Total ..	300 0 0	195 0 0	..	195 0 0	
	Miscellaneous—(c) Sanitation.					
Polavaram division ..	Construction of a well at Jellellagudem	300 0 0	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	
	Miscellaneous—(d) Supervision and Miscellaneous ..	815 0 0	..	..	..	
Bhadráchalam taluk ..	For fixing wooden posts for marking mile posts on Kunavaram-Parnasala road	..	30 0 0	..	30 0 0	
	For clearing silt in three wells	..	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	
	Repairing the well in the bed of Gódávari	..	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	
Polavaram division ..	For repairing the rest-house and servants sheds at Polavaram	..	61 0 0	..	61 0 0	
	Sinking a well at Cherupalam	..	107 14 3	..	107 14 3	
Chódavaramu division ..	Do. in Jaggampetapadu	..	120 0 0	..	120 0 0	
	For repairing the rest-house at Chódavaramu	..	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	
Yellavaram division ..	Taring wood work of office buildings at Addatigela ..	..	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	
	Completing the well at Addatigela	..	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	
	Platform around the well at Rayapalli	..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	
	Purchase of tools	..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	

X.—Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Gódávari Agency during 1896-97—*cont.*

Name of the taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new work).	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Miscellaneous—(d) Supervision and Miscellaneous—cont.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Yellavaram division—*cont.*	Repairing the platform of the well at Addatigela ..	..	10 0 0	..	10 0 0	
	Cutting and removing the Maddi tree near Maderi bridge.	..	25 0 0	..	25 0 0	
	White-washing the rest-house at Addatigela	..	8 12 0	..	8 12 0	
	Do. do. at Timmapuram ..	..	8 12 0	..	8 12 0	
	Total ..	815 0 0	809 6 3	..	809 6 3	
	Abstract.					
	New works—					
	Communications	5,650 0 0	5,150 0 0	..	5,150 0 0	
	Buildings	3,775 0 0	3,401 0 0	..	3,401 0 0	
	Repairs—				8,496 3 9	* Particulars of Rs. 309-13-3 lapsed—
	Communications	7,600 0 0	8,496 3 9	..	60 0 0	Rs. A. P.
	Buildings	60 0 0	60 0 0	..		60 0 0 pay of Yellavaram road maistry.
	Miscellaneous—				578 8 9	61 10 0 savings in road maistry's pay, Chódavaramu.
	(*a*) Communications	800 0 0	578 8 9	..	195 0 0	165 0 0 allotted for Vemulawell.
	(*b*) Buildings	300 0 0	195 0 0	..	300 0 0	23 3 3 general savings and reserve.
	(*c*) Sanitation	300 0 0	300 0 0	..	809 6 3	309 13 3 Total
	(*d*) Supervision and Miscellaneous	815 0 0	809 6 3	..		
		19,300 0 0	18,990 2 9	..	18,990 2 9	† This includes Rs. 1,300 sanctioned out of Road Fund, Bhadráchalam.
	Amount lapsed	..	309 13 3	..	* 309 13 3	
	Total ..	19,300 0 0	19,300 0 0	..	† 19,300 0 0	

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
Special Assistant Agent.

Rajahmundry,
23*rd June* 1897.

X-(*a*).—Statement showing the Receipts and Charges of Special Funds of the Bhadráchalam Taluk for 1896-97.

Items.	In this month. Rs.	Up to this month. Rs. A. P.
Bhadrachalam Taluk.		
Pound Fund.		
Balance on the 1st April 1896 ..	..	167 12 7
Receipts.		
Fines levied on stray cattle	..	730 10 0
Sale-proceeds of do.	..	6 11 0
Advances recovered	..	32 1 3
Feeding charges	..	1 4 0
Refunds	..	..
Miscellaneous receipts as shown in column of remarks ..	..	770 10 3
Total ..	..	938 6 10
Total, including balance ..	..	938 6 10
Expenditure.		
Pound Gumastahs in Taluk	..	239 6 5
Pound-keepers	..	299 2 0
Charges for constructing and repairing pounds	..	136 0 0
Feeding charges	..	32 1 3
Miscellaneous charges as shown in column of remarks	..	5 2 0
Travelling allowance	..	227 11 2
Amount transferred to road fund, Bhadráchalam	..	..
Advances recoverable	..	..
Refunds	..	938 6 10
Total ..	..	938 6 10
Balance on the 31st March 1897 ..	..	..
Road Fund.		
Balance on the 1st April 1896 ..	..	2,462 3 2
Receipts.		
Cesses on Land	..	817 0 0
Collections on rents of Ferries	..	772 12 0
Surplus Pound Fund	..	227 11 2
Collections on account of emoluments to be paid to Patvaries, Patils and Taliars ..	..	5,213 14 0
Miscellaneous receipts as shown in column of remarks	..	2 8 0
Total ..	..	7,033 13 2
Total, including balance ..	..	9,486 0 4
Expenditure.		
Presidency Establishment	..	19 0 0
Collector's Office Establishment	..	5 1 8
Proportionate pay and contribution of the Local Fund Audit Establishment ..	..	1 7 0
Scavenging Establishment	..	144 0 0
Payment to village officers	..	4,621 14 0
Expenses incurred in connection with the construction and repair of roads in Bhadrácholam Taluk	..	1,300 0 0
Travelling allowance	..	0 3 2
Stationery charges	..	0 0 2
Printing charges	..	0 3 3
Miscellaneous charges as shown in column of remarks	..	..
Total ..	..	6,091 13 3
Balance on the 31st March 1897 ..	..	3,394 3 1

Certified that the figures in this statement have been compared with those in the Treasury account and have been found to agree.

(Signed) S. VENKATARAMA DAS,
Deputy Collector.

(Signed) R. S. WOODHOUSE,
for *Collector.*

XI.—Statement showing the details of the works undertaken for the improvement of sanitation in the Gódávari Agency during the year 1896-97.

Name of taluk or division.	Improvement of water-supply.						Total expenditure.	Conservancy of towns and improvement of village-site.					
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.			Name of town or village dealt with.	Conservancy.		Expenditure.		
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.			Hands employed.	Cost.	Laying out.	Water-supply.	Other improvements.
				Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.		
Bhadráchalam taluk ..	..	..	4	876 0 0	3	20	896 0 0	Chódavaramu	..	..	200 0 0	..	..
								Kachavaram	..	..	200 0 0	..	..
								Kunavaram	..	..	200 0 0	..	..
								Kunavaram	..	..	100 0 0	..	..
											700 0 0	..	..
Polavaram division ..	..	..	2	900 0 0	1	50	950 0 0	Polavaram	..	..	400 0 0	..	..
Chódavaramu ,, ..	..	..	3	927 14 3	..	..	927 14 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yellavaram ,, ..	..	..	3	675 0 0	2	110	785 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, 1896-97 ..	..	..	12	3,378 14 3	6	180	3,558 14 3	..	..	..	1,100 0 0	..	..
Compare figures of 1895-96	..	..	6	1,550 0 0	5	400	1,950 0 0	..	..	..	517 9 0	..	..

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
Special Assistant Agent.

XII.—Statement showing the Abkári Revenue of the Gódávari Agency for the year 1896-97.

Name of taluk or division.	System.	Name of the farm.	Amount of rents.	Number of shops.			Demand.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.	
				At the beginning of the year.	Newly opened during the year.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.		Arrear.	Current.
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Bhadráchalam taluk .	Rangewar rental for riverside villages.	Bhadráchalam ..	2,965 0 0	18	..	18	..	2,965 0 0	..	2,965 0 0	..	..	..
		Dummagudem ..	4,533 5 4	6	..	6	..	4,533 5 4	..	4,533 5 4	..	..	..
		Waddegudem ..	800 0 0	8	1	9	..	800 0 0	..	800 0 0	..	..	..
	Arrack tax at As. 2 per head for villages in the interior.	....	773 14 0	..	..	..	..	773 14 0	..	773 14 0	..	..	..
		Total ..	9,072 3 4	32	1	33	..	9,072 3 4	..	9,072 3 4	..	..	..
Polavaram division ..	Agency abkári villagewar.	....	4,897 6 0	* 112	..	* 52	..	4,897 6 0	..	4,897 6 0	..	..	..
	Country spirit ranges.	....	2,850 0 0	..	33	33	..	2,850 0 0	..	2,850 0 0	..	..	..
	Duty on country spirits.	....	17 7 0	..	..	..	..	17 7 0	..	17 7 0	..	..	..
	Toddy range-war.	....	187 8 0	..	16	16	..	187 8 0	..	187 8 0	..	..	..
	Tree-tax vil-lagewar.	....	1,683 0 0	..	..	..	..	1,683 0 0	..	1,682 8 0	..	..	0 8 0
	Foreign spirits retail shops.	....	50 0 0	..	1	1	..	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	..	..	..
		Total ..	9,685 5 0	112	50	102	..	9,685 5 0	..	9,684 13 0	..	..	0 8 0
Chódavaramu ..	Villagewar ..	....	7,230 0 0	59	..	59	1,164 0 0	7,230 0 0	1,164 0 0	7,065 0	..	..	† 164 8 0
	Tree-tax system arrack ranges.	....	555 0 0	..	5	5	..	555 0 0	..	277 6 8	..	..	277 9 4
	Toddy ranges system arrack ranges.	....	30 0 0	..	5	5	..	30 0 0	..	18 12 0	..	..	11 4 0
		Total ..	7,815 0 0	59	10	69	1,164 0 0	7,815 0 0	1,164 0 0	7,361 10 8	..	..	453 5 4
Yellavaram division .	Villagewar ..	....	3,885 12 0	58	..	58	133 8 0	3,885 12 0	133 8 0	2,955 6 0	..	..	‡ 930 6 0
		Total ..	30,458 4 4	201	61	262	1,297 8 0	30,458 4 4	1,297 8 0	29,074 1 0	..	..	1,384 8 4
		Compare, 1895-96.	22,584 6 8	260	1	261	2,572 14 6	22,584 6 8	2,572 14 6	21,286 14 8	..	..	1,297 8 0

* Sixty villages have since been given on nominal rent and hence 52 shops.

† Since collected .. .. Rs. A. P. 87 8 0
Still to be collected 77 0 0
164 8 0

‡ Since collected 177 6 0
Classed as irrecoverable 89 8 0
To be adjusted 663 8 0
930 6 0

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
Special Assistant Agent.

XIII.—Statement showing the Opium Revenue of the Gódávari Agency during the year 1896–97.

Name of taluk or division.	Number of shops.		Selling price to consumers.	Consumption in pounds.		Rents and license fees.	Remarks.
	Sold by auction.	Let on fixed license fees.		1895-96.	1896–97.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				LB. TOLAS.	LB. TOLAS.	RS. A. P.	
Bhadráchalam	6	..	3½ tolas per rupee ..	558 38	4 0	402 0 0	
Polavaram	8	..	Do. ..	518 21½	641 4	641 4 0	
Chodavaramu	8	..	Do. ..	259 0	..	532 0 0	
Yellavaram	14	..	Do. ..	1,543 14	1,133 36	1,755 0 0	
Total ..	36	..	....	....	....	3,330 4 0	
Compare, 1895–96 ..	36	..	3½ tolas per rupee ..	2,879 33½	....	3,732 8 0	

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
Special Assistant Agent.

XIV.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection, Remission and Balance of all sources of Revenue in the Gódávari Agency for 1896–97.

Items.	Demand.			Collection.			Remission.	Balance.		
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.		Arrear.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
I. Land Revenue—										
1. Permanently settled ..	326 4 10	35,461 9 4	35,787 14 2	326 4 10	35,165 15 4	35,492 4 2	..	..	295 10 0	(a) 295 10 0
2 Land Revenue Miscellaneous including cesses.	1,191 2 0	37,288 1 4	38,479 3 4	1,177 15 1	33,052 11 0	34,230 10 1	13 2 11	..	4,235 6 4	(b)4,235 6 4
3. Quit-rent on service inams										
4. Miscellaneous Revenue fines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,517 6 10	72,749 10 8	74,267 1 6	1,504 3 11	68,218 10 4	69,722 14 3	13 2 11	..	4,531 0 4	4,531 0 4
II. Abkári including license fees.	1,297 8 0	30,558 4 4	31,855 12 4	1,297 8 0	29,174 1 0	30,471 9 0	..	..	1,384 3 4	c) 1,384 3 4
III. Village-cess	*Vide* item I (2). This has been shown against it.									
IV. Opium	752 8 0	3,330 4 0	4,082 12 0	752 8 0	2,891 8 0	3,644 0 0	..	..	438 12 0	(d) 438 12 0
V. Ferries	188 6 3	1,560 10 0	1,749 0 3	188 6 3	1,496 7 4	1,684 13 7	..	..	64 2 8	64 2 8
VI. School road and Dak funds ..	..	817 0 0	817 0 0	..	817 0 0	817 0 0	..	..	..	..
VII. Stamps	..	8,337 2 0	8,337 2 0	..	8,337 2 0	8,337 2 0	..	..	..	..
VIII. Forests	15 2 2	27,199 0 6	27,214 2 8	15 2 2	26,601 7 9	26,616 9 11	..	..	597 8 9	597 8 9
Total ..	2,253 8 5	71,802 4 10	74,055 13 3	2,253 8 5	69,317 10 1	71,571 2 6	..	..	2,484 10 9	2,484 10 9
Grand Total ..	3,770 15 3	1,44,551 15 6	1,48,322 14 9	3,757 12 4	1,37,536 4 5	1,41,294 0 9	13 2 11	..	7,015 11 1	7,015 11 1
Compare, 1895–96 ..	4,646 0 6	1,39,702 4 7	1,44,348 5 1	4,354 8 6	1,35,931 5 4	1,40,285 13 10	291 8 0	..	3,770 15 3	3,770 15 3

(a) Of this amount Rs. 138–2–0 since collected.
(b) Of this Rs. 571–7–0 have since been remitted.
(c) In deposit. To be adjusted.
(d) To be adjusted from deposits.

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
Special Assistant Agent.

XV.—Statement showing the number of wild animals killed in the Gódávari Agency and the rewards granted during the year 1896-97.

Officer granting the reward.	Tigers.		Panthers.		Bears.		Hyaenas.		Total.		Number killed by wild animals.			Remarks.
	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Persons.	Cattle.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				
Special Assistant Agent—														
Bhadráchalam taluk ..	2	110	25	255	1	3	..	..	28	368	3	* 221		
Polavaram division ..	2	70	1	25	..	..	..	..	3	95	4	55		
Chodavaram ,, ..	4	240	12	240	4	20	..	..	20	500	..	107		
Yellavaram ,, ..	1	50	13	270	1	5	..	..	15	325	2	..		
Total ..	9	470	51	790	6	28	..	..	66	1,288	9	383		* Goat. Horses. Cows. 1 5 215
1895-96 ..	8	435	44	751	4	20	..	..	56	1,206	6	505		

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
Special Assistant Agent.

Order—No. 1539, Judicial, dated 3rd November 1897.

Owing partly to the recent disturbances in the Polavaram division and partly to pressure of other work, the report on the administration of the Agency tracts in the Gódávari district during 1896-97 was submitted three weeks late. The year was uneventful and quiet and order prevailed during the period under review.

2. The rainfall was deficient in the Bhadráchalam taluk and in the Polavaram and Yellavaram divisions. There was a general failure of the crops in consequence; and a remission of dry assessment up to a maximum of 50 per cent. was therefore sanctioned by the Board of Revenue. The health of the people was, however, generally satisfactory and there were no epidemics. Cattle mortality in the Agency was, on the other hand, very heavy owing to the deficiency of pasture and fodder and the want of water and to the unfavourable condition of the season generally.

3. The Special Assistant Agent's touring was, as usual, extensive.

4. The Government has in G.O., No. 493, Judicial, dated 5th April last, finally approved, the Agent's proposal that Polavaram should be the head-quarters of the Special Assistant Agent and called for estimates for the necessary buildings there.

5. The statistics relating to Civil and Criminal Justice during the last five years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Year.	Civil suits and appeals.			Criminal cases and appeals.		
	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1892-93	339	312	69	374	381	17
1893-94	282	298	63	448	446	19
1894-95	349	339	79	481	470	36
1895-96	337	382	35	474	505	9
1896-97	413	378	77	464	467	10

The number of civil suits and appeals filed increased during the year, while the total number of criminal cases and appeals slightly decreased. The disposal of work continued to be satisfactory, especially in regard to criminal cases.

6. The attendance at the hospitals and dispensaries was well maintained except at Polavaram, where there was a decline of 600 in the number of patients treated. The Special Assistant Agent attributes this fall partly to the general good health of the people, and the decreased mortality in the Agency lends colour to his view.

7. The number of persons reported to be vaccinated during the year increased from 3,909 in 1895-96 to 4,548; but the percentage of successful cases according to the returns decreased from 77·7 to 68·7. The Agent doubts the accuracy of these statistics and considers the vaccine work done to be still unsatisfactory. In regard to the difficulty in the supply of lymph, the Government considers that a system of regular supplies on fixed dates and in limited quantities would meet the case. The Agent will be requested to introduce this plan experimentally during the current year. A similar course has been recommended for adoption in the Vizagapatam Agency. Until this is tried the Government is not prepared to consider the proposal to employ peons to assist the vaccinators; the work of vaccination could not satisfactorily be entrusted to such men, while the cost would be considerably increased.

8. The progress of education in the Agency was gratifying. There was an improvement in the number of pupils on the rolls of the schools and in the daily average attendance. Six hundred and thirteen pupils, against 449 in the preceding year, were found qualified for results grants. The Government notes with pleasure the interest taken by the Special Assistant Agent in the matter of the education of the Koyas and Reddis in the hill tracts.

9. The expenditure upon public works was good, the whole of the allotment with the exception of Rs. 309-13-3 having been utilized. The retention of the three road maistries for the year 1897-98 has, as recommended by the Agent, been sanctioned in G.O., No. 1053, Judicial, dated 22nd July 1897.

10. The revenue under Opium and Abkári during the year showed an increase, and not, as stated by the Agent in paragraph 33 of his letter, a decrease, as compared with the previous year.

11. The attention of the Inspector-General of Police will be drawn to the frequency with which complaints have again been made against the police in the Agency tracts and to the remarks made in paragraph 34 of the Agent's letter.

12. In G.O., No. 1188, Judicial, dated 18th August 1897, Government approved of Mr. Brodie's recommendations that, on the adoption by the widow of the late Rami Reddi of Ravilanka, the minor Linga Reddi should be registered as Mokhasadar of the estate, the widow being required to perform the ceremony of adoption within three months; it also sanctioned the continuance of the "thougi" allowance to the adopted son.

The allotment of Rs. 100 for experiments with tea and coffee seeds has already been renewed in G.O., No. 1228, Judicial, dated 24th August last; the results of the experiment should be reported in due course.

13. Paragraphs 33 and 35—40 of the Agent's report will be considered in the Revenue Department.

(True Extract.)

for *Chief Secretary.*

To the Government Agent, Gódávari.
" Agent to the Governor, Ganjám.
" Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.
" Revenue Department.
" Educational Department.
" Financial "
" Public Works "
" Local and Municipal Department.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Surgeon-General.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Accountant-General.
" Public Department, with reference to paragraphs 6 and 7 of the report.
Copy to the Honourable the Chief Justice (with C.L.).

Exd. C. M. Thumbuswamy.

Public Works (1897) Department

Government {1897} of Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Recd. } 1897. Enclosures

Regd. } Spare copies

G.O., No. 1539, 3rd November 1897.

No 3238 Wks 19-11-97

Communicated to the Superintending Engineer I circle.

(M) WB dett

To S-E I circle.

NOVEMBER.

Godavari Agency.

Reviewing the Administration Report of the — for 1896–97.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From V. A. BRODIE, Esq., Collector and Government Agent, Gódávari, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Cocanada, 27th July 1897, Dis. No. 154-Agy.

I have the honour to submit herewith, in original, my Special Assistant Agent's report on the administration of the Agency tracts in this district during the official year 1896–97, together with the usual statements with the touring made by the Agent and the Special Assistant duly marked in it.

2. As Mr. Hughes, who drew up the report, was in charge of the Agency for eleven months in the year and his report is pretty full, I propose to merely pass remarks wherever I consider they are called for without recasting the report.

3. I had charge of the district for altogether seven months and nine days, once from 1st April to 10th September 1896 and again from 2nd February to 31st March 1897, while Messrs. Elphinstone and Shipley were in charge from 11th September to 25th November 1896 and from 26th November 1896 to 1st February 1897 respectively. I had proposed to make a tour in the Agency in the cold weather, but was then absent from the district on leave, and I regret that, owing to pressure of other work, I was unable to do any touring during February and March 1897 on return from leave; but I may note that I have since made a long tour of inspection extending over nearly two months in the Bhadráchalam taluk and the Chódavaramu and Polavaram divisions and visited many villages in the interior besides many riverside villages, freely meeting muttadars and hillmen on my way and making necessary arrangements for the relief of distress, &c. Mr. Elphinstone spent three days and Mr. Shipley five days in the Agency during the period they were in charge, and visited some riverside villages in the Polavaram and Chódavaramu divisions. My Special Assistant Agents, Messrs. Spencer and Hughes, spent 197 days in tour—the former 27 days, the latter 172 days—and visited various places in the Bhadráchalam taluk and the three divisions.

4. The ground between the river and flood embankment at Polavaram is low, and consequently subject to inundation when the river receives freshes. It is therefore unsafe to build upon. Again the river is far from the flood embankment at this village, especially in the hot weather, and there will be considerable difficulty in carrying river water to any buildings located on the land side of the embankment. This difficulty was for long considered a strong objection to the selection of Polavaram for the head-quarters of the Special Assistant Agent, but Mr. Spencer having reported that the difficulty can be overcome by sinking a well in the low ground at the foot of a hill near the village outside the embankment, I have recommended Polavaram to be made the head-quarters of the Special Assistant Agent in preference to either Kunavaram (near which place a coal mine has been opened with so far poor results and a graphite mine which has, I believe, fair prospects of proving a profitable undertaking) or Rajahmundry in which his office is now temporarily located. The reasons are that, located there, he will be near Rumpa—the usual seat of disturbances—and easily accessible to hill men. In G.O., No. 493, dated 5th April 1897, Government has accepted my recommendation and ordered the sinking of a well in the low ground at the foot of the hill referred to and the submission of a report upon the quantity and quality of the water found; but being disinclined to spend any large sum at present on a residence and a court-house for the Special Assistant Agent at this place, it has ordered the submission of estimates for the necessary buildings with brick in mud walls and thatched roofs to be built on the hill in question in the event of the water difficulty being overcome. The report and the estimates called for are due from the Executive Engineer, Western Division.

5. The Deputy Tahsildar's office at Polavaram is now located in an incommodious rented building, no better building being available; and in G.O., No. 1298, Judicial, dated 13th August 1896, Government ordered the submission of plans and estimates for a Government building. The plans and estimates received from the Superintending Engineer have, however, been prepared in accordance with the standard design approved in G.O., No. 2381, dated 26th September 1895, which seems to have been drawn up with reference to the requirements of a dependent Deputy Tahsildar's office in the plains whose establishment ordinarily consists of only one or two clerks and an attender, while the office establishment of the independent Deputy Tahsildar, Polavaram, now consists of six clerks, an attender and three registered copyists and will possibly have to be increased sooner or later. I therefore requested the Superintending Engineer to have the plans and estimates revised with reference to some additions and alterations suggested by me. The Superintending Engineer then suggested that it would be better to estimate for a complete taluk cutcherry according to the standard design, and I informed him, in reply, that though the present establishment in the Deputy Tahsildar's office, Polavaram, may probably be increased by the addition of one or two clerks, I do not think it likely that the division will be turned into a taluk or that a complete taluk cutcherry according to the standard design will be required there.

6. A building for the hospital at Polavaram is nearly completed. An estimate for quarters for the hospital assistant at Bhadráchalam has been submitted to Government with this office Ref. on Cur. No. 358-Agy. of 1896, dated 23rd March 1897, and one in the case of the hospital assistant at Polavaram has been sent to the Special Assistant Agent for revision.

7. As it will take some time for the Public Works department to construct quarters for the hospital assistant at Chódavaramu provided in the list of original works for 1897 and 1898, and as Chódavaramu is one of the worst places in the Agency, I have thought it absolutely necessary to provide at least temporary quarters and have accordingly had the same constructed at a cost of Rs. 30.

8. The rainfall in the Bhadráchalam taluk and the Polavaram and Yellavaram divisions was especially deficient, and the yield of crops was in consequence very poor. Paddy and even Kondajonna, the main stay of the hillmen, failed either entirely or very badly, and ordinary cholum, gingelly, tamarinds and ippa yielded only from 8 to 4 annas crop. The Board, therefore, sanctioned remission of dry assessment up to a maximum of 50 per cent., and the people with difficulty managed to maintain themselves during the year under report. Since the close of the year the distress has become acute in Bhadráchalam and steps are being taken for the relief of the people by opening relief works.

9. As remarked by the Special Assistant Agent in paragraph 8 of his report, the fact that there was less fever during the year under report seems to be due to the dryness of the season. The decrease in the attendance at the Polavaram hospital and in the death-rate in that division as compared with the previous year 1895–96 was possibly due partly to the general good health as surmised by him and partly to other causes.

10. The increase in cattle mortality is apparently due to want of fodder consequent upon deficiency of rain. Many cattle in the Agency seem also to have been brought to the plains and sold there for the same reason, viz., want of fodder.

11. There were four sessions cases filed in my court during the year under report. In three out of the four the offence charged was murder, and in one of the three cases the accused was transported for life, those in the remaining two cases being acquitted. In the fourth case two persons were convicted of house-breaking by night and theft in a building—one of them also of being an old offender—and were sentenced to imprisonment—one for three years and the other for six months.

12. The pendency of civil suits in the courts of the Special Assistant Agent and the Bhadráchallam Tahsildar—thirty and twenty suits respectively—is specially heavy, and these officers have therefore been requested to take early steps to have the suits disposed of soon.

13. Of the two process-servers sanctioned for the court of the Bhadráchalam District Munsif, one worked in the Special Assistant Agent's office until October 1896 when he was transferred to the District Munsif's Court, and in G.O., No. 214, Judicial, dated 13th February 1897, Government sanctioned the entertainment of a separate process-server for the Special Assistant Agent's office.

14. A local fund vaccinator, who had been employed in the Agency up to the close of 1894–95 with the permission of the President, District Board, obtained from time to time, was then withdrawn, leaving only the five Agency vaccinators, including the probationary vaccinator, for work in the Agency; but these five having been found inadequate, a recommendation was made by me in October 1895 for the entertainment of two more hands. In this connection, Government called for a report on the question whether it is desirable to extend the Local Boards Act to the Gódávari Agency (G.O., No. 2650, Judicial, dated 31st December 1895), and I reported, through the Board of Revenue, in my reference on Current No. 263-Agy. of 1895, dated 20th July 1896, that it is desirable to do so. Upon this, Government directed me to submit certain information in regard to Mr. Spencer's estimate of the probable demand of local cess in the Agency. This information is still due from my Special Assistant Agent, who has been reminded on the subject.

15. It is doubtful whether the figures given in the vaccination statement are all reliable, and even if reliable, the total number of cases vaccinated during the year (4,548) given cannot be considered very satisfactory with reference to the total population of the Agency, nor can perhaps the percentage of successful cases be considered so. The Special Assistant Agent now reports that the vaccinators feel inconvenience in having to go to the post offices to get their supplies of lymph while they are engaged in the interior and that their work also suffers, as time which might be spent in vaccination work is wasted in thus going to and from the post offices and adds that in the meanwhile the old stock of lymph with the vaccinators deteriorates. He accordingly thinks that it might be found advisable to allow a peon to each vaccinator. Though the evil complained of may be minimised to a large extent by drawing up suitable programmes and arranging the dates and quantities of supplies according to convenience, yet I think the Special Assistant Agent's suggestion seems worth trying to start with, in the case of the vaccinator who has the most extensive charge and therefore labours under the disadvantages referred to the largest extent. If this suggestion be approved, the proposal to appoint additional vaccinators may lie over for the present, seeing that a man well selected for the peon's place may at times be employed in vaccination work also under his superior.

16. One of the three Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination employed by the district board is engaged in the supervision of vaccine work in the Agency for four months in the year, the district board receiving from Government a contribution of Rs. 290 per annum on account of his services in the Agency. This being so, the district board passed a resolution in a meeting held on 29th November 1896 proposing to put a stop to this arrangement and to utilize the services of this officer entirely in the local fund area. I then reported to Government that if a separate Deputy Inspector of Vaccination could be appointed for the Agency, the present arrangement of a Local Fund Deputy Inspector working in the Agency might be discontinued, but, if not, that the arrangement must necessarily be continued. In its order, No. 299, dated 3rd March 1897, Government said that it was unable to sanction the appointment of a separate Deputy Inspector of Vaccination for the Agency and therefore the Local Fund Inspector continued to work in the Agency.

17. *Education.*—The improvement in education as marked by the increase in the number of pupils on the rolls and in the average daily attendance, both among aboriginal and other classes, as also in the number of pupils qualified for results grants, is very satisfactory, and it is hoped that further improvement will take place in this and other directions.

18. The Koyas and Reddis from poverty and by custom employ their children in the field in watching the crops, scaring away the birds and in such like pursuits, from a very early age, and this accounts in large measure for the backwardness of education among these classes. It is, however, also due, no doubt, to some extent to want of interest in education due to the ignorance of its advantages. To prevent the children of the Koyas and Reddis from being sent to the field in place of the school, the educational officers proposed the award of small scholarships of, say, a rupee or half a rupee each per month to one or two poor and deserving pupils of this class in each school. The proposal seems a good one and may be considered if possible at some future date when funds permit.

19. I fully concur in the remarks of my Special Assistant in regard to the effect of regular distributions of prizes and frequent inspections both by the Educational and Agency officers, and I have no doubt that if on occasions of prize distributions and inspections, all the villagers are invited and the advantages of education briefly but strongly impressed upon the parents, and it is made a point to hold athletic sports on all such occasions, the present apathy on the part of the Koyas and Reddis towards education will gradually disappear and they show more interest in getting their children educated.

20. In G.O., No. 142 of 12th March 1896, the reduced rates of school-fees before sanctioned for the Government lower secondary school, Bhadráchalam, were ordered to be continued until 31st December 1897, and the question of levying the same rate of fees in the new lower secondary school, Polavaram, for two years is under correspondence with the Director of Public Instruction.

21. Up to the end of 1895–96 no provision was made for the physical education of the pupils attending the Agency schools in the Polavaram division, none of the masters employed in the schools being competent to instruct boys in drill and gymnastic. I therefore proposed the entertainment of a circle gymnastic instructor on a monthly salary of Rs. 12, with a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 3 per mensem, for the Agency schools in and about Polavaram who would be able to visit about nine schools situated within a radius of ten or eleven miles. The proposal was supported by the Director and sanctioned in G.O., No. 201 of 2nd April 1896, Educational (No. 531 of 16th May 1896, Financial).

22. The number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1897 in the lower secondary school, Bhadráchalam, was 101 as against 72 and 98 on the corresponding dates in 1894–95 and 1895–96, and the average daily attendance during the year under report shows an increase of 19 over that in 1894–95 and of 14 over that in 1895–96, being 90 as against 71 and 76 in the preceding years, respectively, and the school seems to have improved in other respects also.

23. The teaching staff in the school is not up to full strength, there being eight classes with only six teachers including the gymnastic teacher, whose services cannot largely be utilized in teaching ordinary lessons (giving intellectual as opposed to physical education) without detriment to his legitimate duty. Mr. Elphinstone accordingly moved the Director to obtain the sanction of Government for the entertainment of two more teachers, while the Director proposed one instead of two, and the Director's proposal was approved in G.O., No. 788 dated, 28th December 1896, Educational, but was not sanctioned in the Financial Department for want of funds—G.O., No. 56, dated 21st January 1897. As there is real need for at least one additional teacher in this institution, the application will be renewed when the financial outlook improves.

24. The explanation of the Assistant Inspector of Schools in regard to the decrease in the numbers of the pupils of the aboriginal classes and other points referred to in paragraph 9 of the review on the last year's administration report was submitted with my Dis. No. 18-Agy., dated 21st January 1897.

25. The appointments of teachers in the lower secondary school, Bhadráchalam, have always been made by the Agency officers; but in 1895, the Director wanted to take the patronage into his own hands and, as a step in this direction, appointed one Ayyaswamy Iyer to the post of headmaster, though the man who had been appointed to act in it some three years before on promise of eventual confirmation was quite competent and doing good work. My predecessor Mr. LeFanu thereupon cancelled

the appointment made by the Director apparently without considering these circumstances and re-instated the acting incumbent. Upon this the Director proposed to have a set of rules framed regulating the powers of Agency officers in the matter of the appointment of schoolmasters, so as to have a clear understanding on the subject, and I proposed instead that the Agency officers who have a direct interest in these schools should have full control over them as before. The Director, however, said that, if the Educational officers had the power of appointment and dismissal of teachers in lower secondary schools, the schools would be better managed and added that it would be possible to secure and retain efficient men only if they knew that they form part and parcel of a general service and have a large field for promotion. With all due deference for the Director's opinion which, no doubt, seems sound in theory, I am afraid that it will not at all hold good in practice in the case of this Agency. What we want for these schools is, I think, competent men who will be contented with their situation and devoted to their work, though they may not possess high educational certificates. Such men are available locally and, if well selected, will doubtless maintain the efficiency of the institutions. Men brought from distant parts are, as a rule, not likely to remain long and will always be trying from the day they are appointed to get away as soon as possible. In my opinion, it is no use looking to such men for improvement of Agency schools, and it is highly desirable therefore, in the interests of lower secondary education in the Agency, that the appointment of teachers in these schools should as hitherto be left to Agency officers, and I am glad that Government has been pleased to negative the Director's proposal observing that no sufficient grounds have been shown for altering the existing state of things.

26. *Public Works.*—With reference to the remark in paragraph 10 of the review on the administration report for 1895–96 that money was paid before the close of the year for work which was not at the time completed, I beg to state that, as explained by Mr. Hughes, neither I nor he meant to say so, but only that money allotted for works which were not completed before the close of the official year was drawn in some cases within the year, kept in anamat and actually paid after the close of the year on completion of the works. As I have already reported, I have issued stringent orders to discontinue this procedure where it existed.

27. During the year under report, the whole of the allotment with the exception of Rs. 309–13–3 was paid, the works for which it was allotted having been completed and detailed bills with vouchers, &c., submitted before the close of the year. This is very creditable to the taluk officers concerned as stated in paragraph 46 of Mr. Hughes' report.

28. The very unhealthy character of the climate of the Gódávari Agency, the hilly nature of the country necessitating frequent steep ascents and descents (*e.g.*, the ghât of Gurrapuzhari between the Bhadráchalam taluk and the Chódavaramu division), and the numerous vagus or hill streams that intersect the principal lines of communication and endanger the safety of the roads made along them during the rains, in spite of all possible precautions, render the construction and maintenance of roads a matter of "exceptional difficulty." The fact that labour is not procurable locally for such work is also another difficulty. To make good progress in the direction of opening up the country, therefore, it is both necessary to provide large allotments and to secure the services of an engineering officer of some standing to supervise the works and see that what is allotted is properly utilized on the most urgent works. As remarked by Government, the smallness of the funds allotted for works in past years and the want of professional aid have rendered it impossible to make good progress in this direction. Accordingly, the main project which has been kept in view for several years of connecting Rajahmundry with the furthest end of the Bhadráchalam taluk and the Yellavaram division by a good road practicable for bandies passing over the Gurrapuzhari ghât is still far from accomplishment. In G.O., No. 111, dated 17th January 1896, Government directed me to consider the question of appointing a Government engineering officer for the special supervision of Agency works in connection with the question of introducing the Local Boards Act into the Agency. In my reference on Cur. No. 263-Agy. of 1895, dated 20th July 1896, I proposed that the Agency should be constituted a local board (taluk board) under the Gódávari District Board to secure the funds and professional aid required and also to effect other improvements, and reported that if this proposal should be approved, no special Government engineering

officer would be required, and that, if the proposal should not be accepted, one should be appointed though his cost would be out of proportion to the cost of the works he has to supervise. Upon this, Government directed me to furnish some information in regard to Mr. Spencer's estimate of local cess, &c., as already stated (please see paragraph 14 *supra*).

29. My Special Assistant Agent has stated in his report the progress made in original works and repairs during the year under report.

30. As regards the works to be done, I think it is unnecessary for me to make any definite proposals pending issue of orders on the question before Government.

31. The Special Assistant Agent has recommended that the three road maistries temporarily employed in 1895–96 and 1896–97 in connection with the road works, &c., in the Agency, should be appointed permanently, but as it is not now known what establishments will be required and what not in the event of the introduction of the Local Boards Act into the Agency, I have considered it inadvisable to make the appointments in question permanent and have accordingly recommended only the retention of the maistries for the present for one year 1897–98 (please see my Ref. on Cur. No. 326-Agy., dated 1st July 1897).

32. A portion (about 12 miles in length) of the road from Ellore to Tállapúdi lies in the Polavaram Agency skirting its southern boundary, being at no point more than one mile within it, while the rest of the road belongs to the district board and it has been found inconvenient to both departments for the Agency to maintain this small portion. Accordingly an arrangement has been made between the Agent and the District Board whereby the former is to pay a contribution of Rs. 600 to the District Board and the District Board is to maintain the bit of road in good order in return. This arrangement was formally sanctioned by Government in G.O., No. 843, Judicial, dated 16th June 1897.

33. *Abkári and Opium.*—The decrease in revenue has been explained by the Special Assistant Agent.

34. *Police.*—The numerous complaints against the police do not speak well for them. Some of them have been dismissed and it is hoped some improvement may result and that the conduct of the police in the Agency tracts will not give room for such complaints in future. The great drawback is the general unpopularity of service in the Agency tracts and the fact that district officers in every department are inclined to make the Agency a penal settlement partly for this reason and partly because there is little work ordinarily to be done there. Good men cannot be got to volunteer for service in the Agency and consider transfer there a punishment. Hence a natural tendency in all departments, when a man in the plains proves himself inefficient or does not work satisfactorily, to transfer him to the Agency when there is not a sufficient case against him to justify his dismissal. He cannot do much harm there and he will not like it. It is no doubt a punishment, but it is hardly to the benefit of the Agency that many of those serving there in subordinate positions are bad hats, for, if they cannot do much mischief, they do as much as they can and are there less under supervision and control, for the people will put up with a great deal sooner than complain and as the area is large and the revenue and population small, the officers they can complain to are few and far between.

35. *Boundary disputes.*—The dispute which existed for some years as regards the boundary between Bhadráchalam and Cherla, in the Central Provinces, was at last settled by the Madras Government and the administration of the Central Provinces accepting the line laid down by Mr. Spencer—*vide* G.O., No. 640, Revenue, dated 16th November 1896, and G.O., No. 42, dated 23rd January 1897. But the Commissioner of the Central Provinces, while agreeing to the line, asked for information as to the extent of land which the adoption of the line would transfer from the Central Provinces to the Madras Presidency as compared with a line previously marked by a forest ranger of the Central Provinces. This information is still due from the Special Assistant Agent who has been reminded twice on the subject.

36. *Forests.*—The privilege enjoyed by Koyas and Reddis of grazing their cattle free of charge in the Government reserves, which was extended to Telagas in the Bhadráchalam taluk in G.O., No. 31, of 9th January 1892, was extended also to the

same classes in the Polavaram division in G.O., No. 654, Revenue, of 26th September 1895; but it was subsequently brought to the notice of Government that the extension of the privilege to the Telagas in the Polavaram division was inexpedient and unnecessary for the following among other reasons:—

(1) The Telagas in the Polavaram division are as civilized as the ryots in the plains;

(2) they form the bulk of the population of the division;

(3) the Telaga residents in the Bhadráchalam taluk are scattered here and there and form only a small proportion of the population of the taluk; and

(4) there is no analogy in the matter of these concessions between the Bhadráchalam-Rékapalle taluk and the Polavaram division, because—

(*a*) the Telaga residents in proprietary villages in the Polavaram division are not exempt from the payment of grazing fees, and

(*b*) the number of Telagas living in Government villages is insignificant.

The privilege was therefore withdrawn from the Telagas in Polavaram division—G.O., No. 396, dated 7th August 1896.

37. The grazing fees leviable in the Yellavaram division were raised from 6 pies to 2 annas.

38. As regards the Rampa forests Government called for a report as to whether there are any insuperable difficulties in the way of levying grazing fees under a system of permits as cattle pass to and from the Rampa country, and I have since reported through the Board of Revenue that fees may be so levied at certain ticket-issuing stations to be opened, from the owners of alien cattle sending them into Rampa for grazing purposes and that there are no insuperable difficulties in the way, but recommended in consideration of the present distress that the system may be introduced from 1st January 1898 instead of from 1st July 1897 as originally proposed.

39. The Koyas and Reddis in the Pedakopalli muttah in the Polavaram division, who have no bamboos within easy reach in unreserved lands, requested that they might be permitted to enter the reserves and cut bamboos free of charge, but I have since learnt from my District Forest-officer that they have ample supplies of other materials such as poles, brushwood, small timber, &c. I have therefore asked my Special Assistant Agent to inform the petitioners that their request cannot be complied with and that they must make fences of poles and brushwood, and use small timber for rafters.

40. The man Muniswamy referred to by the Special Assistant Agent was the Forest Guard at Kannapuram, the principal village in the Pedakopalli muttah, and was very unpopular with hill men. He has since been transferred from the village; but it seems the Conservator has not approved of the transfer on the ground that he does his duty boldly and that a man of his stamp is chiefly required for that place as the village officers are very influential and adverse to the Forest Department. I have asked my District Forest-officer to impress upon the attention of the Conservator the inadvisability of re-posting to a hill station like Kannapuram a man who is so unpopular with the hill men.

41. *Wild animals.*—Statement No. XV shows an increase in the numbers of wild animals killed by human beings and of human beings killed by wild animals during the year under report over those in the previous year and a decrease in the case of cattle killed by wild animals.

42. Among the tigers or tigresses killed during the year was a tigress which was just becoming the dread of the Rékapalle division in the Bhadráchalam taluk, for killing which I gave a special reward of Rs. 100. It may not perhaps be out of place for me to state here the circumstances under which she was killed and my reasons for fixing the reward at this amount. In September 1895 a special reward of Rs. 100 was offered for killing a tiger or tigress which had for some time been killing people in the Rékapalle range. The animal however unaccountably disappeared about that time. In September 1896, a tigress appeared, that within the four months that followed killed six people; but in January 1897, a shikari of Kunavaram sat up over

the body of a Koya woman it had just killed with the consent of her relations, propping up the body in a standing position with the legs buried in the ground up to the knees in order to prevent its being at once carried off, and at last succeeded in ridding the country of this pest. The Special Assistant Agent offered a reward of only Rs. 70 to the shikari for killing this tigress, but the man appealed to me claiming the amount of the special reward offered in September 1895 as the animal was the same. The manner of attack of this tigress was said to be peculiar and similar to that of the tiger or tigress for which a special reward was offered in September 1895. Most tigers lie in wait for their prey and spring upon it unawares, but it seems that this tigress generally charged her intended victims from a distance. If they shouted and made a counter-demonstration of attacking her, she left them alone, but if they appeared astounded or tried to fly, she attacked and killed. The Forest Sub-Divisional officer, Mr. H. H. Ward, who had been in the taluk from before September 1895, on this ground strongly supported the claim of the shikari that the tigress killed and that for which the special reward was offered were one and the same. Agreeing with him in this opinion, I ordered the special reward of Rs. 100 to be given to the petitioner.

43. *Miscellaneous.*—Ramireddi, adopted son of the late Lingareddi and mokhasadar of Kondamodalu, &c., died on 21st December 1896, leaving a widow Isayamma, natural mother Subbayamma, and two natural younger brothers Lakshmanareddi, who was in the Central Jail, and Lingareddi, a boy aged about eight years. In 1858, a compensation allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem, commonly known as thougi, was granted to his father Lingareddi in lieu of river transit fees abolished. In G.O., No. 109 of 16th January 1880, this allowance was recognized as hereditary. The village of Ravilanka was also granted to Lingareddi and his heirs in perpetuity as a reward for the assistance rendered by him to Government in the late fituri in Rampa. The Government order granting it says that Government is at liberty to choose as successor the person best qualified to succeed and most acceptable to the people when the incumbent dies leaving more heirs than one. In G.O., No. 2515 of 20th October 1894, Judicial, the mokhasa of Ravilanka was ordered to be registered in the name of Ramireddi and the thougi also transferred to him, on the death of Lingareddi. Ramireddi left a will bequeathing all his property to his widow and authorising her to adopt one or more sons according to her choice. The widow has expressed a wish to adopt her husband's natural brother Lingareddi and constitute him her heir, and Lingareddi's natural mother Subbayamma is willing to give him in adoption. The principal men in the mokhasa, who have been consulted by the Deputy Tahsildar, welcome the proposal. Considering Lakshmanareddi to have forfeited all claim to both the mokhasa and the allowance by the crime (culpable homicide) for which he is suffering imprisonment, I have since recommended that the widow may be informed that on adoption Lingareddi will be registered as mokhasadar of Ravilanka. As for the thougi allowance I have left it to Government to decide whether it should be continued to the widow or Lingareddi or discontinued now, adding that I am rather inclined to suggest that it should be continued to the widow for her life and ordered to lapse with her (Ref. on Cur. No. 9—Agency of 22nd May 1897); for the original grantee Lingareddi left no natural heirs, and an heir by adoption after a man's death by his widow in accordance with a will can hardly be said to be an heir to the grandfather by adoption (Ramireddi too was an adopted son) of the will-maker according to Western ideas.

44. There were some changes of ownership in the case of some inferior proprietary villages, &c., but they are not of sufficient importance to be detailed here.

45. There was a complaint of enhancement of rents in one case. The former tenants of Tammayyapeta village, belonging to the Rékapalle proprietor, complained some time ago that the present renter of the village had enhanced the rents. The proprietor does not live in the Agency and the matter complained of is under enquiry. Meantime the proprietor has been warned to set matters right and he has promised to visit the village and report the remedial measures taken by him. His report is awaited and the matter will be disposed of in due course.

46. In place of the elephant *Parvati* which has died since the close of the official year, I am taking steps to obtain a suitable elephant out of the stock with the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

47. In 1895 and 1896, I recommended that seventeen villages in the Polavaram division and thirteen villages in Yellavaram should be surveyed and settled for the following among other reasons:—

(1) Many of the villages border on the plains and are more like plain being inhabited by Telaga settlers from the plains who know the advantages of the ryotwari settlement.

(2) The system will secure to Government a fair share of the ryots' profits and improve also the position of the ryot.

(3) Government will have direct dealings with the ryot in collecting the revenue instead of doing so through the Ijaradars who in conjunction with the village karnams oppress the ryots.

(4) The irrigation works can be considerably improved with advantage both to Government and the ryot.

(5) In unsurveyed areas encroachments are common and not easy to detect. After some correspondence with the Superintendent of Survey, Madras, as to the cost of the proposed survey, &c., the Board of Revenue supported the proposal and Government has been recently pleased to sanction it. The work was commenced in the year under report and is proceeding.

48. I have since supplied my Special Assistant Agent with two or three books containing information about the cultivation of coffee and tea and asked him to select suitable localities and induce the Muttadars concerned by giving the necessary information and explaining the advantages, to attempt their cultivation under the supervision of Deputy Tahsildars, and I hope that some will be willing to undertake the experiment during the current year. I therefore request that Government will be pleased to renew the allotment for this year.

49. I am reporting separately on my proposal to increase the pay of my attender and to entertain a shroff and an additional gumasta for the Deputy Tahsildar's office, Polavaram.

50. I regret the delay in the submission of this report, which is due to pressure of other work and my absence from head-quarters owing to the recent disturbances in the Polavaram division.

From J. W. HUGHES, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, Gódávari, to the Government Agent, Gódavári, dated 22nd June 1897.

I have the honour to submit herewith the administration report of the Gódávari Agency for 1896–97.

2. Mr. C. G. Spencer was in charge during the month of April and I was in charge for the rest of the year.

3. There were several changes in the staff of Bhadráchalam taluk and the three divisions, but the combined touring for Bhadráchalam reached a total of 144 days, for Polavaram 148 days, for Chódavaramu 219 and Yellavaram 175, which is very satisfactory. The Special Assistant Agent spent 197 days on tour. I was in charge of the Head Assistant Collector's division, Ellore, from 4th June to 24th and in charge of the head-quarters division (Cocanada) from 6th July 1896 to 18th July 1896. Of these 197 days 90 were spent in Bhadráchalam taluk which required very careful watching owing to the fact that the season there was more unfavourable than anywhere else and the staple crop of the hill people (konda jonna) was almost a total failure.

4. I visited most parts of the Agency and intended to visit Guditeru, but the project was abandoned when I was at Ramavaram as I had to go up to Bhadráchalam immediately to start a test relief work. However the muttadar and some other people from Guditeru paid me a visit when I was encamped at Chintur.

5. Rajahmundry was my head-quarters during the year. The report called for by Government in G.O., No. 393, dated 26th February 1896, was submitted and I recommended that the office might be permanently located at Rajahmundry, but

Government in orders recently communicated has now definitely selected Polavaram; the office, however, will remain where it is for the present until the necessary residence and buildings are constructed.

6. *Season and health.*—The year has been chiefly remarkable for the disastrous character of the season from an agricultural point of view. The rainfall, as will be seen from statement No. III, was extremely deficient especially in August, September and October. The north-east monsoon too was a total failure. The consequence was that the outturn of crops throughout the division was exceedingly poor. Paddy everywhere withered away, cholam in Bhadráchalam, in riverside villages was an 8-anna crop, elsewhere 4 annas; gingelly fair in Yellavaram and Polavaram while konda jonna or hill cholam, the staple crop of the hill people in Bhadráchalam taluk, failed entirely. To this taluk my attention was early directed and careful enquiries and inspections were made. As a result distress was anticipated and a test relief work was opened at Kolanagudem in the first week in March. This work, however, proved a failure, attracting no labour, and, after being kept open for ten days, was finally closed. The condition of the people since that time has been a source of constant anxiety and they have been carefully watched. So far as the year under report is concerned, there was no actual distress. In Chodavaram, where the rich jungle affords an inexhaustible supply of food for the inhabitants, there was no cause for anxiety; in Polavaram and Yellavaram where the jungle is thick, employment easily obtainable, and credit readily given, the people managed to get along without much difficulty and provided that the coming monsoon is at least normal I see no reason to suppose that they will be unable to support themselves. It may be mentioned here that when prices first began to rise, the hill people of Polavaram division were highly indignant and came down four or five hundred of them on the market day at Polavaram to make enquiries; they gave very little trouble however, and when I and the Deputy Tahsildar met them on the next market day, we succeeded in explaining that they could not get more than $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee; they appeared satisfied, made purchases at this rate and retired to their villages. Since then there has been no difficulty in this respect.

7. Tamarinds did not give more than 8-anna crop but the price went up and this compensated in some measure for the poorness of the yield; as for the ippa crop in Bhadráchalam, I estimated it at half the average outturn and this must have helped the people considerably during the hot months; the flowers themselves are used for food and are also sold to abkári contractors in exchange for cholam. Strange to say there was a bumper crop of tuniki fruit, most useful as an article for diet and barter.

Considering the general failure of the crops, the Board sanctioned remission of dry assessment up to a maximum of 50 per cent. The actual amount remitted can only be determined after jamabandi.

8. The health of the people was good, there were no epidemics; there was also less fever than usual and this was apparently due to the dryness of the season. The hospital at Bhadráchalam was well attended, the total number of patients treated being 3,401 against 3,368 for the preceding year. At the dispensary at Chodavaram, the number of patients was 1,402 against 1,422 in 1895–96. The number of patients at Polavaram shows a decrease of 600 which may be partly ascribed to the general good health.

9. In Bhadráchalam there was an increase in the birth-rate from 35 per mille to 38, while the deaths remained the same. In Polavaram there was a slight decrease in the birth-rate and a decrease from 25 per mille to 19·2 in the death-rate. In Yellavaram, the births were 32·1 per mille against 31·4 in 1895–96 and the deaths 22 against 26·6. In Chodavaram, there is a considerable increase both in the death and birth rate, but the statistics are still unreliable. The registers were frequently inspected by myself and the other officers when on tour and the importance of correct registration everywhere pointed out.

10. Cattle mortality on the other hand was very heavy. In Polavaram, the number of deaths due to the several diseases reached 1,622 against 662 of the previous year. The principal diseases were rinderpest, diarrhœa, dysentery and anthrax. The attention of the Stock Inspector was drawn to the prevalence of cattle diseases. His instructions were obtained and communicated to the village officers. The Stock Inspector himself visited the division in December and January and treated some cases

and gave instructions to cattle-owners as to what should be done. In Bhadráchalam, the number of deaths of cattle is returned as 105 against 19 in 1895–96. This increase is probably due to the unfavourable conditions of the season, the deficiency of pasture and fodder and the want of water in the interior. In Chodavaram division, cattle diseases were not prevalent, but in the Ducherti mutta of Yellavaram division, there was an increase.

11. *Fairs and Festivals.*—Sanitary arrangements were made at the Sivarathri festivals of Pattisam and Taduvoy in Polavaram division. The amount spent was Rs. 296. The numbers who were present were estimated at 8,000 at Pattisam and 12,000 at Taduvoy.

12. The chief markets in Polavaram division are held at Kannapuram, Jangareddigudem and Polavaram. They are well attended but no scavenging arrangements are made. The weekly markets at Chodavaram, Addatigela and Jaddangi are attended by large numbers of people and exercise a very civilizing influence on the hill people. Merchants bring their wares from the plains and barter them for jungle produce such as tamarinds, &c., and now some of the Agency people even are going as far as Gokavaram and Yelleswaram to dispose of their goods. The improvement which has been made in the Timmapuram-Addatigela road during the last few years no doubt accounts for this increased intercommunication.

13. *Judicial work—Criminal.*—There were 449 cases and fifteen appeals filed in the Agency courts during the year. Ten were pending on 31st March 1897. In my court no cases and no appeals were left pending. The decrease in the number of cases filed in the court of the Polavaram Magistrate is due to the fact that no nuisance cases were instituted. In Chodavaram 23 cases were filed as against 50 in 1895–96. This somewhat notable decrease is ascribed by the Deputy Tahsildar to the fact that his office has been transferred from Indukoorpeta to Chodavaram. Parties are afraid that if they lodge complaints they may be dragged to Chodavaram which they fear and detest as a deadly-fever giving locality. They think that a man who goes to Chodavaram for however short a time must abandon all hope. There is something in this theory, but as the transfer is recent, it would be as well to wait another year before speaking definitely on the subject. There were no cases pending in Yellavaram at the end of the year.

14. *Civil statement VI.*—There was a considerable increase in the number of suits during the year. The pendency has consequently increased from 30 at the close of 1895–96 to 70. The pendency is heavy in Bhadráchalam District Munsif's Court and this may in part be due to the anticipation of scarcity and pressure of extra work. The pendency in my own court is in like manner due to the fact that suits posted for hearing at head-quarters could not be taken up, as I had to do inspection work, &c., in the affected tract.

15. *Vaccination.*—At the beginning of the year, the depôt at Polavaram was retained under the special charge of the hospital assistant there. But the experiment was unsatisfactory owing to the want of interest shown by the Hospital Assistant and his inefficient supervision. In view of this fact and of the remarks of Government contained in paragraph 7 of G.O., No. 1422, Judicial, dated 1st September 1896, the depôt was closed and lymph was despatched afterwards regularly from Rajahmundry. Until the closing of the depôt, I received frequent complaints about the inferior quality of the lymph supplied.

16. There was, on the whole, some improvement in the work of vaccination in the agency during the year, for there were 4,548 cases operated as against 3,909 in the previous year. The percentage, however, of successful cases fell from 77·7 to 68·7. This is no doubt due to the fact mentioned above and also to the difficulty the vaccinators experience in getting the lymph; for example a vaccinator on receiving his supply may go some distance into the interior to conduct operations; when the next supply is received, he may find himself still on tour and may be unable to get the lymph without going back to the Post office to fetch it. In the meanwhile the lymph is deteriorating and there is also a great waste of time. It might be found advisable to allow each of the vaccinators a peon to remedy this evil.

17. The average cost of each successful case rose from 7 annas 3 pies to 8 annas.

18. *Education.*—Statement No. IX exhibits I think a record of steady improvement during the year. The number of boys on the rolls increased from 1,608 to 1,798 and the number of girls from 338 to 383. The average daily attendance also improved being 1,588 as against 1,344 of the previous year. The number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal classes increased from 152 boys and eleven girls to 249 boys and 26 girls.

19. The school at Buttayagudem, which was frequently closed as the teacher and pupils were always getting laid up with fever, has now been transferred to Taduvoy, a thriving village. It should be a decided success.

20. Lower secondary education is making rapid strides somewhat too rapid for our means. The school at Polavaram has been raised to the lower secondary standard and the number of pupil is increasing daily. It will soon be necessary to reject applications for enrolment, the accommodation is miserable—merely a small rented building fearfully dark inside and with no compound. There are more pupils here and the school is certainly more sought after than the one at Bhadráchalam which has a capital Government building. The school at Polavaram is likely to increase still more in importance. It is very difficult to induce Koyas and Reddis to send their boys to school and these are the very classes we most want to reach with our primary education. The little boys at a very early age are really of some use in the field. They are set to watch the crops and scare away the birds. Schooling interferes with all this. Yet I think we are making some headway and constant inspections especially by the Agency officers are most valuable for this purpose. I always made a point of holding athletic sports of a kind at the schools I inspected even at schools so widely different as Bhadráchalam with its 100 pupils intelligent and well dressed and Rayapalli, a small village, where some pupils are aboriginals and there is a paucity of clothing. At the latter place every one was interested, the whole village crowded round, specially interested in the prizes. There are prizes too for good conduct and attendance, all sorts of prizes are given such as slates, books, &c., gaudy under-graduates' caps specially recommend themselves to the fancy of the Koya and the prizes generally are no doubt great encouragement to the hill folk. The distributions should be made regular functions and the whole village be invited.

21. *Public Works.*—Before speaking of the work done this year, it is necessary for me to make an explanation with reference to paragraph 10 of G.O., No. 1422, Judicial, dated 1st September 1896, reviewing the Administration report of the agency for 1895–96. In clause (*f*) of my endorsement on the report I did not mean that money was paid before the close of the year for work which was not at the time completed. As a matter of fact the money was drawn but was held in "anamat," the works for which the money drawn was allotted were completed in June and were then paid for. What I wished to draw attention to was the fact that as there was no probability of the works being completed within the official year, the money should not have been drawn and should have lapsed. This year, I am glad to state, the whole of the allotment except Rs. 309–13–3 has been spent, not only has it been drawn, it has also been paid and detailed bills with vouchers were submitted by the 31st of March.

22. As Government remarked in its last review the smallness of the allotment prohibits any considerable progress in opening up the country. The construction of roads in the agency is a matter of exceptional difficulty; to make a passable road for example, over the ghât between Bhadráchalam and Chódavaramu, would be an engineering feat of no little magnitude. The main project of our road-making is the connection of Bhadráchalam with Rajahmundry by a road over the Gurrapujbari ghât and the connection of Guditeru with Rajahmundry through Yellavaram division. This has been borne in mind, and during this year Rs. 2,000 were spent on the Chódavaramu-Geddada road and its extension and Rs. 1,000 on the upkeep of Gokavaram-Chódavaramu road. As soon as the Pamarazukattu is improved (and it is proposed to do this in 1897–98), bandies will be able to go as far as Valamur and also branching off at Maredumilli go right up to Bodulur. It will thus be possible to get at timber right from the heart of the Rampa tracts. As regards the other line to Guditeru, bandies can now go as far as Ramavaram. Rs. 1,000 have been spent on extending the Timmapuram-Addatigela road and Rs. 2,000 on the upkeep of the existing road. A bridge has been built this year at Bhimadipakalu, and the road as

far as Addatigela where there is a weekly market is in very fair condition. From Addatigela it is a little difficult in parts. Rupees 2,017-1-9 was spent on the upkeep of Chódavaramu-Devipatnam road—an important road connecting Chódavaramu with the river. I was unable, however, to inspect it. Rupees 500 were spent on the Kota-Addatigela road, which is now nearly passable for bandies. The bandy-track from Mareduville to Bodulur has been very much improved. Rupees 500 were spent on it. Rupees 200 were spent on the Nellipudi road, *i.e.*, on the line between Gokavaram and Timmapuram. But I cannot say that the road is very successful so far: if we could afford to metal it, we might make a good road there, but at present side channels have been dug and the mud therefrom spread on the road. The consequence is that a slight shower is enough to convert it into a sort of swamp. So much for Chódavaramu and Yellavaram where progress is being slowly made—as I have shown—along the main lines.

23. The roads in Bhadráchalam are good fair-weather tracks; not much was spent on them this year, but they are passable for bandies. Rupees 100 were spent on the useful diversion from Kundulur to Chintoor where there is a police station.

24. In Polavaram, the Prakkilanka-Jeelugumilli road has been extended and Rs. 900 were spent on the useful road joining Koyyalagudem with Kannapuram where there is a large weekly market.

25. A small rest-house was constructed at Kannapuram where its want was very much felt, and an excellent little bangalow has been built at Nallipudi in Yellavaram division.

26. Sanction was given for another year's trial of the three temporary road maistries, and I have now recommended that their appointment should be made permanent.

27. *Sanitation.*—Rs. 876 were spent on the construction and completion of wells in Bhadráchalam taluk at Narasapuram, Murumur, Lakkavaram and Khasinagaram.

28. Rupees 600 were spent on a well at Parimpudy in Polavaram.

29. Rupees 700 were spent on the construction of a deep well at Chódavaramu complete with platform.

30. Rupees 525 were spent on wells in Yellavaram division.

31. There was considerable difficulty experienced by the people in getting drinking-water in the months of January, February and March 1897, but the country is everywhere intersected by vagus and water can be obtained by digging pits (chelamalu) therein. The want of water, too, affected unfavourably the condition of the cattle.

32. Further sums were spent on wells under "miscellaneous."

33. *Abkári.*—The most important feature of the abkári administration was the introduction of tree-tax system into 31 villages of Polavaram and four villages of Chódavaramu. There was an increase in the revenue in Polavaram, Chódavaramu and Yellavaram divisions owing to keen competition and a decrease in Bhadráchalam taluk. A retail license was obtained for a European liquor shop at Polavaram, but the shop was short-lived.

34. *Opium.*—There was again a decrease in the revenue, and this is due to the high price of opium at Rajahmundry and the want of competition.

35. *Police.*—Complaints against the police were somewhat numerous this year. I tried some constables of Jeelugumilli on a charge of bribery, but discharged them and made the complainant pay compensation.

36. In Bhadráchalam there was a complaint against the second head constable and four constables at Kunnavaram of having extorted a goat. It was referred for inquiry and dismissed.

37. There were two complaints in Chódavaramu—one is pending; and in the other, the accused were convicted and fined.

38. A case under sections 379 and 342, Indian Penal Code, was brought against four constables of Addatigela station, but they were discharged. The constables were subsequently transferred to another station.

39. A case of bribery and torture was also filed against some constables of Addatigela, but the evidence was untrustworthy.

40. *Disturbances.*—None.

41. *Boundary Disputes.*—The Central Provinces have agreed to the boundary line drawn by Mr. Spencer between Cherla and Bhadráchalam taluk.

42. A long-pending boundary dispute between Lingavaram in Yellavaram division and Kalyolla was amicably settled. Other petty boundary disputes in the same division were also disposed of.

43. *Forests.*—The hill people do not yet thoroughly understand or appreciate the system of forest administration. There is some discontent about reservation, especially in the muttas of Polavaram. I am afraid this is somewhat fostered by Goda Kristnammah, the village munsif of Kannapuram, a very influential man. A complaint was made to me that the supply of bamboos in unreserved lands was running short. It seems, however, that there is an ample supply of other materials for making fences, &c. A number of hillmen also complained to me against one Muniswami, a forest guard; they alleged that he had extorted bribes or rather mamools from them. The evidence was not very convincing, but the man was transferred by the ranger.

44. The hillmen in the zamindaries of Gutala and Polavaram are somewhat troubled by changes in the system of levying fees for cutting and also in the amounts. These changes are due to the fact that the forests are leased out to various contractors by the zamindars.

45. *Destruction of wild Beasts.*—Nine tigers, 51 panthers, six bears were killed as against eight tigers, 44 panthers and four bears in the previous year. Nine persons and 383 cattle were killed by wild beasts as against six and 505, respectively, in 1895-96.

46. *Miscellaneous.*—The work of the Tahsildar of Bhadráchalam and the Deputy Tahsildars of the three divisions in respect to the road works was distinctly good and they deserve credit for completing the works and paying for them within the official year.

47. An additional revenue inspector joined his new appointment in Polavaram in June. An abkári clerk was also appointed to that office.

48. The prospects of coal at Ratsugampalle were very gloomy. Digging for graphite at Perakonda was more successful and the results were encouraging.

49. The muttadar of Gurtedu died. His cousin Pandreddi was appointed in his stead to the satisfaction of all the people in the mutta. There were no other changes among the muttadars. The mokhasadar of Ravilanka died on December 22nd, and proposals with regard to his successor have been submitted.

50. Of the elephants, Flori enjoyed the best health during the year; Lakshmi had occasional indisposition; Parvati was too old and seedy to be of any use—she has subsequently died; Bhavarkalli also was too seedy and feeble to be of much service.

51. With reference to paragraph 12 of the Government Order reviewing last year's report, I have to state that the Rs. 100 have not yet been spent on experimenting with tea and coffee seeds. There is a lack of information on the subject in this office. Inquiries were being made and the season passed by. The allotment may be renewed for this year.

I.—Statement showing the changes in the Administration staff during the year 1896-97 in the Gódávari Agency.

Office.	Name of officer.	Period during which in charge.		Whether the charge was in addition to other duty.
		From	To	
1	2	3	4	5
Government Agent ..	V. A. Brodie, Esq. ..	1st April 1896	10th Sept. 1896.	
Do. ..	Do ..	2nd Feb. 1897.	31st March 1897.	
Do. ..	G. W. Elphinstone, Esq.	11th Sept. 1896.	25th Nov. 1896.	The charge was in addition to other duty.
Do. ..	R. H. Shipley, Esq.	26th Nov. ,,	1st Feb. 1897.	
Special Assistant Agent ..	C. G. Spencer, Esq.	1st April ,,	28th April 1896.	
Do. ..	G. W. Elphinstone, Esq.	29th ,,	30th ,,	Sub-Collector in charge.
Do. ..	J. W. Hughes, Esq.	1st May ,,	31st March 1897.	From 4th June 1896 to 30th June 1896—In charge of Head Assistant Collector's division, Ellore. From 6th to 18th July 1896 was in charge of the Head-quarters division, Coconada, in addition.

II.—Statement of Tours made by the Officers in the Gódávari Agency during the year 1896-97.

Name of officer.	Number of tour.	Date of each tour.		Period spent on each tour.	Locality in which tour made.	Remarks.
		From	To			
V. A. Brodie, Esq., Government Agent.	..	..	..	..	....	Since the close of the official year he has toured in the agency for about two months with a view to make necessary arrangements for the relief of the distressed.
G. W. Elphinstone, Esq., Government Agent.	1st ..	9th November 1896.	11th November 1896.	3	Visited Pattisam, Gutala, Polavaram, and Purushottapatnam.	Inspection of crops and the condition of the people.
R. H. Shipley, Esq., Government Agent.	1st ..	22nd January 1897..	26th January 1897..	5	Visited Pattisam, Gutala Polavaram, Purushottapatnam, Devipatnam, Vadapalli, Kondamodalu, Gammulum, Kondepudy and Kondrakota.	General tour of inspection.
C. G. Spencer, Esq., Special Assistant Agent.	1st ..	1st April 1896 ..	28th April 1896 ..	25	Bhadráchalam, Gollapudem, and Kunavaram in Bhadrachalam taluk and Pusigapadu, Buttayagudem, and Polavaram in Polavaram division.	Jamabandi of Bhadráchalam taluk and Polavaram division.
J. W. Hughes, Esq., Special Assistant Agent.	2nd ..	11th May 1896 ..	25th May 1896 ..	15	Polavaram, Tadigunta, Korutur, Papikonda, Devipatnam, Purushottapatnam and Tallapudi.	General tour of inspection of schools, &c., and to complete jamabandi of Polavaram division and to conduct the jamabandi of Chódavaramu division and Viravaram estate.
	3rd ..	4th June 1896 ..	24th June 1896 ..	21	Ellore in Ellore taluk	To take charge of the Ellore Deputy Collector's division and work there.
	4th ..	2nd August 1896..	5th August 1896 ..	4	Cocanada	To try calendar case No. 6 of 1896 under orders of the District Magistrate.
	5th ..	22nd August 1896..	25th August 1896 ..	4	Kotipalli in Rámachandrapuram taluk ..	To supervise the sanitary arrangements made for Pushkaram festival under orders of the Collector.
	6th ..	2nd October 1896..	11th October 1896..	10	Polavaram, Kannapuram and Koyyalagudem.	Examination of schools, general inspection and inquiry into complaints against Forest Guard
	7th ..	19th October 1896..	4th November 1896	17	Polavaram, Kannapuram, Buttayagudem, Jeelugumilli, Taduvoy and Jangareddigudem.	To dispose of suits. To complete the inquiry of the complaint against Forest Guard and general tour of inspection.
	8th ..	17th November 1896.	16th December 1896.	30	Mulagapalli, Kunavaram, Murumur, Chódavaramu, Bhadráchalam, Dummagudem, Gomi Devipeta, Kondepudi in Bhadráchalam taluk and agraharam and Polavaram in Polavaram division.	General tour of inspection.
	9th ..	10th January 1897..	4th February 1897.	26	Nellipudi, Timmapuram, Addategula, Rayapalli, Ramavaramkota, Jaddangi in Yellavaram division.	General tour of inspection and for conducting the jamabandi of Yellavaram division.
	10th ..	15th February 1897.	31st March 1897 ..	45	Gutala, Vadapilli in Polavaram division, Kondamodalu in Chódavaramu division, Uppar, Vaddigudem, Kunavaram, Bhadráchalam Dummagudem, Kolanugudem, Singavaram, Lachigudem, Bandirevu, Gouri, Devipeta, Kunnavaram, Pedamattapalli, Kundalur, Chintur in Bhadráchalam taluk and Lakkavaram, Gurrapuzhari ghaut, Velamuru Maredumilli in Chódavaramu division.	Starting test relief works in Bhadráchalam taluk, general inspection and inspection of road works, &c., zamabandi of Bhadráchalam taluk and Chódavaramu division.

VI.—Statistics of Civil Justice for the Gódávari Agency for the year 1896-97.

Name of Court.	Original Suits.								Appeal Suits.								Remarks.
	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or on reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other Courts.	Total.	Remaining on 31st March 1897.	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or on reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other Courts.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1897.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Government Agent	3	2	..	5	1	..	1	4	..	5	..	5	5	..	5	..	
2. Special Assistant Agent	6	36	1	43	19	4	23	20	2	8	..	10	7	..	7	3	
3. Bhadráchalam District Munsif ..	9	109	..	118	88	..	88	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Polavaram do. ..	9	195	10	214	201	1	202	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Chódavaramu do. ..	..	35	1	36	28	..	28	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Yellavaram do. ..	6	23	..	29	29	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total for 1896-97 ..	33	400	12	445	366	5	371	74	2	13	..	15	12	..	12	3	
Compare 1895-96 ..	76	321	4	401	365	3	368	33	3	16	..	19	17	..	17	2	

VII.—Statement showing the work of the Agency Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year 1896-97.

Name of institution.	From what funds maintained.	Description of the building.	Date when opened.	Number of patients treated		Remarks.
				In.	Out.	
Bhadráchalam dispensary	Imperial funds	The building belongs to Government. It is built of brick and has a tiled roof. It consists of three rooms with a verandah all round. Three pucca wards with thatched roofs—one for police, a second for male patients and a third for female patients—have been constructed. There are also a tiled kitchen, a latrine and bath-room close to the dispensary for the use of the in-patients. There is also a well in the compound which contains brackish water. There is a wire fence around the dispensary.	1st October 1882	91	3,310	
Polavaram do.	Imperial funds assisted by an annual contribution of Rs. 250 from the Zamindar of Polavaram.	Rented brick building with tiled roof. The Government building is not yet completed.	6th November 1891	..	3,396	
Chódavaramu do.	Provincial funds	A wattle and daub thatched building constructed by Government.	22nd February 1894	..	1,402	
Yeleswaram	Local funds	Brick building with a tiled roof	Not known	..	4,129	
Gokavaram	Do.	Thatched house	11th June 1887	..	54	

VIII.—Statement showing the strength and cost of Vaccine establishment and the number of operations performed by them in the Gódávari Agency during 1896-97.

Name of the Taluk or Division.	Deputy Inspector.		Deputy Inspector's peon.		First-class Vaccinator.		Second-class Vaccinator.		Probationer.		Total cost of vaccine establishment including travelling allowance and contingencies.	Number of cases vaccinated.	Number of successful cases.	Percentage of successful cases to total number vaccinated.	Percentage of cases verified.	Average cost of each successful case.
	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.
Rajahmundry range	1	60	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	694 13 0	..	..	..	..	..
Bhadráchalam taluk	..	..	..	..	1	18	..	..	..	..	332 12 0	1,305	757	58·01	45·82	0 7 0
Rékapálle vaccinator working in Polavaram division	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polavaram division probationary vaccinator in charge of calf depôt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	151 10 2	387	293	75·70	91·21	0 8 3
Jangareddigudem (Rékapalle vaccinator mentioned above)	..	..	..	..	1	18	..	..	..	..	320 4 0	1,259	797	63·3	50·35	0 6 5
Chódavaramu division Rampa vaccinator	..	..	..	..	1	18	..	..	..	..	341 7 2	699	462	68·29	52·36	0 11 10
Yellavaram division Addatigela vaccinator	..	..	..	..	1	18	..	..	..	..	328 14 1	898	809	90·08	21·16	0 6 6
Calf depôt charges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188 10 4	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1	60	1	7	4	72	..	..	1	12	2,358 6 9	4,548	3,118	68·7	52·18	0 8 0
Excluding the pay of the Deputy Inspector and calf depôt charges ..	..	..	..	..	4	72	..	..	1	12	1,474 8 8	4,548	3,118	68·7	52·18	0 8 0
Compare 1895-96 ..	..	..	..	..	4	72	..	..	1	12	1,334 15 3	3,909	3,040	77·7	68·1	0 7 3

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
Special Assistant Agent.

IX.—Statement showing the statistics of the Agency Schools in the Gódávari Agency during the year 1896–97.

Name of the taluk or division.	Number and class of schools.	Teachers employed and their salaries. Number. Trained.	Total.	Amount of salary per mensem.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1897. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average daily attendance. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal classes on 31st March 1897. Boys.	Girls.	Number of schools inspected. By officers of Educational Department. Superintendents. Schools visited.	Visits paid.	Sub-Assistant Inspector.	Assistant Inspector.	Agency Officers. Government Agent.	Special Assistant.	Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar.	Revenue Inspector.	Number of pupils examined for results grants.	Number of pupils found qualified for results grants.	Receipts. Results grants.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14									15	16	17	18
				Rs. A. P.																				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bhadráchalam taluk.	1 Government Lower Secondary school, Bhadráchalam.	1	5	1,236 0 0	101	..	101	90	..	90	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	315 9 6
	1 Church Mission Society's Lower Secondary school, Dummugudem.	3	7	918 0 0	137	1	138	121	1	122	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	70	67	331 0 0	101 4 6
	11 Government salary-result school for boys.	6	14	1,626 0 0	252	17	269	196	12	208	28	1	11	11	11	..	..	4	4	8	172	103	..	..
	1 Government salary-result school for girls.	..	3	273 1 7	..	47	47	..	36	36	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	34	28	82 8 0	0 9 6
	2 Upper Primary Aided schools for boys.	..	2	277 0 0	32	5	37	22	4	26	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	27	20	..	..
	1 Upper Primary Aided school for girls.	1	3	253 8 0	..	61	61	..	42	42	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	26	15	74 0 0	..
	5 Unaided schools* ..	1	6	422 8 0	77	35	112	60	22	82	19	16	5	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	..
	Total ..	12	40	5,006 1 7	599	166	765	489	117	606	48	18	17	17	20	..	..	7	4	8	341	245	487 8 0	417 7 6

* Two new. Did not draw grants during the year.

IX.—Statement showing the statistics of the Agency Schools in the Gódávari Agency during the year 1896–97—*cont.*

Name of the taluk or division.	Number and class of schools.	Teachers employed and their salaries. Number. Trained.	Total.	Amount of salary per mensem.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1897. Boys.	Girls.	Total.*	Average daily attendance. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal classes on 31st March 1897. Boys.	Girls.	Number of schools inspected. By officers of Educational Department. Superintendents. Schools visited.	Visits paid.	Sub-Assistant Inspector.	Assistant Inspector	Agency Officers. Government Agent.	Special Assistant.	Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar.	Revenue Inspector.	Number of pupils examined for results grants.	Number of pupils found qualified for results grants.	Receipts. Results grants.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14									15	16	17	18
				Rs. A. P.																				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Polavaram division.	1 Government Lower Secondary school for boys at Polavaram.	2	6	876 0 0	129	8	137	103	5	108	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	72	42	..	..
	1 Government Lower Secondary school for boys at Gutala.	1	2	168 0 0	68	17	85	57	14	71	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	64	44	..	..
	11 Government salary-result schools.	1	11	1,068 0 0	273	45	318	213	29	242	10	..	11	11	10	..	..	5	8	5	122	112	..	..
	1 Government night school for boys at Polavaram.	1	1	48 0 0	18	..	18	12	..	12	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	..
	1 Government Lower Secondary school for girls at Polavaram.	..	4	350 13 10	..	56	56	..	34	34	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	35	21	80 0 0	..
	4 Lower Primary Unaided schools.*	..	4	..	57	4	61	40	4	44	..	..	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	228 0 0
	1 Aided school ..	..	1	..	23	4	27	20	3	23	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	5	29	2,510 13 10	568	134	702	445	89	534	10	..	19	24	14	3	..	7	11	5	300	222	80 0 0	228 0 0

* New schools did not draw grants during the year.

IX.—Statement showing the statistics of the Agency Schools in the Gódávari Agency during the year 1896-97—*cont.*

Name of the taluk or division.	Number and class of schools.	Teachers employed and their salaries. Number. Trained.	Total.	Amount of salary per mensem.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1897. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average daily attendance. Boys.	Girls	Total.	Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal classes on 31st March 1897. Boys.	Girls.	Number of schools inspected. By officers of Educational Department. Superintendents. Schools visited.	Visits paid.	Sub-Assistant Inspector.	Assistant Inspector.	Agency Officers. Government Agent.	Special Assistant.	Talukdar or Deputy Tahsildar.	Revenue Inspector.	Number of pupils examined for results grants.	Number of pupils found qualified for results grants.	Receipts. Results grants.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14									15	16	17	18
				Rs. A. P.																				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chódavaramu division.	10 Government salary-result schools.	5	10	1,284 0 0	203	51	254	144	28	172	* 60	* 8	10	35	10	..	..	4	..	..	149	83	..	..
	2 Unaided schools ..	..	2	84 0 0	52	3	55	29	2	31	† 43	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	5	12	1,368 0 0	255	54	309	173	30	203	103	8	12	40	10	..	..	4	..	..	149	83	..	..
Yellavaram division.	14 Government salary-result schools.	4	14	2,028 0 0	349	29	378	207	20	227	83	..	14	18	13	1 Inspr.	..	6	..	..	196	63	..	..
	‡ Government night school Gurtedu.	..	1	48 0 0	27	..	27	18	..	18	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	4	15	2,076 0 0	376	29	405	225	20	245	88	..	14	18	13	1	..	6	..	..	196	63	..	..
	Grand Total ..	26	96	10,960 15 5	1,798	383	2,181	1,332	256	1,588	249	26	62	99	57	4	..	24	15	13	986	613	567 8 0	645 7 6
	Compare 1895-96 ..	27	93	11,115 8 0	1,608	338	1,946	1,095	249	1,344	152	11	62	109	33	10	..	27	14	10	837	449	1,504 12 0	353 9 0

* Koyas and Kammaras .. .. Boys. 27
Reddies girls 33
60

* Reddies 8

† Koyas and Kammaras 42
Reddy 1
Total .. 42

† The master left the place and the school was closed.

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
Special Assistant Agent.

X.—Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Gódávari Agency during 1896-97.

Name of the taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new work).	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	New Works—Communications.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Bhadráchalam Taluk ..	Gravelling the main street of Chódavaramu	* 200 0 0	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	* Sanctioned out of Road Fund.
	Do. of Kachavaram	* 200 0 0	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	
	Do. of Kunavaram	* 200 0 0	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	
	Building steps near the temple at Bhadráchalam ..	* 100 0 0	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	
Polavaram division ..	Jeelugumilli-Polavaram road	150 0 0	150 0 0	210 0 0	150 0 0	
	Extending Prakkilanka-Jangareddigudem roads towards Jeelugumilli.	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	
Chódavaramu division ..	Chódavaramu-Geddada road and extension to Gurrapujhari ghât *viâ* Maredimilli and Valamur.	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	7,851 13 9	2,000 0 0	
	Bandy track from Maredimilli to Bodulur	500 0 0	500 0 0	458 7 6	500 0 0	
Yellavaram division ..	Extending Timmapuram-Addatigela road	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	4,378 0 0	1,000 0 0	
	Addatigela-Kota road	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	Rs. 500 have been transferred to repair Bornagudem-Jaddangi road.
	Total ..	5,650 0 0	5,150 0 0	..	5,150 0 0	
	New Works—Buildings.					
Bhadráchalam Taluk ..	Sinking a well at Narsapuram	* 250 0 0	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	* Road Fund.
	Do. at Morumuru	* 250 0 0	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	
Polavaram division ..	Completion of a well at Lakkavaram	200 0 0	200 0 0	300 0 0	200 0 0	
	Do. at Kasinagaram	250 0 0	176 0 0	200 0 0	176 0 0	
	Do. at Parimpudi	600 0 0	600 0 0	..	600 0 0	
	Do. at Mangapatoduripeta	† 400 0 0	..	..	..	† This amount has been transferred to gravelling Koyalagudem-Kannapuram road.
	Completion of a rest-house at Kannapuram	200 0 0	‡ 300 0 0	..	300 0 0	‡ Amount of Rs. 100 sanctioned for the well at Bandarlagudem provided from Miscellaneous grant has been transferred to this work.
Chódavaramu division ..	Completion of a well at Chódavaramu complete with platform.	700 0 0	700 0 0	..	700 0 0	
		290 0 0	290 0 0	..	290 0 0	
Yellavaram division ..	Sinking a well at Duppalapalem	235 0 0	235 0 0	..	235 0 0	
	Sinking a well at Venulava	400 0 0	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	
	Construction of a rest-house, Nellupudy					
	Total ..	3,775 0 0	3,401 0 0	..	3,401 0 0	

X.—Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Gódávari Agency during 1896–97—*cont.*

Name of the taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new work).	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Repairs—Communications.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Bhadráchalam taluk ..	Repairing the road leading to bungalow at Kunavaram.	*100 0 0	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	*Road Fund.
	Repairing the road between Kunavaram and Parnasala.	200 0 0	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	
	Repairing the road from Lakkavaram to Waddigudem.	200 0 0	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	
	Repairing the road from Chaituru to Kundaloor ..	100 0 0	79 2 0	0 5 6	79 2 0	
Polavaram division ..	Koyyalagudem-Kannapuram road	500 0 0	900 0 0	..	900 0 0	Rs. 400 have been transferred from Mangapatidevipeta well—*vide* note *supra*.
	Repairing Polavaram village road	400 0 0	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	
	Maintenance of Prakkilanka-Jangareddigudem road ..	600 0 0	600 0 0	..	600 0 0	
Chódavaramu division ..	Upkeep of Chódavaramu-Gokavaram road	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	
	Do. of Chódavaramu-Devipatnam road	2,000 0 0	2,017 1 9	..	2,017 1 9	Rs. 17-1-9 have been allotted from Miscellaneous grants.
Yellavaram division ..	Maintaining Timmapuram-Addatigela road	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	..	2,000 0 0	
	Repairing Nellupudy-Timmapuram road	500 0 0	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	Rs. 300 have been transferred to Bornagudem-Jaddangi road.
	Repairing Bornagudem-Jaddangi road	....	800 0 0	..	800 0 0	Rs. 500 have been transferred from Addatigelakota road and Rs. 300 from Nellenpudy-Timmapuram road.
	Total ..	7,600 0 0	8,496 3 9	..	8,496 3 9	
	Repairs—Buildings.					
Polavaram division ..	White washing the rest-house at Buttayagudem ..	25 0 0	25 0 0	..	25 0 0	
Yellavaram division ..	White-washing the rest-house at Jaddangi	35 0 0	35 0 0	..	35 0 0	
	Total ..	60 0 0	60 0 0	..	60 0 0	
	Miscellaneous—(a) Communications	800 0 0	..	..	..	
Polavaram division ..	Pay of road maistry	....	120 0 0	..	120 0 0	Rs. 120 have been transferred to Chódavaramu Division.

X.—Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Gódávari Agency during 1896–97—*cont.*

Name of the taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new work).	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Miscellaneous—(a) Communications—cont.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Chódavaramu division ..	Pay of road maistry	..	278 8 9	..	278 8 9	
Yellavaram division ..	Pay of road maistry	..	180 0 0	..	180 0 0	
	Total ..	800 0 0	578 8 9	..	578 8 9	
	Miscellaneous—(b) Buildings	300 0 0	..	..	..	
Bhadráchalam taluk ..	White-washing and repairing the rest at Pedamattapalli	..	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	
	White-washing and repairing the rest-house at Kundulooru	..	30 0 0	..	30 0 0	
	White-washing and repairing the rest-house at Lakkavaram	..	25 0 0	..	25 0 0	
Polavaram division ..	Construction of a surplus weir to Bhadragundem tank.	..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	
	Total ..	300 0 0	195 0 0	..	195 0 0	
	Miscellaneous—(c) Sanitation.					
Polavaram division ..	Construction of a well at Jellellagudem	300 0 0	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	
	Miscellaneous—(d) Supervision and Miscellaneous ..	815 0 0	..	..	..	
Bhadráchalam taluk ..	For fixing wooden posts for marking mile posts on Kunavaram-Parnasala road	..	30 0 0	..	30 0 0	
	For clearing silt in three wells	..	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	
Polavaram division ..	Repairing the well in the bed of Gódávari	..	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	
	For repairing the rest-house and servants sheds at Polavaram	..	61 0 0	..	61 0 0	
Chódavaramu division ..	Sinking a well at Cherupalam	..	107 14 3	..	107 14 3	
	Do. in Jaggampetapadu	..	120 0 0	..	120 0 0	
	For repairing the rest-house at Chódavaramu	..	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	
Yellavaram division ..	Taring wood work of office buildings at Addatigela ..	..	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	
	Completing the well at Addatigela	..	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	
	Platform around the well at Rayapalli	..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	
	Purchase of tools	..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	

X.—Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Gódávari Agency during 1896-97—*cont.*

Name of the taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new work).	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Miscellaneous—(d) Supervision and Miscellaneous—cont.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Yellavaram division—*cont.*	Repairing the platform of the well at Addatigela ..	..	10 0 0	..	10 0 0	
	Cutting and removing the Maddi tree near Maderi bridge. ..	..	25 0 0	..	25 0 0	
	White-washing the rest-house at Addatigela ..	..	8 12 0	..	8 12 0	
	Do. at Timmapuram	..	8 12 0	..	8 12 0	
	Total ..	815 0 0	809 6 3	..	809 6 3	
	ABSTRACT.					
	New works—					
	Communications	5,650 0 0	5,150 0 0	..	5,150 0 0	
	Buildings	3,775 0 0	3,401 0 0	..	3,401 0 0	
	Repairs—					
	Communications	7,600 0 0	8,496 3 9	..	8,496 3 9	
	Buildings	60 0 0	60 0 0	..	60 0 0	
	Miscellaneous—					
	(*a*) Communications	800 0 0	578 8 9	..	578 8 9	
	(*b*) Buildings	300 0 0	195 0 0	..	195 0 0	
	(*c*) Sanitation	300 0 0	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	
	(*d*) Supervision and Miscellaneous	815 0 0	809 6 3	..	809 6 3	
	.. ..	19,300 0 0	18,990 2 9	..	18,990 2 9	
	Amount lapsed	..	309 13 3	..	309 13 3	
	Total ..	19,300 0 0	19,300 0 0	..	† 19,300 0 0	

* Particulars of Rs. 309-13-3 lapsed—

Rs.	A.	P.	
60	0	0	pay of Yellavaram road maistry.
61	10	0	savings in road maistry's pay, Chódavaramu.
165	0	0	allotted for Vemulawell.
23	3	3	general savings and reserve.
309	13	3	Total

† This includes Rs. 1,300 sanctioned out of Road Fund, Bhadráchalam.

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
Special Assistant Agent.

RAJAHMUNDRY,
23rd June 1897.

X-(*a*).—STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Charges of Special Funds of the Bhadráchalam Taluk for 1896–97.

Items.	In this month.	Up to this month.
BHADRACHALAM TALUK.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
POUND FUND.		
Balance on the 1st April 1896 ..	..	167 12 7
Receipts.		
Fines levied on stray cattle	..	730 10 0
Sale-proceeds of do.	..	6 11 0
Advances recovered	..	..
Feeding charges	..	32 1 3
Refunds	..	..
Miscellaneous receipts as shown in column of remarks	..	1 4 0
Total ..	..	770 10 3
Total, including balance ..	..	938 6 10
Expenditure.		
Pound Gumastahs in Taluk	..	239 6 5
Pound-keepers	..	299 2 0
Charges for constructing and repairing pounds	..	135 0 0
Feeding charges	..	32 1 3
Miscellaneous charges as shown in column of remarks	..	..
Travelling allowance	..	5 2 0
Amount transferred to road fund, Bhadráchalam	..	227 11 2
Advances recoverable	..	..
Refunds	..	..
Total ..	..	938 6 10
Balance on the 31st March 1897 ..	..	..
ROAD FUND.		
Balance on the 1st April 1896 ..	..	2,452 3 2
Receipts.		
Cesses on Land	..	817 0 0
Collections on rents of Ferries	..	772 12 0
Surplus Pound Fund	..	227 11 2
Collections on account of emoluments to be paid to Patvaries, Patils and Taliars ..	..	5,213 14 0
Miscellaneous receipts as shown in column of remarks	..	2 8 0
Total ..	..	7,033 13 2
Total, including balance ..	..	9,486 0 4
Expenditure.		
Presidency Establishment	..	19 0 0
Collector's Office Establishment	..	5 1 8
Proportionate pay and contribution of the Local Fund Audit Establishment ..	..	1 7 0
Scavenging Establishment	..	144 0 0
Payment to village officers	..	4,621 14 0
Expenses incurred in connection with the construction and repair of roads in Bhadráchalam Taluk	..	1,300 0 0
Travelling allowance	..	0 3 2
Stationery charges	..	0 0 2
Printing charges	..	0 3 3
Miscellaneous charges as shown in column of remarks	..	..
Total ..	..	6,091 13 3
Balance on the 31st March 1897 ..	..	3,394 3 1

Certified that the figures in this statement have been compared with those in the Treasury account and have been found to agree.

(Signed) S. VENKATARAMA DAS,
Deputy Collector.

(Signed) R. S. WOODHOUSE,
for *Collector.*

XI.—Statement showing the details of the works undertaken for the improvement of sanitation in the Gódávari Agency during the year 1896-97.

Name of taluk or division.	Improvement of water-supply.						Total expenditure.	Conservancy of towns and improvement of village-site.					
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.			Name of town or village dealt with.	Conservancy.		Expenditure.		
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.			Hands employed.	Cost.	Laying out.	Water-supply.	Other improvements.
				Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.		
Bhadráchalam taluk ..	..	..	4	876 0 0	3	20	896 0 0	Chódavaramu	..	..	200 0 0	..	..
								Kachavaram	..	..	200 0 0	..	..
								Kunavaram	..	..	200 0 0	..	..
								Kunavaram	..	..	100 0 0	..	..
											700 0 0	..	..
Polavaram division ..	..	..	2	900 0 0	1	50	950 0 0	Polavaram	..	..	400 0 0	..	..
Chódavaramu ,, ..	..	..	3	927 14 3	..	..	927 14 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yellavaram ,, ..	..	..	3	675 0 0	2	110	785 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, 1896-97 ..	..	..	12	3,378 14 3	6	180	3,558 14 3	..	..	..	1,100 0 0	..	..
Compare figures of 1895-96	..	..	6	1,550 0 0	5	400	1,950 0 0	..	..	..	517 9 0	..	..

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
Special Assistant Agent.

XII.—Statement showing the Abkári Revenue of the Gódávari Agency for the year 1896-97.

Name of taluk or division.	System.	Name of the farm.	Amount of rents.	Number of shops.			Demand.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.	
				At the beginning of the year.	Newly opened during the year.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.		Arrear.	Current.
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Bhadráchalam taluk .	Rangewar rental for riverside villages.	Bhadráchalam ..	2,965 0 0	18	..	18	..	2,965 0 0	..	2,965 0 0	..	..	..
		Dummagudem ..	4,533 5 4	6	..	6	..	4,533 5 4	..	4,533 5 4	..	..	..
		Waddegudem ..	800 0 0	8	1	9	..	800 0 0	..	800 0 0	..	..	..
	Arrack tax at As. 2 per head for villages in the interior.	....	773 14 0	..	..	..	..	773 14 0	..	773 14 0	..	..	..
		Total ..	9,072 3 4	32	1	33	..	9,072 3 4	..	9,072 3 4	..	..	..
Polavaram division ..	Agency abkári villagewar.	....	4,897 6 0	* 112	..	* 52	..	4,897 6 0	..	4,897 6 0	..	..	..
	Country spirit ranges.	....	2,850 0 0	..	33	33	..	2,850 0 0	..	2,850 0 0	..	..	..
	Duty on country spirits.	....	17 7 0	..	..	..	..	17 7 0	..	17 7 0	..	..	..
	Toddy rangewar.	....	187 8 0	..	16	16	..	187 8 0	..	187 8 0	..	..	..
	Tree-tax villagewar.	....	1,683 0 0	..	..	..	..	1,683 0 0	..	1,682 8 0	..	..	0 8 0
	Foreign spirits retail shops.	....	50 0 0	..	1	1	..	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	..	..	..
		Total ..	9,685 5 0	112	50	102	..	9,685 5 0	..	9,684 13 0	..	..	0 8 0
Chódavaramu ..	Villagewar ..	....	7,230 0 0	59	..	59	1,164 0 0	7,230 0 0	1,164 0 0	7,065 0	..	..	† 164 8 0
	Tree-tax system arrack ranges.	....	555 0 0	..	5	5	..	555 0 0	..	277 6 8	..	..	277 9 4
	Toddy ranges system arrack ranges.	....	30 0 0	..	5	5	..	30 0 0	..	18 12 0	..	..	11 4 0
		Total ..	7,815 0 0	59	10	69	1,164 0 0	7,815 0 0	1,164 0 0	7,361 10 8	..	..	453 5 4
Yellavaram division .	Villagewar ..	....	3,885 12 0	58	..	58	133 8 0	3,885 12 0	133 8 0	2,955 6 0	..	..	‡ 930 6 0
		Total ..	30,458 4 4	201	61	262	1,297 8 0	30,458 4 4	1,297 8 0	29,074 1 0	..	..	1,384 3 4
		Compare, 1895-96.	22,584 6 8	260	1	261	2,572 14 6	22,584 6 8	2,572 14 6	21,286 14 8	..	..	1,297 8 0

* Sixty villages have since been given on nominal rent and hence 52 shops.

	Rs. A. P.
† Since collected	87 8 0
Still to be collected	77 0 0
	164 8 0
‡ Since collected	177 6 0
Classed as irrecoverable	89 8 0
To be adjusted	663 8 0
	930 6 0

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
Special Assistant Agent.

XIII.—Statement showing the Opium Revenue of the Gódávari Agency during the year 1896–97.

Name of taluk or division.	Number of shops.		Selling price to consumers.	Consumption in pounds.		Rents and license fees.	Remarks.
	Sold by auction.	Let on fixed license fees.		1895-96.	1896-97.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				LB. TOLAS.	LB. TOLAS.	RS. A. P.	
Bhadráchalam	6	..	3½ tolas per rupee ..	558 38	4 0	402 0 0	
Polavaram	8	..	Do. ..	518 21½	641 4	641 4 0	
Chodavaramu	8	..	Do. ..	259 0	..	532 0 0	
Yellavaram	14	..	Do. ..	1,543 14	1,133 36	1,755 0 0	
Total ..	36	..	....	....	....	3,330 4 0	
Compare, 1895-96 ..	36	..	3½ tolas per rupee ..	2,879 33½	....	3,732 8 0	

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
Special Assistant Agent.

XIV.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection, Remission and Balance of all sources of Revenue in the Gódávari Agency for 1896–97.

Items.	Demand.			Collection.			Remission.	Balance.		
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.		Arrear.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
I. Land Revenue—										
1. Permanently settled ..	326 4 10	35,461 9 4	35,787 14 2	326 4 10	35,165 15 4	35,492 4 2	..	..	295 10 0	(a) 295 10 0
2. Land Revenue Miscellaneous including cesses.	1,191 2 0	37,288 1 4	38,479 3 4	1,177 15 1	33,052 11 0	34,230 10 1	13 2 11	..	4,235 6 4	(b) 4,235 6 4
3. Quit-rent on service inams										
4. Miscellaneous Revenue fines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,517 6 10	72,749 10 8	74,267 1 6	1,504 3 11	68,218 10 4	69,722 14 3	13 2 11	..	4,531 0 4	4,531 0 4
II. Abkári including license fees.	1,297 8 0	30,558 4 4	31,855 12 4	1,297 8 0	29,174 1 0	30,471 9 0	..	..	1,384 3 4	(c) 1,384 3 4
III. Village-cess	*Vide* item I (2). This has been shown against it.									
IV. Opium	752 8 0	3,330 4 0	4,082 12 0	752 8 0	2,891 8 0	3,644 0 0	..	..	438 12 0	(d) 438 12 0
V. Ferries	188 6 3	1,560 10 0	1,749 0 3	188 6 3	1,496 7 4	1,684 13 7	..	..	64 2 8	64 2 8
VI. School road and Dak funds ..	..	817 0 0	817 0 0	..	817 0 0	817 0 0	..	..	..	..
VII. Stamps	..	8,337 2 0	8,337 2 0	..	8,337 2 0	8,337 2 0	..	..	..	..
VIII. Forests	15 2 2	27,199 0 6	27,214 2 8	15 2 2	26,601 7 9	26,616 9 11	..	..	597 8 9	597 8 9
Total ..	2,253 8 5	71,802 4 10	74,055 13 3	2,253 8 5	69,317 10 1	71,571 2 6	..	..	2,484 10 9	2,484 10 9
Grand Total ..	3,770 15 3	1,44,551 15 6	1,48,322 14 9	3,757 12 4	1,37,536 4 5	1,41,294 0 9	13 2 11	..	7,015 11 1	7,015 11 1
Compare, 1895-96 ..	4,646 0 6	1,39,702 4 7	1,44,348 5 1	4,354 8 6	1,35,931 5 4	1,40,285 13 10	291 8 0	..	3,770 15 3	3,770 15 3

(a) Of this amount Rs. 138–2–0 since collected.
(b) Of this Rs. 571–7–0 have since been remitted.
(c) In deposit. To be adjusted.
(d) To be adjusted from deposits.

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
Special Assistant Agent.

XV.—Statement showing the number of wild animals killed in the Gódávari Agency and the rewards granted during the year 1896–97.

Officer granting the reward.	Tigers.		Panthers.		Bears.		Hyaenas.		Total.		Number killed by wild animals.		Remarks.
	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Persons.	Cattle.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.			
Special Assistant Agent—													
Bhadráchalam taluk ..	2	110	25	255	1	..	..	..	28	368	3	*221	*Goat. Horses. Cows.
Polavaram division ..	2	70	1	25	..	..	..	..	3	95	4	55	1 6 215
Chodavaram ,, ...	4	240	12	240	4	..	..	..	20	600	..	107	
Yellavaram ,, ...	1	50	13	270	1	..	..	..	15	325	2	..	
Total ..	9	470	51	790	6	..	..	..	66	1,288	9	383	
1895–96 ..	8	435	44	751	4	..	..	..	56	1,206	6	505	

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
Special Assistant Agent.

Order—No. 1539, Judicial, dated 3rd November 1897.

Owing partly to the recent disturbances in the Polavaram division and partly to pressure of other work, the report on the administration of the Agency tracts in the Gódávari district during 1896–97 was submitted three weeks late. The year was uneventful and quiet and order prevailed during the period under review.

2. The rainfall was deficient in the Bhadráchalam taluk and in the Polavaram and Yellavaram divisions. There was a general failure of the crops in consequence; and a remission of dry assessment up to a maximum of 50 per cent. was therefore sanctioned by the Board of Revenue. The health of the people was, however, generally satisfactory and there were no epidemics. Cattle mortality in the Agency was, on the other hand, very heavy owing to the deficiency of pasture and fodder and the want of water and to the unfavourable condition of the season generally.

3. The Special Assistant Agent's touring was, as usual, extensive.

4. The Government has in G.O., No. 493, Judicial, dated 5th April last, finally approved, the Agent's proposal that Polavaram should be the head-quarters of the Special Assistant Agent and called for estimates for the necessary buildings there.

5. The statistics relating to Civil and Criminal Justice during the last five years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Year.	Civil suits and appeals.			Criminal cases and appeals.		
	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1892–93	339	312	69	374	381	17
1893–94	282	298	63	448	446	19
1894–95	349	339	79	481	470	36
1895–96	337	382	35	474	505	9
1896–97	413	378	77	464	467	10

The number of civil suits and appeals filed increased during the year, while the total number of criminal cases and appeals slightly decreased. The disposal of work continued to be satisfactory, especially in regard to criminal cases.

6. The attendance at the hospitals and dispensaries was well maintained except at Polavaram, where there was a decline of 600 in the number of patients treated. The Special Assistant Agent attributes this fall partly to the general good health of the people, and the decreased mortality in the Agency lends colour to his view.

7. The number of persons reported to be vaccinated during the year increased from 3,909 in 1895–96 to 4,548; but the percentage of successful cases according to the returns decreased from 77·7 to 68·7. The Agent doubts the accuracy of these statistics and considers the vaccine work done to be still unsatisfactory. In regard to the difficulty in the supply of lymph, the Government considers that a system of regular supplies on fixed dates and in limited quantities would meet the case. The Agent will be requested to introduce this plan experimentally during the current year. A similar course has been recommended for adoption in the Vizagapatam Agency. Until this is tried the Government is not prepared to consider the proposal to employ peons to assist the vaccinators; the work of vaccination could not satisfactorily be entrusted to such men, while the cost would be considerably increased.

8. The progress of education in the Agency was gratifying. There was an improvement in the number of pupils on the rolls of the schools and in the daily average attendance. Six hundred and thirteen pupils, against 449 in the preceding year, were found qualified for results grants. The Government notes with pleasure the interest taken by the Special Assistant Agent in the matter of the education of the Koyas and Reddis in the hill tracts.

9. The expenditure upon public works was good, the whole of the allotment with the exception of Rs. 309–13–3 having been utilized. The retention of the three road maistries for the year 1897–98 has, as recommended by the Agent, been sanctioned in G.O., No. 1053, Judicial, dated 22nd July 1897.

10. The revenue under Opium and Abkári during the year showed an increase, and not, as stated by the Agent in paragraph 33 of his letter, a decrease, as compared with the previous year.

11. The attention of the Inspector-General of Police will be drawn to the frequency with which complaints have again been made against the police in the Agency tracts and to the remarks made in paragraph 34 of the Agent's letter.

12. In G.O., No. 1188, Judicial, dated 18th August 1897, Government approved of Mr. Brodie's recommendations that, on the adoption by the widow of the late Rami Reddi of Ravilanka, the minor Linga Reddi should be registered as Mokhasadar of the estate, the widow being required to perform the ceremony of adoption within three months; it also sanctioned the continuance of the "thougi" allowance to the adopted son.

The allotment of Rs. 100 for experiments with tea and coffee seeds has already been renewed in G.O., No. 1228, Judicial, dated 24th August last; the results of the experiment should be reported in due course.

13. Paragraphs 33 and 35—40 of the Agent's report will be considered in the Revenue Department.

(True Extract.)

A. T. ARUNDEL,
Chief Secretary.

To the Government Agent, Gódávari.
„ Agent to the Governor, Ganjám.
„ Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.
„ Revenue Department.
„ Educational Department.
„ Financial „
„ Public Works „
„ Local and Municipal Department.
„ Director of Public Instruction.
„ Inspector-General of Police.
„ Surgeon-General.
„ Sanitary Commissioner.
„ Accountant-General.
„ Public Department, with reference to paragraphs 6 and 7 of the report.
Copy to the Honourable the Chief Justice (with C.L.).

Exd. C. M. Thumbuswamy.

Government {1897} of Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Recd. } 1897. *Enclosures*
Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 1539, 3rd November 1897.

NOVEMBER.

Godavari Agency.

Reviewing the Administration Report of the — for 1896-97.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From V. A. BRODIE, Esq., Collector and Government Agent, Gódávari, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Cocanada, 27th July 1897, Dis. No. 154-Agy.

I have the honour to submit herewith, in original, my Special Assistant Agent's report on the administration of the Agency tracts in this district during the official year 1896–97, together with the usual statements with the touring made by the Agent and the Special Assistant duly marked in it.

2. As Mr. Hughes, who drew up the report, was in charge of the Agency for eleven months in the year and his report is pretty full, I propose to merely pass remarks wherever I consider they are called for without recasting the report.

3. I had charge of the district for altogether seven months and nine days, once from 1st April to 10th September 1896 and again from 2nd February to 31st March 1897, while Messrs. Elphinstone and Shipley were in charge from 11th September to 25th November 1896 and from 26th November 1896 to 1st February 1897 respectively. I had proposed to make a tour in the Agency in the cold weather, but was then absent from the district on leave, and I regret that, owing to pressure of other work, I was unable to do any touring during February and March 1897 on return from leave; but I may note that I have since made a long tour of inspection extending over nearly two months in the Bhadráchalam taluk and the Chódavaramu and Polavaram divisions and visited many villages in the interior besides many riverside villages, freely meeting muttadars and hillmen on my way and making necessary arrangements for the relief of distress, &c. Mr. Elphinstone spent three days and Mr. Shipley five days in the Agency during the period they were in charge, and visited some riverside villages in the Polavaram and Chódavaramu divisions. My Special Assistant Agents, Messrs. Spencer and Hughes, spent 197 days in tour—the former 27 days, the latter 172 days—and visited various places in the Bhadráchalam taluk and the three divisions.

4. The ground between the river and flood embankment at Polavaram is low, and consequently subject to inundation when the river receives freshes. It is therefore unsafe to build upon. Again the river is far from the flood embankment at this village, especially in the hot weather, and there will be considerable difficulty in carrying river water to any buildings located on the land side of the embankment. This difficulty was for long considered a strong objection to the selection of Polavaram for the head-quarters of the Special Assistant Agent, but Mr. Spencer having reported that the difficulty can be overcome by sinking a well in the low ground at the foot of a hill near the village outside the embankment, I have recommended Polavaram to be made the head-quarters of the Special Assistant Agent in preference to either Kunavaram (near which place a coal mine has been opened with so far poor results and a graphite mine which has, I believe, fair prospects of proving a profitable undertaking) or Rajahmundry in which his office is now temporarily located. The reasons are that, located there, he will be near Rumpa—the usual seat of disturbances—and easily accessible to hill men. In G.O., No. 493, dated 5th April 1897, Government has accepted my recommendation and ordered the sinking of a well in the low ground at the foot of the hill referred to and the submission of a report upon the quantity and quality of the water found; but being disinclined to spend any large sum at present on a residence and a court-house for the Special Assistant Agent at this place, it has ordered the submission of estimates for the necessary buildings with brick in mud walls and thatched roofs to be built on the hill in question in the event of the water difficulty being overcome. The report and the estimates called for are due from the Executive Engineer, Western Division.

5. The Deputy Tahsildar's office at Polavaram is now located in an incommodious rented building, no better building being available; and in G.O., No. 1298, Judicial, dated 13th August 1896, Government ordered the submission of plans and estimates for a Government building. The plans and estimates received from the Superintending Engineer have, however, been prepared in accordance with the standard design approved in G.O., No. 2381, dated 26th September 1895, which seems to have been drawn up with reference to the requirements of a dependent Deputy Tahsildar's office in the plains whose establishment ordinarily consists of only one or two clerks and an attender, while the office establishment of the independent Deputy Tahsildar, Polavaram, now consists of six clerks, an attender and three registered copyists and will possibly have to be increased sooner or later. I therefore requested the Superintending Engineer to have the plans and estimates revised with reference to some additions and alterations suggested by me. The Superintending Engineer then suggested that it would be better to estimate for a complete taluk cutcherry according to the standard design, and I informed him, in reply, that though the present establishment in the Deputy Tahsildar's office, Polavaram, may probably be increased by the addition of one or two clerks, I do not think it likely that the division will be turned into a taluk or that a complete taluk cutcherry according to the standard design will be required there.

6. A building for the hospital at Polavaram is nearly completed. An estimate for quarters for the hospital assistant at Bhadráchalam has been submitted to Government with this office Ref. on Cur. No. 358-Agy. of 1896, dated 23rd March 1897, and one in the case of the hospital assistant at Polavaram has been sent to the Special Assistant Agent for revision.

7. As it will take some time for the Public Works department to construct quarters for the hospital assistant at Chódavaramu provided in the list of original works for 1897 and 1898, and as Chódavaramu is one of the worst places in the Agency, I have thought it absolutely necessary to provide at least temporary quarters and have accordingly had the same constructed at a cost of Rs. 30.

8. The rainfall in the Bhadráchalam taluk and the Polavaram and Yellavaram divisions was especially deficient, and the yield of crops was in consequence very poor. Paddy and even Kondajonna, the main stay of the hillmen, failed either entirely or very badly, and ordinary cholum, gingelly, tamarinds and ippa yielded only from 8 to 4 annas crop. The Board, therefore, sanctioned remission of dry assessment up to a maximum of 50 per cent., and the people with difficulty managed to maintain themselves during the year under report. Since the close of the year the distress has become acute in Bhadráchalam and steps are being taken for the relief of the people by opening relief works.

9. As remarked by the Special Assistant Agent in paragraph 8 of his report, the fact that there was less fever during the year under report seems to be due to the dryness of the season. The decrease in the attendance at the Polavaram hospital and in the death-rate in that division as compared with the previous year 1895–96 was possibly due partly to the general good health as surmised by him and partly to other causes.

10. The increase in cattle mortality is apparently due to want of fodder consequent upon deficiency of rain. Many cattle in the Agency seem also to have been brought to the plains and sold there for the same reason, viz., want of fodder.

11. There were four sessions cases filed in my court during the year under report. In three out of the four the offence charged was murder, and in one of the three cases the accused was transported for life, those in the remaining two cases being acquitted. In the fourth case two persons were convicted of house-breaking by night and theft in a building—one of them also of being an old offender—and were sentenced to imprisonment—one for three years and the other for six months.

12. The pendency of civil suits in the courts of the Special Assistant Agent and the Bhadráchallam Tahsildar—thirty and twenty suits respectively—is specially heavy, and these officers have therefore been requested to take early steps to have the suits disposed of soon.

13. Of the two process-servers sanctioned for the court of the Bhadráchalam District Munsif, one worked in the Special Assistant Agent's office until October 1896 when he was transferred to the District Munsif's Court, and in G.O., No. 214, Judicial, dated 13th February 1897, Government sanctioned the entertainment of a separate process-server for the Special Assistant Agent's office.

14. A local fund vaccinator, who had been employed in the Agency up to the close of 1894–95 with the permission of the President, District Board, obtained from time to time, was then withdrawn, leaving only the five Agency vaccinators, including the probationary vaccinator, for work in the Agency; but these five having been found inadequate, a recommendation was made by me in October 1895 for the entertainment of two more hands. In this connection, Government called for a report on the question whether it is desirable to extend the Local Boards Act to the Gódávari Agency (G.O., No. 2650, Judicial, dated 31st December 1895), and I reported, through the Board of Revenue, in my reference on Current No. 263-Agy. of 1895, dated 20th July 1896, that it is desirable to do so. Upon this, Government directed me to submit certain information in regard to Mr. Spencer's estimate of the probable demand of local cess in the Agency. This information is still due from my Special Assistant Agent, who has been reminded on the subject.

15. It is doubtful whether the figures given in the vaccination statement are all reliable, and even if reliable, the total number of cases vaccinated during the year (4,548) given cannot be considered very satisfactory with reference to the total population of the Agency, nor can perhaps the percentage of successful cases be considered so. The Special Assistant Agent now reports that the vaccinators feel inconvenience in having to go to the post offices to get their supplies of lymph while they are engaged in the interior and that their work also suffers, as time which might be spent in vaccination work is wasted in thus going to and from the post offices and adds that in the meanwhile the old stock of lymph with the vaccinators deteriorates. He accordingly thinks that it might be found advisable to allow a peon to each vaccinator. Though the evil complained of may be minimised to a large extent by drawing up suitable programmes and arranging the dates and quantities of supplies according to convenience, yet I think the Special Assistant Agent's suggestion seems worth trying to start with, in the case of the vaccinator who has the most extensive charge and therefore labours under the disadvantages referred to the largest extent. If this suggestion be approved, the proposal to appoint additional vaccinators may lie over for the present, seeing that a man well selected for the peon's place may at times be employed in vaccination work also under his superior.

16. One of the three Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination employed by the district board is engaged in the supervision of vaccine work in the Agency for four months in the year, the district board receiving from Government a contribution of Rs. 290 per annum on account of his services in the Agency. This being so, the district board passed a resolution in a meeting held on 29th November 1896 proposing to put a stop to this arrangement and to utilize the services of this officer entirely in the local fund area. I then reported to Government that if a separate Deputy Inspector of Vaccination could be appointed for the Agency, the present arrangement of a Local Fund Deputy Inspector working in the Agency might be discontinued, but, if not, that the arrangement must necessarily be continued. In its order, No. 299, dated 3rd March 1897, Government said that it was unable to sanction the appointment of a separate Deputy Inspector of Vaccination for the Agency and therefore the Local Fund Inspector continued to work in the Agency.

17. *Education.*—The improvement in education as marked by the increase in the number of pupils on the rolls and in the average daily attendance, both among aboriginal and other classes, as also in the number of pupils qualified for results grants, is very satisfactory, and it is hoped that further improvement will take place in this and other directions.

18. The Koyas and Reddis from poverty and by custom employ their children in the field in watching the crops, scaring away the birds and in such like pursuits, from a very early age, and this accounts in large measure for the backwardness of education among these classes. It is, however, also due, no doubt, to some extent to want of interest in education due to the ignorance of its advantages. To prevent the children of the Koyas and Reddis from being sent to the field in place of the school, the educational officers proposed the award of small scholarships of, say, a rupee or half a rupee each per month to one or two poor and deserving pupils of this class in each school. The proposal seems a good one and may be considered if possible at some future date when funds permit.

19. I fully concur in the remarks of my Special Assistant in regard to the effect of regular distributions of prizes and frequent inspections both by the Educational and Agency officers, and I have no doubt that if on occasions of prize distributions and inspections, all the villagers are invited and the advantages of education briefly but strongly impressed upon the parents, and it is made a point to hold athletic sports on all such occasions, the present apathy on the part of the Koyas and Reddis towards education will gradually disappear and they show more interest in getting their children educated.

20. In G.O., No. 142 of 12th March 1896, the reduced rates of school-fees before sanctioned for the Government lower secondary school, Bhadráchalam, were ordered to be continued until 31st December 1897, and the question of levying the same rate of fees in the new lower secondary school, Polavaram, for two years is under correspondence with the Director of Public Instruction.

21. Up to the end of 1895–96 no provision was made for the physical education of the pupils attending the Agency schools in the Polavaram division, none of the masters employed in the schools being competent to instruct boys in drill and gymnastic. I therefore proposed the entertainment of a circle gymnastic instructor on a monthly salary of Rs. 12, with a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 3 per mensem, for the Agency schools in and about Polavaram who would be able to visit about nine schools situated within a radius of ten or eleven miles. The proposal was supported by the Director and sanctioned in G.O., No. 201 of 2nd April 1896, Educational (No. 531 of 16th May 1896, Financial).

22. The number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1897 in the lower secondary school, Bhadráchalam, was 101 as against 72 and 98 on the corresponding dates in 1894–95 and 1895–96, and the average daily attendance during the year under report shows an increase of 19 over that in 1894–95 and of 14 over that in 1895–96, being 90 as against 71 and 76 in the preceding years, respectively, and the school seems to have improved in other respects also.

23. The teaching staff in the school is not up to full strength, there being eight classes with only six teachers including the gymnastic teacher, whose services cannot largely be utilized in teaching ordinary lessons (giving intellectual as opposed to physical education) without detriment to his legitimate duty. Mr. Elphinstone accordingly moved the Director to obtain the sanction of Government for the entertainment of two more teachers, while the Director proposed one instead of two, and the Director's proposal was approved in G.O., No. 788 dated, 28th December 1896, Educational, but was not sanctioned in the Financial Department for want of funds—G.O., No. 56, dated 21st January 1897. As there is real need for at least one additional teacher in this institution, the application will be renewed when the financial outlook improves.

24. The explanation of the Assistant Inspector of Schools in regard to the decrease in the numbers of the pupils of the aboriginal classes and other points referred to in paragraph 9 of the review on the last year's administration report was submitted with my Dis. No. 18-Agy., dated 21st January 1897.

25. The appointments of teachers in the lower secondary school, Bhadráchalam, have always been made by the Agency officers; but in 1895, the Director wanted to take the patronage into his own hands and, as a step in this direction, appointed one Ayyaswamy Iyer to the post of headmaster, though the man who had been appointed to act in it some three years before on promise of eventual confirmation was quite competent and doing good work. My predecessor Mr. LeFanu thereupon cancelled

the appointment made by the Director apparently without considering these circumstances and re-instated the acting incumbent. Upon this the Director proposed to have a set of rules framed regulating the powers of Agency officers in the matter of the appointment of schoolmasters, so as to have a clear understanding on the subject, and I proposed instead that the Agency officers who have a direct interest in these schools should have full control over them as before. The Director, however, said that, if the Educational officers had the power of appointment and dismissal of teachers in lower secondary schools, the schools would be better managed and added that it would be possible to secure and retain efficient men only if they knew that they form part and parcel of a general service and have a large field for promotion. With all due deference for the Director's opinion which, no doubt, seems sound in theory, I am afraid that it will not at all hold good in practice in the case of this Agency. What we want for these schools is, I think, competent men who will be contented with their situation and devoted to their work, though they may not possess high educational certificates. Such men are available locally and, if well selected, will doubtless maintain the efficiency of the institutions. Men brought from distant parts are, as a rule, not likely to remain long and will always be trying from the day they are appointed to get away as soon as possible. In my opinion, it is no use looking to such men for improvement of Agency schools, and it is highly desirable therefore, in the interests of lower secondary education in the Agency, that the appointment of teachers in these schools should as hitherto be left to Agency officers, and I am glad that Government has been pleased to negative the Director's proposal observing that no sufficient grounds have been shown for altering the existing state of things.

26. *Public Works.*—With reference to the remark in paragraph 10 of the review on the administration report for 1895–96 that money was paid before the close of the year for work which was not at the time completed, I beg to state that, as explained by Mr. Hughes, neither I nor he meant to say so, but only that money allotted for works which were not completed before the close of the official year was drawn in some cases within the year, kept in anamat and actually paid after the close of the year on completion of the works. As I have already reported, I have issued stringent orders to discontinue this procedure where it existed.

27. During the year under report, the whole of the allotment with the exception of Rs. 309–13–3 was paid, the works for which it was allotted having been completed and detailed bills with vouchers, &c., submitted before the close of the year. This is very creditable to the taluk officers concerned as stated in paragraph 46 of Mr. Hughes' report.

28. The very unhealthy character of the climate of the Gódávari Agency, the hilly nature of the country necessitating frequent steep ascents and descents (*e.g.*, the ghât of Gurrapuzhari between the Bhadráchalam taluk and the Chódavaramu division), and the numerous vagus or hill streams that intersect the principal lines of communication and endanger the safety of the roads made along them during the rains, in spite of all possible precautions, render the construction and maintenance of roads a matter of "exceptional difficulty." The fact that labour is not procurable locally for such work is also another difficulty. To make good progress in the direction of opening up the country, therefore, it is both necessary to provide large allotments and to secure the services of an engineering officer of some standing to supervise the works and see that what is allotted is properly utilized on the most urgent works. As remarked by Government, the smallness of the funds allotted for works in past years and the want of professional aid have rendered it impossible to make good progress in this direction. Accordingly, the main project which has been kept in view for several years of connecting Rajahmundry with the furthest end of the Bhadráchalam taluk and the Yellavaram division by a good road practicable for bandies passing over the Gurrapuzhari ghât is still far from accomplishment. In G.O., No. 111, dated 17th January 1896, Government directed me to consider the question of appointing a Government engineering officer for the special supervision of Agency works in connection with the question of introducing the Local Boards Act into the Agency. In my reference on Cur. No. 263-Agy. of 1895, dated 20th July 1896, I proposed that the Agency should be constituted a local board (taluk board) under the Gódávari District Board to secure the funds and professional aid required and also to effect other improvements, and reported that if this proposal should be approved, no special Government engineering

officer would be required, and that, if the proposal should not be accepted, one should be appointed though his cost would be out of proportion to the cost of the works he has to supervise. Upon this, Government directed me to furnish some information in regard to Mr. Spencer's estimate of local cess, &c., as already stated (please see paragraph 14 *supra*).

29. My Special Assistant Agent has stated in his report the progress made in original works and repairs during the year under report.

30. As regards the works to be done, I think it is unnecessary for me to make any definite proposals pending issue of orders on the question before Government.

31. The Special Assistant Agent has recommended that the three road maistries temporarily employed in 1895–96 and 1896–97 in connection with the road works, &c., in the Agency, should be appointed permanently, but as it is not now known what establishments will be required and what not in the event of the introduction of the Local Boards Act into the Agency, I have considered it inadvisable to make the appointments in question permanent and have accordingly recommended only the retention of the maistries for the present for one year 1897–98 (please see my Ref. on Cur. No. 326-Agy., dated 1st July 1897).

32. A portion (about 12 miles in length) of the road from Ellore to Tállapúdi lies in the Polavaram Agency skirting its southern boundary, being at no point more than one mile within it, while the rest of the road belongs to the district board and it has been found inconvenient to both departments for the Agency to maintain this small portion. Accordingly an arrangement has been made between the Agent and the District Board whereby the former is to pay a contribution of Rs. 600 to the District Board and the District Board is to maintain the bit of road in good order in return. This arrangement was formally sanctioned by Government in G.O., No. 843, Judicial, dated 16th June 1897.

33. *Abkári and Opium.*—The decrease in revenue has been explained by the Special Assistant Agent.

34. *Police.*—The numerous complaints against the police do not speak well for them. Some of them have been dismissed and it is hoped some improvement may result and that the conduct of the police in the Agency tracts will not give room for such complaints in future. The great drawback is the general unpopularity of service in the Agency tracts and the fact that district officers in every department are inclined to make the Agency a penal settlement partly for this reason and partly because there is little work ordinarily to be done there. Good men cannot be got to volunteer for service in the Agency and consider transfer there a punishment. Hence a natural tendency in all departments, when a man in the plains proves himself inefficient or does not work satisfactorily, to transfer him to the Agency when there is not a sufficient case against him to justify his dismissal. He cannot do much harm there and he will not like it. It is no doubt a punishment, but it is hardly to the benefit of the Agency that many of those serving there in subordinate positions are bad hats, for, if they cannot do much mischief, they do as much as they can and are there less under supervision and control, for the people will put up with a great deal sooner than complain and as the area is large and the revenue and population small, the officers they can complain to are few and far between.

35. *Boundary disputes.*—The dispute which existed for some years as regards the boundary between Bhadráchalam and Cherla, in the Central Provinces, was at last settled by the Madras Government and the administration of the Central Provinces accepting the line laid down by Mr. Spencer—*vide* G.O., No. 640, Revenue, dated 16th November 1896, and G.O., No. 42, dated 23rd January 1897. But the Commissioner of the Central Provinces, while agreeing to the line, asked for information as to the extent of land which the adoption of the line would transfer from the Central Provinces to the Madras Presidency as compared with a line previously marked by a forest ranger of the Central Provinces. This information is still due from the Special Assistant Agent who has been reminded twice on the subject.

36. *Forests.*—The privilege enjoyed by Koyas and Reddis of grazing their cattle free of charge in the Government reserves, which was extended to Telagas in the Bhadráchalam taluk in G.O., No. 31, of 9th January 1892, was extended also to the

same classes in the Polavaram division in G.O., No. 654, Revenue, of 26th September 1895; but it was subsequently brought to the notice of Government that the extension of the privilege to the Telagas in the Polavaram division was inexpedient and unnecessary for the following among other reasons:—

(1) The Telagas in the Polavaram division are as civilized as the ryots in the plains;

(2) they form the bulk of the population of the division;

(3) the Telaga residents in the Bhadráchalam taluk are scattered here and there and form only a small proportion of the population of the taluk; and

(4) there is no analogy in the matter of these concessions between the Bhadráchalam-Rékapalle taluk and the Polavaram division, because—

(*a*) the Telaga residents in proprietary villages in the Polavaram division are not exempt from the payment of grazing fees, and

(*b*) the number of Telagas living in Government villages is insignificant.

The privilege was therefore withdrawn from the Telagas in Polavaram division—G.O., No. 396, dated 7th August 1896.

37. The grazing fees leviable in the Yellavaram division were raised from 6 pies to 2 annas.

38. As regards the Rampa forests Government called for a report as to whether there are any insuperable difficulties in the way of levying grazing fees under a system of permits as cattle pass to and from the Rampa country, and I have since reported through the Board of Revenue that fees may be so levied at certain ticket-issuing stations to be opened, from the owners of alien cattle sending them into Rampa for grazing purposes and that there are no insuperable difficulties in the way, but recommended in consideration of the present distress that the system may be introduced from 1st January 1898 instead of from 1st July 1897 as originally proposed.

39. The Koyas and Reddis in the Pedakopalli muttah in the Polavaram division, who have no bamboos within easy reach in unreserved lands, requested that they might be permitted to enter the reserves and cut bamboos free of charge, but I have since learnt from my District Forest-officer that they have ample supplies of other materials such as poles, brushwood, small timber, &c. I have therefore asked my Special Assistant Agent to inform the petitioners that their request cannot be complied with and that they must make fences of poles and brushwood, and use small timber for rafters.

40. The man Muniswamy referred to by the Special Assistant Agent was the Forest Guard at Kannapuram, the principal village in the Pedakopalli muttah, and was very unpopular with hill men. He has since been transferred from the village; but it seems the Conservator has not approved of the transfer on the ground that he does his duty boldly and that a man of his stamp is chiefly required for that place as the village officers are very influential and adverse to the Forest Department. I have asked my District Forest-officer to impress upon the attention of the Conservator the inadvisability of re-posting to a hill station like Kannapuram a man who is so unpopular with the hill men.

41. *Wild animals.*—Statement No. XV shows an increase in the numbers of wild animals killed by human beings and of human beings killed by wild animals during the year under report over those in the previous year and a decrease in the case of cattle killed by wild animals.

42. Among the tigers or tigresses killed during the year was a tigress which was just becoming the dread of the Rékapalle division in the Bhadráchalam taluk, for killing which I gave a special reward of Rs. 100. It may not perhaps be out of place for me to state here the circumstances under which she was killed and my reasons for fixing the reward at this amount. In September 1895 a special reward of Rs. 100 was offered for killing a tiger or tigress which had for some time been killing people in the Rékapalle range. The animal however unaccountably disappeared about that time. In September 1896, a tigress appeared, that within the four months that followed killed six people; but in January 1897, a shikari of Kunavaram sat up over

the body of a Koya woman it had just killed with the consent of her relations, propping up the body in a standing position with the legs buried in the ground up to the knees in order to prevent its being at once carried off, and at last succeeded in ridding the country of this pest. The Special Assistant Agent offered a reward of only Rs. 70 to the shikari for killing this tigress, but the man appealed to me claiming the amount of the special reward offered in September 1895 as the animal was the same. The manner of attack of this tigress was said to be peculiar and similar to that of the tiger or tigress for which a special reward was offered in September 1895. Most tigers lie in wait for their prey and spring upon it unawares, but it seems that this tigress generally charged her intended victims from a distance. If they shouted and made a counter-demonstration of attacking her, she left them alone, but if they appeared astounded or tried to fly, she attacked and killed. The Forest Sub-Divisional officer, Mr. H. H. Ward, who had been in the taluk from before September 1895, on this ground strongly supported the claim of the shikari that the tigress killed and that for which the special reward was offered were one and the same. Agreeing with him in this opinion, I ordered the special reward of Rs. 100 to be given to the petitioner.

43. *Miscellaneous.*—Ramireddi, adopted son of the late Lingareddi and mokhasadar of Kondamodalu, &c., died on 21st December 1896, leaving a widow Isayamma, natural mother Subbayamma, and two natural younger brothers Lakshmanareddi, who was in the Central Jail, and Lingareddi, a boy aged about eight years. In 1858, a compensation allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem, commonly known as thougi, was granted to his father Lingareddi in lieu of river transit fees abolished. In G.O., No. 109 of 16th January 1880, this allowance was recognized as hereditary. The village of Ravilanka was also granted to Lingareddi and his heirs in perpetuity as a reward for the assistance rendered by him to Government in the late fituri in Rampa. The Government order granting it says that Government is at liberty to choose as successor the person best qualified to succeed and most acceptable to the people when the incumbent dies leaving more heirs than one. In G.O., No. 2515 of 20th October 1894, Judicial, the mokhasa of Ravilanka was ordered to be registered in the name of Ramireddi and the thougi also transferred to him, on the death of Lingareddi. Ramireddi left a will bequeathing all his property to his widow and authorising her to adopt one or more sons according to her choice. The widow has expressed a wish to adopt her husband's natural brother Lingareddi and constitute him her heir, and Lingareddi's natural mother Subbayamma is willing to give him in adoption. The principal men in the mokhasa, who have been consulted by the Deputy Tahsildar, welcome the proposal. Considering Lakshmanareddi to have forfeited all claim to both the mokhasa and the allowance by the crime (culpable homicide) for which he is suffering imprisonment, I have since recommended that the widow may be informed that on adoption Lingareddi will be registered as mokhasadar of Ravilanka. As for the thougi allowance I have left it to Government to decide whether it should be continued to the widow or Lingareddi or discontinued now, adding that I am rather inclined to suggest that it should be continued to the widow for her life and ordered to lapse with her (Ref. on Cur. No. 9—Agency of 22nd May 1897); for the original grantee Lingareddi left no natural heirs, and an heir by adoption after a man's death by his widow in accordance with a will can hardly be said to be an heir to the grandfather by adoption (Ramireddi too was an adopted son) of the will-maker according to Western ideas.

44. There were some changes of ownership in the case of some inferior proprietary villages, &c., but they are not of sufficient importance to be detailed here.

45. There was a complaint of enhancement of rents in one case. The former tenants of Tammayyapeta village, belonging to the Rékapalle proprietor, complained some time ago that the present renter of the village had enhanced the rents. The proprietor does not live in the Agency and the matter complained of is under enquiry. Meantime the proprietor has been warned to set matters right and he has promised to visit the village and report the remedial measures taken by him. His report is awaited and the matter will be disposed of in due course.

46. In place of the elephant *Parvati* which has died since the close of the official year, I am taking steps to obtain a suitable elephant out of the stock with the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

47. In 1895 and 1896, I recommended that seventeen villages in the Polavaram division and thirteen villages in Yellavaram should be surveyed and settled for the following among other reasons:—

(1) Many of the villages border on the plains and are more like plain being inhabited by Telaga settlers from the plains who know the advantages of the ryotwari settlement.

(2) The system will secure to Government a fair share of the ryots' profits and improve also the position of the ryot.

(3) Government will have direct dealings with the ryot in collecting the revenue instead of doing so through the Ijaradars who in conjunction with the village karnams oppress the ryots.

(4) The irrigation works can be considerably improved with advantage both to Government and the ryot.

(5) In unsurveyed areas encroachments are common and not easy to detect. After some correspondence with the Superintendent of Survey, Madras, as to the cost of the proposed survey, &c., the Board of Revenue supported the proposal and Government has been recently pleased to sanction it. The work was commenced in the year under report and is proceeding.

48. I have since supplied my Special Assistant Agent with two or three books containing information about the cultivation of coffee and tea and asked him to select suitable localities and induce the Muttadars concerned by giving the necessary information and explaining the advantages, to attempt their cultivation under the supervision of Deputy Tahsildars, and I hope that some will be willing to undertake the experiment during the current year. I therefore request that Government will be pleased to renew the allotment for this year.

49. I am reporting separately on my proposal to increase the pay of my attender and to entertain a shroff and an additional gumasta for the Deputy Tahsildar's office, Polavaram.

50. I regret the delay in the submission of this report, which is due to pressure of other work and my absence from head-quarters owing to the recent disturbances in the Polavaram division.

From J. W. HUGHES, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, Gódávari, to the Government Agent, Gódavári, dated 22nd June 1897.

I have the honour to submit herewith the administration report of the Gódávari Agency for 1896–97.

2. Mr. C. G. Spencer was in charge during the month of April and I was in charge for the rest of the year.

3. There were several changes in the staff of Bhadráchalam taluk and the three divisions, but the combined touring for Bhadráchalam reached a total of 144 days, for Polavaram 148 days, for Chódavaramu 219 and Yellavaram 175, which is very satisfactory. The Special Assistant Agent spent 197 days on tour. I was in charge of the Head Assistant Collector's division, Ellore, from 4th June to 24th and in charge of the head-quarters division (Cocanada) from 6th July 1896 to 18th July 1896. Of these 197 days 90 were spent in Bhadráchalam taluk which required very careful watching owing to the fact that the season there was more unfavourable than anywhere else and the staple crop of the hill people (konda jonna) was almost a total failure.

4. I visited most parts of the Agency and intended to visit Guditeru, but the project was abandoned when I was at Ramavaram as I had to go up to Bhadráchalam immediately to start a test relief work. However the muttadar and some other people from Guditeru paid me a visit when I was encamped at Chintur.

5. Rajahmundry was my head-quarters during the year. The report called for by Government in G.O., No. 393, dated 26th February 1896, was submitted and I recommended that the office might be permanently located at Rajahmundry, but

Government in orders recently communicated has now definitely selected Polavaram; the office, however, will remain where it is for the present until the necessary residence and buildings are constructed.

6. *Season and health.*—The year has been chiefly remarkable for the disastrous character of the season from an agricultural point of view. The rainfall, as will be seen from statement No. III, was extremely deficient especially in August, September and October. The north-east monsoon too was a total failure. The consequence was that the outturn of crops throughout the division was exceedingly poor. Paddy everywhere withered away, cholam in Bhadráchalam, in riverside villages was an 8-anna crop, elsewhere 4 annas; gingelly fair in Yellavaram and Polavaram while konda jonna or hill cholam, the staple crop of the hill people in Bhadráchalam taluk, failed entirely. To this taluk my attention was early directed and careful enquiries and inspections were made. As a result distress was anticipated and a test relief work was opened at Kolanagudem in the first week in March. This work, however, proved a failure, attracting no labour, and, after being kept open for ten days, was finally closed. The condition of the people since that time has been a source of constant anxiety and they have been carefully watched. So far as the year under report is concerned, there was no actual distress. In Chodavaram, where the rich jungle affords an inexhaustible supply of food for the inhabitants, there was no cause for anxiety; in Polavaram and Yellavaram where the jungle is thick, employment easily obtainable, and credit readily given, the people managed to get along without much difficulty and provided that the coming monsoon is at least normal I see no reason to suppose that they will be unable to support themselves. It may be mentioned here that when prices first began to rise, the hill people of Polavaram division were highly indignant and came down four or five hundred of them on the market day at Polavaram to make enquiries; they gave very little trouble however, and when I and the Deputy Tahsildar met them on the next market day, we succeeded in explaining that they could not get more than $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee; they appeared satisfied, made purchases at this rate and retired to their villages. Since then there has been no difficulty in this respect.

7. Tamarinds did not give more than 8-anna crop but the price went up and this compensated in some measure for the poorness of the yield; as for the ippa crop in Bhadráchalam, I estimated it at half the average outturn and this must have helped the people considerably during the hot months; the flowers themselves are used for food and are also sold to abkári contractors in exchange for cholam. Strange to say there was a bumper crop of tuniki fruit, most useful as an article for diet and barter.

Considering the general failure of the crops, the Board sanctioned remission of dry assessment up to a maximum of 50 per cent. The actual amount remitted can only be determined after jamabandi.

8. The health of the people was good, there were no epidemics; there was also less fever than usual and this was apparently due to the dryness of the season. The hospital at Bhadráchalam was well attended, the total number of patients treated being 3,401 against 3,368 for the preceding year. At the dispensary at Chodavaram, the number of patients was 1,402 against 1,422 in 1895–96. The number of patients at Polavaram shows a decrease of 600 which may be partly ascribed to the general good health.

9. In Bhadráchalam there was an increase in the birth-rate from 35 per mille to 38, while the deaths remained the same. In Polavaram there was a slight decrease in the birth-rate and a decrease from 25 per mille to 19·2 in the death-rate. In Yellavaram, the births were 32·1 per mille against 31·4 in 1895–96 and the deaths 22 against 26·6. In Chodavaram, there is a considerable increase both in the death and birth rate, but the statistics are still unreliable. The registers were frequently inspected by myself and the other officers when on tour and the importance of correct registration everywhere pointed out.

10. Cattle mortality on the other hand was very heavy. In Polavaram, the number of deaths due to the several diseases reached 1,622 against 662 of the previous year. The principal diseases were rinderpest, diarrhœa, dysentery and anthrax. The attention of the Stock Inspector was drawn to the prevalence of cattle diseases. His instructions were obtained and communicated to the village officers. The Stock Inspector himself visited the division in December and January and treated some cases

and gave instructions to cattle-owners as to what should be done. In Bhadráchalam, the number of deaths of cattle is returned as 105 against 19 in 1895–96. This increase is probably due to the unfavourable conditions of the season, the deficiency of pasture and fodder and the want of water in the interior. In Chodavaram division, cattle diseases were not prevalent, but in the Ducherti mutta of Yellavaram division, there was an increase.

11. *Fairs and Festivals.*—Sanitary arrangements were made at the Sivarathri festivals of Pattisam and Taduvoy in Polavaram division. The amount spent was Rs. 296. The numbers who were present were estimated at 8,000 at Pattisam and 12,000 at Taduvoy.

12. The chief markets in Polavaram division are held at Kannapuram, Jangareddigudem and Polavaram. They are well attended but no scavenging arrangements are made. The weekly markets at Chodavaram, Addatigela and Jaddangi are attended by large numbers of people and exercise a very civilizing influence on the hill people. Merchants bring their wares from the plains and barter them for jungle produce such as tamarinds, &c., and now some of the Agency people even are going as far as Gokavaram and Yelleswaram to dispose of their goods. The improvement which has been made in the Timmapuram-Addatigela road during the last few years no doubt accounts for this increased intercommunication.

13. *Judicial work—Criminal.*—There were 449 cases and fifteen appeals filed in the Agency courts during the year. Ten were pending on 31st March 1897. In my court no cases and no appeals were left pending. The decrease in the number of cases filed in the court of the Polavaram Magistrate is due to the fact that no nuisance cases were instituted. In Chodavaram 23 cases were filed as against 50 in 1895–96. This somewhat notable decrease is ascribed by the Deputy Tahsildar to the fact that his office has been transferred from Indukoorpeta to Chodavaram. Parties are afraid that if they lodge complaints they may be dragged to Chodavaram which they fear and detest as a deadly-fever giving locality. They think that a man who goes to Chodavaram for however short a time must abandon all hope. There is something in this theory, but as the transfer is recent, it would be as well to wait another year before speaking definitely on the subject. There were no cases pending in Yellavaram at the end of the year.

14. *Civil statement VI.*—There was a considerable increase in the number of suits during the year. The pendency has consequently increased from 30 at the close of 1895–96 to 70. The pendency is heavy in Bhadráchalam District Munsif's Court and this may in part be due to the anticipation of scarcity and pressure of extra work. The pendency in my own court is in like manner due to the fact that suits posted for hearing at head-quarters could not be taken up, as I had to do inspection work, &c., in the affected tract.

15. *Vaccination.*—At the beginning of the year, the depôt at Polavaram was retained under the special charge of the hospital assistant there. But the experiment was unsatisfactory owing to the want of interest shown by the Hospital Assistant and his inefficient supervision. In view of this fact and of the remarks of Government contained in paragraph 7 of G.O., No. 1422, Judicial, dated 1st September 1896, the depôt was closed and lymph was despatched afterwards regularly from Rajahmundry. Until the closing of the depôt, I received frequent complaints about the inferior quality of the lymph supplied.

16. There was, on the whole, some improvement in the work of vaccination in the agency during the year, for there were 4,548 cases operated as against 3,909 in the previous year. The percentage, however, of successful cases fell from 77·7 to 68·7. This is no doubt due to the fact mentioned above and also to the difficulty the vaccinators experience in getting the lymph; for example a vaccinator on receiving his supply may go some distance into the interior to conduct operations; when the next supply is received, he may find himself still on tour and may be unable to get the lymph without going back to the Post office to fetch it. In the meanwhile the lymph is deteriorating and there is also a great waste of time. It might be found advisable to allow each of the vaccinators a peon to remedy this evil.

17. The average cost of each successful case rose from 7 annas 3 pies to 8 annas.

18. *Education.*—Statement No. IX exhibits I think a record of steady improvement during the year. The number of boys on the rolls increased from 1,608 to 1,798 and the number of girls from 338 to 383. The average daily attendance also improved being 1,588 as against 1,344 of the previous year. The number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal classes increased from 152 boys and eleven girls to 249 boys and 26 girls.

19. The school at Buttayagudem, which was frequently closed as the teacher and pupils were always getting laid up with fever, has now been transferred to Taduvoy, a thriving village. It should be a decided success.

20. Lower secondary education is making rapid strides somewhat too rapid for our means. The school at Polavaram has been raised to the lower secondary standard and the number of pupil is increasing daily. It will soon be necessary to reject applications for enrolment, the accommodation is miserable—merely a small rented building fearfully dark inside and with no compound. There are more pupils here and the school is certainly more sought after than the one at Bhadráchalam which has a capital Government building. The school at Polavaram is likely to increase still more in importance. It is very difficult to induce Koyas and Reddis to send their boys to school and these are the very classes we most want to reach with our primary education. The little boys at a very early age are really of some use in the field. They are set to watch the crops and scare away the birds. Schooling interferes with all this. Yet I think we are making some headway and constant inspections especially by the Agency officers are most valuable for this purpose. I always made a point of holding athletic sports of a kind at the schools I inspected even at schools so widely different as Bhadráchalam with its 100 pupils intelligent and well dressed and Rayapalli, a small village, where some pupils are aboriginals and there is a paucity of clothing. At the latter place every one was interested, the whole village crowded round, specially interested in the prizes. There are prizes too for good conduct and attendance, all sorts of prizes are given such as slates, books, &c., gaudy under-graduates' caps specially recommend themselves to the fancy of the Koya and the prizes generally are no doubt great encouragement to the hill folk. The distributions should be made regular functions and the whole village be invited.

21. *Public Works.*—Before speaking of the work done this year, it is necessary for me to make an explanation with reference to paragraph 10 of G.O., No. 1422, Judicial, dated 1st September 1896, reviewing the Administration report of the agency for 1895–96. In clause (*f*) of my endorsement on the report I did not mean that money was paid before the close of the year for work which was not at the time completed. As a matter of fact the money was drawn but was held in "anamat," the works for which the money drawn was allotted were completed in June and were then paid for. What I wished to draw attention to was the fact that as there was no probability of the works being completed within the official year, the money should not have been drawn and should have lapsed. This year, I am glad to state, the whole of the allotment except Rs. 309–13–3 has been spent, not only has it been drawn, it has also been paid and detailed bills with vouchers were submitted by the 31st of March.

22. As Government remarked in its last review the smallness of the allotment prohibits any considerable progress in opening up the country. The construction of roads in the agency is a matter of exceptional difficulty; to make a passable road for example, over the ghât between Bhadráchalam and Chódavaramu, would be an engineering feat of no little magnitude. The main project of our road-making is the connection of Bhadráchalam with Rajahmundry by a road over the Gurrapujbari ghât and the connection of Guditeru with Rajahmundry through Yellavaram division. This has been borne in mind, and during this year Rs. 2,000 were spent on the Chódavaramu-Geddada road and its extension and Rs. 1,000 on the upkeep of Gokavaram-Chódavaramu road. As soon as the Pamarazukattu is improved (and it is proposed to do this in 1897–98), bandies will be able to go as far as Valamur and also branching off at Maredumilli go right up to Bodulur. It will thus be possible to get at timber right from the heart of the Rampa tracts. As regards the other line to Guditeru, bandies can now go as far as Ramavaram. Rs. 1,000 have been spent on extending the Timmapuram-Addatigela road and Rs. 2,000 on the upkeep of the existing road. A bridge has been built this year at Bhimadipakalu, and the road as

far as Addatigela where there is a weekly market is in very fair condition. From Addatigela it is a little difficult in parts. Rupees 2,017-1-9 was spent on the upkeep of Chódavaramu-Devipatnam road—an important road connecting Chódavaramu with the river. I was unable, however, to inspect it. Rupees 500 were spent on the Kota-Addatigela road, which is now nearly passable for bandies. The bandy-track from Mareduville to Bodulur has been very much improved. Rupees 500 were spent on it. Rupees 200 were spent on the Nellipudi road, *i.e.*, on the line between Gokavaram and Timmapuram. But I cannot say that the road is very successful so far: if we could afford to metal it, we might make a good road there, but at present side channels have been dug and the mud therefrom spread on the road. The consequence is that a slight shower is enough to convert it into a sort of swamp. So much for Chódavaramu and Yellavaram where progress is being slowly made—as I have shown—along the main lines.

23. The roads in Bhadráchalam are good fair-weather tracks; not much was spent on them this year, but they are passable for bandies. Rupees 100 were spent on the useful diversion from Kundulur to Chintoor where there is a police station.

24. In Polavaram, the Prakkilanka-Jeelugumilli road has been extended and Rs. 900 were spent on the useful road joining Koyyalagudem with Kannapuram where there is a large weekly market.

25. A small rest-house was constructed at Kannapuram where its want was very much felt, and an excellent little bangalow has been built at Nallipudi in Yellavaram division.

26. Sanction was given for another year's trial of the three temporary road maistries, and I have now recommended that their appointment should be made permanent.

27. *Sanitation.*—Rs. 876 were spent on the construction and completion of wells in Bhadráchalam taluk at Narasapuram, Murumur, Lakkavaram and Khasinagaram.

28. Rupees 600 were spent on a well at Parimpudy in Polavaram.

29. Rupees 700 were spent on the construction of a deep well at Chódavaramu complete with platform.

30. Rupees 525 were spent on wells in Yellavaram division.

31. There was considerable difficulty experienced by the people in getting drinking-water in the months of January, February and March 1897, but the country is everywhere intersected by vagus and water can be obtained by digging pits (chelamalu) therein. The want of water, too, affected unfavourably the condition of the cattle.

32. Further sums were spent on wells under "miscellaneous."

33. *Abkári.*—The most important feature of the abkári administration was the introduction of tree-tax system into 31 villages of Polavaram and four villages of Chódavaramu. There was an increase in the revenue in Polavaram, Chódavaramu and Yellavaram divisions owing to keen competition and a decrease in Bhadráchalam taluk. A retail license was obtained for a European liquor shop at Polavaram, but the shop was short-lived.

34. *Opium.*—There was again a decrease in the revenue, and this is due to the high price of opium at Rajahmundry and the want of competition.

35. *Police.*—Complaints against the police were somewhat numerous this year. I tried some constables of Jeelugumilli on a charge of bribery, but discharged them and made the complainant pay compensation.

36. In Bhadráchalam there was a complaint against the second head constable and four constables at Kunnavaram of having extorted a goat. It was referred for inquiry and dismissed.

37. There were two complaints in Chódavaramu—one is pending; and in the other, the accused were convicted and fined.

38. A case under sections 379 and 342, Indian Penal Code, was brought against four constables of Addatigela station, but they were discharged. The constables were subsequently transferred to another station.

39. A case of bribery and torture was also filed against some constables of Addatigela, but the evidence was untrustworthy.

40. *Disturbances.*—None.

41. *Boundary Disputes.*—The Central Provinces have agreed to the boundary line drawn by Mr. Spencer between Cherla and Bhadráchalam taluk.

42. A long-pending boundary dispute between Lingavaram in Yellavaram division and Kalyolla was amicably settled. Other petty boundary disputes in the same division were also disposed of.

43. *Forests.*—The hill people do not yet thoroughly understand or appreciate the system of forest administration. There is some discontent about reservation, especially in the muttas of Polavaram. I am afraid this is somewhat fostered by Goda Kristnammah, the village munsif of Kannapuram, a very influential man. A complaint was made to me that the supply of bamboos in unreserved lands was running short. It seems, however, that there is an ample supply of other materials for making fences, &c. A number of hillmen also complained to me against one Muniswami, a forest guard; they alleged that he had extorted bribes or rather mamools from them. The evidence was not very convincing, but the man was transferred by the ranger.

44. The hillmen in the zamindaries of Gutala and Polavaram are somewhat troubled by changes in the system of levying fees for cutting and also in the amounts. These changes are due to the fact that the forests are leased out to various contractors by the zamindars.

45. *Destruction of wild Beasts.*—Nine tigers, 51 panthers, six bears were killed as against eight tigers, 44 panthers and four bears in the previous year. Nine persons and 383 cattle were killed by wild beasts as against six and 505, respectively, in 1895-96.

46. *Miscellaneous.*—The work of the Tahsildar of Bhadráchalam and the Deputy Tahsildars of the three divisions in respect to the road works was distinctly good and they deserve credit for completing the works and paying for them within the official year.

47. An additional revenue inspector joined his new appointment in Polavaram in June. An abkári clerk was also appointed to that office.

48. The prospects of coal at Ratsugampalle were very gloomy. Digging for graphite at Perakonda was more successful and the results were encouraging.

49. The muttadar of Gurtedu died. His cousin Pandreddi was appointed in his stead to the satisfaction of all the people in the mutta. There were no other changes among the muttadars. The mokhasadar of Ravilanka died on December 22nd, and proposals with regard to his successor have been submitted.

50. Of the elephants, Flori enjoyed the best health during the year; Lakshmi had occasional indisposition; Parvati was too old and seedy to be of any use—she has subsequently died; Bhavarkalli also was too seedy and feeble to be of much service.

51. With reference to paragraph 12 of the Government Order reviewing last year's report, I have to state that the Rs. 100 have not yet been spent on experimenting with tea and coffee seeds. There is a lack of information on the subject in this office. Inquiries were being made and the season passed by. The allotment may be renewed for this year.

I.—Statement showing the changes in the Administration staff during the year 1896-97 in the Gódávari Agency.

Office.	Name of officer.	Period during which in charge.		Whether the charge was in addition to other duty.
		From	To	
1	2	3	4	5
Government Agent ..	V. A. Brodie, Esq...	1st April 1896	10th Sept. 1896.	
Do. ..	Do ..	2nd Feb. 1897.	31st March 1897.	
Do. ..	G. W. Elphinstone, Esq.	11th Sept. 1896.	25th Nov. 1896.	The charge was in addition to other duty.
Special Assistant Agent..	R. H. Shipley, Esq.	26th Nov. ,,	1st Feb. 1897.	
Do. ..	C. G. Spencer, Esq.	1st April ,,	28th April 1896.	
Do. ..	G. W. Elphinstone, Esq.	29th ,,	30th ,,	Sub-Collector in charge.
Do. ..	J. W. Hughes, Esq.	1st May ,,	31st March 1897.	From 4th June 1896 to 30th June 1896—In charge of Head Assistant Collector's division, Ellore. From 6th to 18th July 1896 was in charge of the Head-quarters division, Cocanada, in addition.

II.—Statement of Tours made by the Officers in the Gódávari Agency during the year 1896-97.

Name of officer.	Number of tour.	Date of each tour.		Period spent on each tour.	Locality in which tour made.	Remarks.
		From	To			
V. A. Brodie, Esq, Government Agent.	..	..	..	..	....	Since the close of the official year he has toured in the agency for about two months with a view to make necessary arrangements for the relief of the distressed.
G. W. Elphinstone, Esq., Government Agent.	1st ..	9th November 1896.	11th November 1896.	3	Visited Pattisam, Gutala, Polavaram, and Purnshottapatnam.	Inspection of crops and the condition of the people.
R. H. Shipley, Esq., Government Agent.	1st ..	22nd January 1897..	26th January 1897..	5	Visited Pattisam, Gutala Polavaram, Purushottapatnam, Devipatnam, Vadapalli, Kondamodalu, Gummulum, Kondepudy and Kondrakota.	General tour of inspection.
C. G. Spencer, Esq., Special Assistant Agent.	1st ..	1st April 1896 ..	28th April 1896 ..	25	Bhadráchalam, Gollapudem, and Kunavaram in Bhadráchalam taluk and Pusigapadu, Buttayagudem, and Polavaram in Polavaram division.	Jamabandi of Bhadráchalam taluk and Polavaram division.
J. W. Hughes, Esq., Special Assistant Agent.	2nd ..	11th May 1896 ..	25th May 1896 ..	15	Polavaram, Tadigunta, Korutur, Papikonda, Devipatnam, Purushottapatnam and Tallapudi.	General tour of inspection of schools, &c., and complete jamabandi of Polavaram division and to conduct the jamabandi of Chódavaramu division and Viravaram estate.
	3rd ..	4th June 1896 ..	24th June 1896 ..	21	Ellore in Ellore taluk	To take charge of the Ellore Deputy Collector's division and work there.
	4th ..	2nd August 1896..	5th August 1896 ..	4	Cocanada	To try calendar case No. 6 of 1896 under orders of the District Magistrate.
	5th ..	22nd August 1896..	25th August 1896 ..	4	Kotipalli in Rámachandrapuram taluk ..	To supervise the sanitary arrangements made for Pushkaram festival under orders of the Collector.
	6th ..	2nd October 1896..	11th October 1896..	10	Polavaram, Kannapuram and Koyyalagudem.	Examination of schools, general inspection and inquiry into complaints against Forest Guard
	7th ..	19th October 1896..	4th November 1896.	17	Polavaram, Kannapuram, Buttayagudem, Jeelugumilli, Taduvoy and Jangareddigudem.	To dispose of suits. To complete the inquiry of the complaint against Forest Guard and general tour of inspection.
	8th ..	17th November 1896.	16th December 1896.	30	Mulagapalli, Kunavaram, Murumur, Chódavaramu, Bhadráchalam, Dummagudem, Gomi Devipeta, Kondepudi in Bhadráchalam taluk and agraharam and Polavaram in Polavaram division.	General tour of inspection.
	9th ..	10th January 1897..	4th February 1897.	26	Nellipudi, Timmapuram, Addategala, Rayapalli, Ramavaramkota, Jaddangi in Yellavaram division.	General tour of inspection and for conducting the jamabandi of Yellavaram division.
	10th ..	15th February 1897.	31st March 1897 ..	45	Gutala, Vadapilli in Polavaram division, Kondamodalu in Chódavaramu division, Uppar, Vaddigudem, Kunavaram, Bhadráchalam Dummagudem, Kolanugudem, Singavaram, Lachigudem, Bandirevu, Gouri, Devipeta, Kunnavaram, Pedamattapalli, Kundalur, Chintur in Bhadráchalam taluk and Lakkavaram, Gurrapuzhari ghaut, Velamure Maredumilli in Chódavaramu division.	Starting test relief works in Bhadráchalam taluk, general inspection and inspection of road works, &c., zamabandi of Bhadráchalam taluk and Chódavaramu division.

III.—Statement of rainfall recorded during the year 1896–97 and in the preceding year in the Gódávari Agency.

Taluk or Divison.	Name of station.	Average of previous years.	1895–96.	1896–97.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Bhadráchalam taluk ..	Bhadráchalam ..	(*a*) 86·70	52·12	26·34	(*a*) Average of 11 years.
2. Polavaram division ..	Polavaram ..	(*b*) 48·23	41·28	25·29	(*b*) Do. 4 do.
3. Chódavaramu do. ..	Chódavaramu ..	(*c*) 45·73	40·39	43·056	(*c*) Previous to 1892–93 there was no rain-gauge at Chódavaramu.
4. Yellavaram do. ..	Timmapuram ..	(*d*) 43·53	60·75	27·12	(*d*) Average of 2 years.

IV.—Statement showing Births and Deaths during the year 1896–97 and in the preceding year in the Gódávari Agency.

Taluk or division.		Population according to Census of February 1891.			Rate per mile, 1895-96.			Rate per mile, 1896–97.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bhadráchalam	Births ..	21,657	20,679	42,336	18·	17·	35·	19	19·	38
	Deaths ..				14·	13·	27·	14·	13·	27
Polavaram division ..	Births ..	26,161	25,074	51,235	14·6	15·8	3·04	15·009	14·91	29·919
	Deaths ..				12·5	12·5	25·	10·3	8·9	19·2
Chódavaramu do. ..	Births ..	10,376	9,999	20,375	7·6	5·5	13·1	10·4	10·6	21·
	Deaths ..				6·4	5·1	11·5	9·02	6·3	45·32
Yellavaram do. ..	Births ..	12,224	11,853	24,077	15·9	15·5	31·4	17·	15·1	32·1
	Deaths ..				13·1	13·5	26·6	11·2	10·8	22·

V.—Statistics of Criminal Justice for the Gódávari Agency for the year 1896–97.

Name of the Court.	Trials or inquiries.												Appeals.									
	Cases.								Persons.				Cases.						Persons.			
	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Received during the year.	Received by commitment.	Total.	Committed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1897.	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Received during the year.	Received by commitment.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1897.	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1. Agency Sessions Court ..	..	..	4	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Special Assistant Magistrate's Court ..	..	15	..	15	..	15	15	..	..	146	..	146	..	15	15	15	..	..	15	15	15	..
3. Bhadráchalam Magistrate's Court ..	3	99	..	102	..	100	100	..	2	232	..	238	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Bhadrachalam Magistrate's Tahsildar Court ..	2	15	..	17	..	15	15	2	2	57	..	59	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
5. Polavaram Division Magistrate's Tahsildar Court ..	..	222	..	222	4	216	220	2	..	574	..	574	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	14
6. Chodavaramu Division Taheldar Magistrate's Court ..	1	21	..	22	..	18	18	4	3	35	..	38	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	11
7. Yellavaram Division Tahsildar Magistrate's Court ..	3	77	..	80	2	78	80	..	14	216	..	230	..	1	1	1	25	1	11	12	12	12
Total for 1896–97 ..	9	449	4	462	6	446	452	10	25	1,260	5	1,290	..	16	16	16	54	1	26	27	27	28
Compare 1895–96 ..	35	463	4	502	4	489	493	9	76	962	8	1,036	..	22	22	22	1	1	21	22	22	..

VI.—Statistics of Civil Justice for the Gódávari Agency for the year 1896–97.

Name of Court.	Original Suits.								Appeal Suits.								Remarks.
	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or on reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other Courts.	Total.	Remaining on 31st March 1897.	Pending on 31st March 1896.	Instituted.	Received by transfer or on reference.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred to other Courts.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1897.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Government Agent	3	2	..	5	1	..	1	4	..	5	..	5	5	..	5	..	
2. Special Assistant Agent	6	36	1	43	19	4	23	20	2	8	..	10	7	..	7	3	
3. Bhadráchalam District Munsif ..	9	109	..	118	88	..	88	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Polavaram do. ..	9	195	10	214	201	1	202	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Chódavaramu do. ..	..	35	1	36	28	..	28	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Yellavaram do. ..	6	23	..	29	29	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total for 1896–97 ..	33	400	12	445	366	5	371	74	2	13	..	15	12	..	12	3	
Compare 1895–96 ..	76	321	4	401	365	3	368	33	3	16	..	19	17	..	17	2	

VII.—Statement showing the work of the Agency Hospitals and Dispensaries during the year 1896–97.

Name of institution.	From what funds maintained.	Description of the building.	Date when opened.	Number of patients treated		Remarks.
				In.	Out.	
Bhadráchalam dispensary	Imperial funds	The building belongs to Government. It is built of brick and has a tiled roof. It consists of three rooms with a verandah all round. Three pucca wards with thatched roofs—one for police, a second for male patients and a third for female patients—have been constructed. There are also a tiled kitchen, a latrine and bath-room close to the dispensary for the use of the in-patients. There is also a well in the compound which contains brackish water. There is a wire fence around the dispensary.	1st October 1882	91	3,310	
Polavaram do.	Imperial funds assisted by an annual contribution of Rs. 250 from the Zamindar of Polavaram.	Rented brick building with tiled roof. The Government building is not yet completed.	6th November 1891	..	3,396	
Chódavaramu do.	Provincial funds	A wattle and daub thatched building constructed by Government.	22nd February 1894	..	1,402	
Yeleswaram	Local funds	Brick building with a tiled roof	Not known	..	4,129	
Gokavaram	Do.	Thatched house	11th June 1887	..	54	

VIII.—Statement showing the strength and cost of Vaccine establishment and the number of operations performed by them in the Gódávari Agency during 1896–97.

Name of the Taluk or Division.	Deputy Inspector.		Deputy Inspector's peon.		First-class Vaccinator.		Second-class Vaccinator.		Probationer.		Total cost of vaccine establishment including travelling allowance and contingencies.	Number of cases vaccinated.	Number of successful cases.	Percentage of successful cases to total number vaccinated.	Percentage of cases verified.	Average cost of each successful case.
	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.	Number.	Pay per mensem.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.
Rajahmundry range	1	60	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	694 13 0	..	..	..	..	..
Bhadráchalam taluk	..	..	..	..	1	18	..	..	..	..	332 12 0	1,305	757	58·01	45·82	0 7 0
Rékapalle vaccinator working in Polavaram division	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polavaram division probationary vaccinator in charge of calf depôt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	151 10 2	387	293	75·70	91·21	0 8 3
Jangareddigudem (Rékapalle vaccinator mentioned above)	..	..	..	..	1	18	..	..	..	..	320 4 0	1,259	797	63·3	50·35	0 6 5
Chódavaramu division Rampa vaccinator	..	..	..	..	1	18	..	..	..	..	341 7 2	699	462	68·29	52·36	0 11 10
Yellavaram division Addatigela vaccinator	..	..	..	..	1	18	..	..	..	..	328 14 1	898	809	90·08	21·16	0 6 6
Calf depôt charges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188 10 4	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1	60	1	7	4	72	..	..	1	12	2,358 6 9	4,548	3,118	68·7	52·18	0 8 0
Excluding the pay of the Deputy Inspector and calf depôt charges ..	..	..	..	..	4	72	..	..	1	12	1,474 8 8	4,548	3,118	68·7	52·18	0 8 0
Compare 1895–96 ..	..	..	..	..	4	72	..	..	1	12	1,334 15 3	3,909	3,040	77·7	68·1	0 7 3

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
Special Assistant Agent.

IX.—Statement showing the statistics of the Agency Schools in the Gódávari Agency during the year 1896–97.

Name of the taluk or division.	Number and class of schools.	Teachers employed and their salaries. Number. Trained.	Total.	Amount of salary per mensem.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1897. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average daily attendance. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal classes on 31st March 1897. Boys.	Girls.	Number of schools inspected. By officers of Educational Department. Superintendents. Schools visited.	Visits paid.	Sub-Assistant Inspector.	Assistant Inspector.	Agency Officers. Government Agent.	Special Assistant.	Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar.	Revenue Inspector.	Number of pupils examined for results grants.	Number of pupils found qualified for results grants.	Receipts. Results grants.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14									15	16	17	18
				Rs. A. P.																				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bhadráchalam taluk.	1 Government Lower Secondary school, Bhadráchalam.	1	5	1,236 0 0	101	..	101	90	..	90	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	315 9 6
	1 Church Mission Society's Lower Secondary school, Dummugudem.	3	7	918 0 0	137	1	138	121	1	122	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	70	67	331 0 0	101 4 6
	11 Government salary-result school for boys.	6	14	1,626 0 0	252	17	269	196	12	208	28	1	11	11	11	..	..	4	4	8	172	103	..	..
	1 Government salary-result school for girls.	..	3	273 1 7	..	47	47	..	36	36	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	34	28	82 8 0	0 9 6
	2 Upper Primary Aided schools for boys.	..	2	277 0 0	32	5	37	22	4	26	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	27	20	..	..
	1 Upper Primary Aided school for girls.	1	3	253 8 0	..	61	61	..	42	42	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	26	15	74 0 0	..
	5 Unaided schools*	..	1	6 422 8 0	77	35	112	60	22	82	19	16	5	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	..
	Total ..	12	40	5,006 1 7	599	166	765	489	117	606	48	18	17	17	20	..	..	7	4	8	341	245	487 8 0	417 7 6

* Two new. Did not draw grants during the year.

IX.—Statement showing the statistics of the Agency Schools in the Gódávari Agency during the year 1896–97—*cont.*

Name of the taluk or division.	Number and class of schools.	Teachers employed and their salaries. Number. Trained.	Total.	Amount of salary per mensem.	Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1897. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Average daily attendance. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal classes on 31st March 1897. Boys.	Girls.	Number of schools inspected. By officers of Educational Department. Superintendents. Schools visited.	Visits paid.	Sub-Assistant Inspector.	Assistant Inspector.	Agency Officers. Government Agent.	Special Assistant.	Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar.	Revenue Inspector.	Number of pupils examined for results grants.	Number of pupils found qualified for results grants.	Receipts. Results grants.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14									15	16	17	18
				Rs. A. P.																				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Polavaram division.	1 Government Lower Secondary school for boys at Polavaram.	2	6	876 0 0	129	8	137	103	5	108	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	72	42	..	..
	1 Government Lower Secondary school for boys at Gutala.	1	2	168 0 0	68	17	85	57	14	71	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	64	44	..	..
	11 Government salary-result schools.	1	11	1,068 0 0	273	45	318	213	29	242	10	..	11	11	10	..	..	5	8	5	122	112	..	..
	1 Government night school for boys at Polavaram.	1	1	48 0 0	18	..	18	12	..	12	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	..
	1 Government Lower Secondary school for girls at Polavaram.	..	4	350 13 10	..	56	56	..	34	34	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	35	21	80 0 0	..
	4 Lower Primary Unaided schools.*	..	4	..	57	4	61	40	4	44	..	..	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 Aided school	..	1	..	23	4	27	20	3	23	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	228 0 0
	Total ..	5	29	2,510 13 10	568	134	702	445	89	534	10	..	19	24	14	3	..	7	11	5	300	222	80 0 0	228 0 0

* New schools did not draw grants during the year.

IX.—Statement showing the statistics of the Agency Schools in the Gódávari Agency during the year 1896-97—*cont.*

Name of the taluk or division.	Number and class of schools	Teachers employed and their salaries.			Number of pupils on rolls on 31st March 1897.			Average daily attendance.			Number of pupils belonging to aboriginal classes on 31st March 1897.		Number of schools inspected.							Number of pupils examined for results grants.	Number of pupils found qualified for results grants.	Receipts.	
		Number.		Amount of salary per mensem.									By officers of Educational Department.				Agency Officers.					
													Superintendents.		Sub-Assistant Inspector.	Assistant Inspector.	Government Agent.	Special Assistant.	Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar.	Revenue Inspector.		
		Trained.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Schools visited.	Visits paid.							Results grants.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14								15	16	17	18
				Rs. A. P.																			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chódavaramu division.	10 Government salary-result schools.	5	10	1,284 0 0	203	51	254	144	28	172	* 60	* 8	10	35	10	..	..	4	..	..	149	83	..	..
	2 Unaided schools ..	..	2	84 0 0	52	3	55	29	2	31	† 43	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	5	12	1,368 0 0	255	54	309	173	30	203	103	8	12	40	10	..	..	4	..	..	149	83	..	..
Yellavaram division.	14 Government salary-result schools.	4	14	2,028 0 0	349	29	378	207	20	227	83	..	14	18	13	1 Inspr.	..	6	..	..	196	63	..	..
	‡ Government night school Gurtedu.	..	1	48 0 0	27	..	27	18	..	18	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	4	15	2,076 0 0	376	29	405	225	20	245	88	..	14	18	13	1	..	6	..	..	196	63	..	..
	Grand Total ..	26	96	10,960 15 5	1,798	383	2,181	1,332	256	1,588	249	26	62	99	57	4	..	24	15	13	986	613	567 8 0	645 7 6
	Compare 1895-96 ..	27	93	11,115 8 0	1,608	338	1,946	1,095	249	1,344	152	11	62	109	33	10	..	27	14	10	837	449	1,504 12 0	353 9 0

	Boys.
* Koyas and Kammaras	27
Reddies girls	33
	60
* Reddies	8
	42
‡ Koyas and Kammaras	1
Reddy	
Total ..	42

† The master left the place and the school was closed.

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
Special Assistant Agent.

X.—Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Gódávari Agency during 1896-97.

Name of the taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure.		Remarks on progress.
				From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new work).	In the year under report.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	New Works—Communications.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Bhadráchalam Taluk ..	Gravelling the main street of Chódavaramu	* 200 0 0	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	* Sanctioned out of Road Fund.
	Do. of Kachavaram	* 200 0 0	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	
	Do. of Kunav[illegible]	* 200 0 0	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	
	Building steps near the temple at [illegible]alam ..	* 100 0 0	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	
Polavaram division ..	Jeelugumilli-Polavaram road	150 0 0	150 0 0	210 0 0	150 0 0	
	Extending Prakkilanka-J[illegible]ead[illegible]dem roads towards Jeelugumilli.	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	
Chódavaramu division ..	Chódavaramu-Geddada road and [illegible]ension to Gurrapajhari ghát *vid* Maredimilli and [illegible]amur.	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	7,851 13 9	2,000 0 0	
	Bandy track from Maredimilli [illegible]odulur	500 0 0	500 0 0	458 7 6	500 0 0	
Yellavaram division ..	Extending Timmapuram-Addi[illegible]ela road	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	4,378 0 0	1,000 0 0	
	Addatigela-Kota road	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	Rs. 500 have been transferred to repair Bornagudem-Jaddangi road.
	Total ..	5,650 0 0	5,150 0 0	..	5,150 0 0	
	New Works—Buildings.					
Bhadráchalam Taluk ..	Sinking a well at Narsapuram	* 250 0 0	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	* Road Fund.
	Do. at Morumuru	* 250 0 0	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	
Polavaram division ..	Completion of a well at Lakkavaram	200 0 0	200 0 0	300 0 0	200 0 0	
	Do. at Kasinagaram	250 0 0	176 0 0	200 0 0	176 0 0	
	Do. at Parimpudi	600 0 0	600 0 0	..	600 0 0	
	Do. at Mangapatoduripeta	† 400 0 0	..	..	..	† This amount has been transferred to gravelling Koyalagudem-Kannapuram road.
	Completion of a rest-ho[illegible]se at Kannapuram	200 0 0	‡ 300 0 0	..	300 0 0	‡ Amount of Rs. 100 sanctioned for the well at Bandarlagudem provided from Miscellaneous grant has been transferred to this work.
Chódavaramu division ..	Completion of a well at Chódavaramu complete with platform.	700 0 0	700 0 0	..	700 0 0	
Yellavaram division ..	Sinking a well at Duppalapalem	290 0 0	290 0 0	..	290 0 0	
	Sinking a well at Venulava	235 0 0	235 0 0	..	235 0 0	
	Construction of a rest-house, Nellupudy	400 0 0	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	
	Total ..	3,775 0 0	3,401 0 0	..	3,401 0 0	

X.—Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Gódávari Agency during 1896-97—*cont.*

Name of the taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new work).	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Repairs—Communications.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Bhadráchalam taluk ..	Repairing the road leading to bungalow at Kunavaram.	*100 0 0	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	*Road Fund.
	Repairing the road between Kunavaram and Parnasala.	200 0 0	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	
	Repairing the road from Lakkavaram to Waddigudem.	200 0 0	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	
	Repairing the road from Chaituru to Kundaloor ..	100 0 0	79 2 0	0 5 6	79 2 0	
Polavaram division ..	Koyyalagudem-Kannapuram road	500 0 0	900 0 0	..	900 0 0	Rs. 400 have been transferred from Mangapatidevipeta well—*vide* note *supra*.
	Repairing Polavaram village road	400 0 0	400 0 0	..	400 0 0	
	Maintenance of Prakkilanka-Jangareddigudem road ..	600 0 0	600 0 0	..	600 0 0	
Chódavaramu division ..	Upkeep of Chódavaramu-Gokavaram road	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	..	1,000 0 0	
	Do. of Chódavaramu-Devipatnam road	2,000 0 0	2,017 1 9	..	2,017 1 9	Rs. 17-1-9 have been allotted from Miscellaneous grants.
Yellavaram division ..	Maintaining Timmapuram-Addatigela road	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	..	2,000 0 0	
	Repairing Nellupudy-Timmapuram road	500 0 0	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	Rs. 300 have been transferred to Bornagudem-Jaddangi road.
	Repairing Bornagudem-Jaddangi road	....	800 0 0	..	800 0 0	Rs. 500 have been transferred from Addatigela-kota road and Rs. 300 from Nellenpudy-Timmapuram road.
	Total ..	7,600 0 0	8,496 3 9	..	8,496 3 9	
	Repairs—Buildings.					
Polavaram division ..	White washing the rest-house at Buttayagudem ..	25 0 0	25 0 0	..	25 0 0	
Yellavaram division ..	White-washing the rest-house at Jaddangi	35 0 0	35 0 0	..	35 0 0	
	Total ..	60 0 0	60 0 0	..	60 0 0	
	Miscellaneous—(a) Communications	800 0 0	..	..	..	
Polavaram division ..	Pay of road maistry	....	120 0 0	..	120 0 0	Rs. 120 have been transferred to Chódavaramu Division.

X.—Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Gódávari Agency during 1896-97—*cont.*

Name of the taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new work).	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Miscellaneous—(a) Communications—cont.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Chódavaramu division ..	Pay of road maistry	..	278 8 9	..	278 8 9	
Yellavaram division ..	Pay of road maistry	..	180 0 0	..	180 0 0	
	Total ..	800 0 0	578 8 9	..	578 8 9	
	Miscellaneous—(b) Buildings	300 0 0	..	..	..	
Bhadráchalam taluk ..	White-washing and repairing the rest at Pedamattapalli	..	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	
	White-washing and repairing the rest-house at Kundulooru	..	30 0 0	..	30 0 0	
	White-washing and repairing the rest-house at Lakkavaram	..	25 0 0	..	25 0 0	
Polavaram division ..	Construction of a surplus weir to Bhadragundem tank.	..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	
	Total ..	300 0 0	195 0 0	..	195 0 0	
	Miscellaneous—(c) Sanitation.					
Polavaram division ..	Construction of a well at Jellellagudem	300 0 0	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	
	Miscellaneous—(d) Supervision and Miscellaneous ..	815 0 0	..	..	..	
Bhadráchalam taluk ..	For fixing wooden posts for marking mile posts on Kunavaram-Parnasala road	..	30 0 0	..	30 0 0	
	For clearing silt in three wells	..	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	
Polavaram division ..	Repairing the well in the bed of Gódávari	..	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	
	For repairing the rest-house and servants sheds at Polavaram	..	61 0 0	..	61 0 0	
Chódavaramu division ..	Sinking a well at Cherupalam	..	107 14 3	..	107 14 3	
	Do. in Jaggampetapadu	..	120 0 0	..	120 0 0	
	For repairing the rest-house at Chódavaramu	..	3 0 0	..	3 0 0	
Yellavaram division ..	Taring wood work of office buildings at Addatigela ..	..	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	
	Completing the well at Addatigela	..	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	
	Platform around the well at Rayapalli	..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	
	Purchase of tools	..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	

X.—Statement showing the progress of New Works and Repairs costing Rs. 250 and upwards in the Gódávari Agency during 1896-97—*cont.*

Name of the taluk or division.	Description of work.	Amount of original allotment for the year.	Final allotment for the year.	Expenditure. From the commencement of the work up to the close of the preceding year (for new work).	Expenditure. In the year under report.	Remarks on progress.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Miscellaneous—(d) Supervision and Miscellaneous—cont.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Yellavaram division—*cont.*	Repairing the platform of the well at Addatigela	..	10 0 0	..	10 0 0	
	Cutting and removing the Maddi tree near Maderi bridge.	..	25 0 0	..	25 0 0	
	White-washing the rest-house at Addatigela	..	8 12 0	..	8 12 0	
	Do. at Timmapuram	..	8 12 0	..	8 12 0	
	Total ..	815 0 0	809 6 3	..	809 6 3	
	ABSTRACT.					
	New works—					
	Communications	5,650 0 0	5,150 0 0	..	5,150 0 0	
	Buildings	3,775 0 0	3,401 0 0	..	3,401 0 0	
	Repairs—					
	Communications	7,600 0 0	8,496 3 9	..	8,496 3 9	
	Buildings	60 0 0	60 0 0	..	60 0 0	
	Miscellaneous—					
	(*a*) Communications	800 0 0	578 8 9	..	578 8 9	
	(*b*) Buildings	300 0 0	195 0 0	..	195 0 0	
	(*c*) Sanitation	300 0 0	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	
	(*d*) Supervision and Miscellaneous	815 0 0	809 6 3	..	809 6 3	
		19,300 0 0	18,990 2 9	..	18,990 2 9	
	Amount lapsed	..	309 13 3	..	* 309 13 3	
	Total ..	19,300 0 0	19,300 0 0	..	† 19,300 0 0	

* Particulars of Rs. 309-13-3 lapsed—

Rs.	A.	P.	
60	0	0	pay of Yellavaram road maistry.
61	10	0	savings in road maistry's pay, Chódavaramu.
165	0	0	allotted for Vemulawell.
23	3	3	general savings and reserve.
309	13	3	Total

† This includes Rs. 1,300 sanctioned out of Road Fund, Bhadráchalam.

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
Special Assistant Agent.

Rajahmundry,
23*rd June* 1897.

X-(*a*).—Statement showing the Receipts and Charges of Special Funds of the Bhadráchalam Taluk for 1896-97.

Items.	In this month.	Up to this month.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
BHADRACHALAM TALUK.		
Pound Fund.		
Balance on the 1st April 1896 ..	..	167 12 7
Receipts.		
Fines levied on stray cattle	..	730 10 0
Sale-proceeds of do.	..	6 11 0
Advances recovered	..	..
Feeding charges	..	32 1 3
Refunds	..	..
Miscellaneous receipts as shown in column of remarks	..	1 4 0
Total ..	..	770 10 3
Total, including balance ..	..	938 6 10
Expenditure.		
Pound Gumastahs in Taluk	..	239 6 5
Pound-keepers	..	299 2 0
Charges for constructing and repairing pounds	..	135 0 0
Feeding charges	..	32 1 3
Miscellaneous charges as shown in column of remarks	..	..
Travelling allowance	..	5 2 0
Amount transferred to road fund, Bhadráchalam	..	227 11 2
Advances recoverable	..	..
Refunds	..	..
Total ..	..	938 6 10
Balance on the 31st March 1897 ..	..	..
Road Fund.		
Balance on the 1st April 1896 ..	..	2,452 3 2
Receipts.		
Cesses on Land	..	817 0 0
Collections on rents of Ferries	..	772 12 0
Surplus Pound Fund	..	227 11 2
Collections on account of emoluments to be paid to Patvaries, Patils and Taliars ..	..	5,213 14 0
Miscellaneous receipts as shown in column of remarks	..	2 8 0
Total ..	..	7,033 13 2
Total, including balance ..	..	9,486 0 4
Expenditure.		
Presidency Establishment	..	19 0 0
Collector's Office Establishment	..	5 1 8
Proportionate pay and contribution of the Local Fund Audit Establishment ..	..	1 7 0
Scavenging Establishment	..	144 0 0
Payment to village officers	..	4,621 14 0
Expenses incurred in connection with the construction and repair of roads in Bhadráchalam Taluk	..	1,300 0 0
Travelling allowance	..	0 3 2
Stationery charges	..	0 0 2
Printing charges	..	0 3 3
Miscellaneous charges as shown in column of remarks	..	..
Total ..	..	6,091 13 3
Balance on the 31st March 1897 ..	..	3,394 3 1

Certified that the figures in this statement have been compared with those in the Treasury account and have been found to agree.

(Signed) S. VENKATARAMA DAS,
Deputy Collector.

(Signed) R. S. WOODHOUSE,
for *Collector.*

XI.—Statement showing the details of the works undertaken for the improvement of sanitation in the Gódávari Agency during the year 1896-97.

Name of taluk or division.	Improvement of water-supply.						Total expenditure.	Conservancy of towns and improvement of village-site.					
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.			Name of town or village dealt with.	Conservancy.		Expenditure.		
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.			Hands employed.	Cost.	Laying out.	Water-supply.	Other improvements.
				Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.		
Bhadráchalam taluk ..	..	..	4	876 0 0	3	20	896 0 0	Chódavaramu	..	..	200 0 0	..	..
								Kachavaram	..	..	200 0 0	..	..
								Kunavaram	..	..	200 0 0	..	..
								Kunavaram	..	..	100 0 0	..	..
											700 0 0	..	..
Polavaram division ..	..	..	2	900 0 0	1	50	950 0 0	Polavaram	..	..	400 0 0	..	..
Chódavaramu ,, ..	..	..	3	927 14 3	..	..	927 14 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yellavaram ,, ..	..	..	3	675 0 0	2	110	785 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, 1896-97 ..	..	..	12	3,378 14 3	6	180	3,558 14 3	..	..	..	1,100 0 0	..	..
Compare figures of 1895-96	..	..	6	1,550 0 0	5	400	1,950 0 0	..	..	..	517 9 0	..	..

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
Special Assistant Agent.

XII.—Statement showing the Abkári Revenue of the Gódávari Agency for the year 1896-97.

Name of taluk or division.	System.	Name of the farm.	Amount of rents.	Number of shops.			Demand.		Collection.		Remission.	Balance.	
				At the beginning of the year.	Newly opened during the year.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.		Arrear.	Current.
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Bhadráchalam taluk .	Rangewar rental for riverside villages.	Bhadráchalam ..	2,965 0 0	18	..	18	..	2,965 0 0	..	2,965 0 0	..	..	..
		Dummagudem ..	4,533 5 4	6	..	6	..	4,533 5 4	..	4,533 5 4	..	..	..
		Waddegudem ..	800 0 0	8	1	9	..	800 0 0	..	800 0 0	..	..	..
	Arrack tax at As. 2 per head for villages in the interior.	....	773 14 0	..	..	..	..	773 14 0	..	773 14 0	..	..	..
		Total ..	9,072 3 4	32	1	33	..	9,072 3 4	..	9,072 3 4	..	..	..
Polavaram division ..	Agency abkári villagewar.	....	4,897 6 0	* 112	..	* 52	..	4,897 6 0	..	4,897 6 0	..	..	..
	Country spirit ranges.	....	2,850 0 0	..	33	33	..	2,850 0 0	..	2,850 0 0	..	..	..
	Duty on country spirits.	....	17 7 0	..	..	..	..	17 7 0	..	17 7 0	..	..	..
	Toddy rangewar.	....	187 8 0	..	16	16	..	187 8 0	..	187 8 0	..	..	..
	Tree-tax villagewar.	....	1,683 0 0	..	..	..	..	1,683 0 0	..	1,682 8 0	..	..	0 8 0
	Foreign spirits retail shops.	....	50 0 0	..	1	1	..	50 0 0	..	50 0 0	..	..	..
		Total ..	9,685 5 0	112	50	102	..	9,685 5 0	..	9,684 13 0	..	..	0 8 0
Chódavaramu ..	Villagewar ..	....	7,230 0 0	59	..	59	1,164 0 0	7,230 0 0	1,164 0 0	7,065 0	..	..	† 164 8 0
	Tree-tax system arrack ranges.	....	555 0 0	..	5	5	..	555 0 0	..	277 6 8	..	..	277 9 4
	Toddy ranges system arrack ranges.	....	30 0 0	..	5	5	..	30 0 0	..	18 12 0	..	..	11 4 0
		Total ..	7,815 0 0	59	10	69	1,164 0 0	7,815 0 0	1,164 0 0	7,361 10 8	..	..	453 5 4
Yellavaram division .	Villagewar ..	....	3,885 12 0	58	..	58	133 8 0	3,885 12 0	133 8 0	2,955 6 0	..	..	‡ 930 6 0
		Total ..	30,458 4 4	201	61	262	1,297 8 0	30,458 4 4	1,297 8 0	29,074 1 0	..	..	1,384 3 4
		Compare, 1895-96.	22,584 6 8	260	1	261	2,572 14 6	22,584 6 8	2,572 14 6	21,286 14 8	..	..	1,297 8 0

* Sixty villages have since been given on nominal rent and hence 52 shops.

† Since collected .. .. Rs. A. P. 87 8 0
Still to be collected 77 0 0
164 8 0

‡ Since collected 177 6 0
Classed as irrecoverable 89 8 0
To be adjusted 663 8 0
930 6 0

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
Special Assistant Agent.

XIII.—Statement showing the Opium Revenue of the Gódávari Agency during the year 1896–97.

Name of taluk or division.	Number of shops.		Selling price to consumers.	Consumption in pounds.		Rents and license fees.	Remarks.
	Sold by auction.	Let on fixed license fees.		1895-96.	1896–97.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				LB. TOLAS.	LB. TOLAS.	RS. A. P.	
Bhadráchalam	6	..	3½ tolas per rupee ..	558 38	4 0	402 0 0	
Polavaram	8	..	Do. ..	518 21½	641 4	641 4 0	
Chodavaramu	8	..	Do. ..	259 0	..	532 0 0	
Yellavaram	14	..	Do. ..	1,543 14	1,133 36	1,755 0 0	
Total ..	36	..	....	....	....	3,330 4 0	
Compare, 1895–96 ..	36	..	3½ tolas per rupee ..	2,879 33½	....	3,732 8 0	

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
Special Assistant Agent.

XIV.—Statement showing the Demand, Collection, Remission and Balance of all sources of Revenue in the Gódávari Agency for 1896–97.

Items.	Demand.			Collection.			Remission.	Balance.		
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.		Arrear.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
I. Land Revenue—										
1. Permanently settled ..	326 4 10	35,461 9 4	35,787 14 2	326 4 10	35,165 15 4	35,492 4 2	..	..	295 10 0	(a) 295 10 0
2. Land Revenue Miscellaneous including cesses.	1,191 2 0	37,288 1 4	38,479 3 4	1,177 15 1	33,052 11 0	34,230 10 1	13 2 11	..	4,235 6 4	(b) 4,235 6 4
3. Quit-rent on service inams										
4. Miscellaneous Revenue fines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,517 6 10	72,749 10 8	74,267 1 6	1,504 3 11	68,218 10 4	69,722 14 3	13 2 11	..	4,531 0 4	4,531 0 4
II. Abkári including license fees.	1,297 8 0	30,558 4 4	31,855 12 4	1,297 8 0	29,174 1 0	30,471 9 0	..	..	1,384 3 4	c) 1,384 3 4
III. Village-cess	*Vide* item I (2). This has been shown against it.								438 12 0	(d) 438 12 0
IV. Opium	752 8 0	3,330 4 0	4,082 12 0	752 8 0	2,891 8 0	3,644 0 0	..	..	64 2 8	64 2 8
V. Ferries	188 6 3	1,560 10 0	1,749 0 3	188 6 3	1,496 7 4	1,684 13 7	..	..	..	..
VI. School road and Dak funds ..	..	817 0 0	817 0 0	..	817 0 0	817 0 0	..	..	..	..
VII. Stamps	..	8,337 2 0	8,337 2 0	..	8,337 2 0	8,337 2 0	..	..	597 8 9	597 8 9
VIII. Forests	15 2 2	27,199 0 6	27,214 2 8	15 2 2	26,661 7 9	26,616 9 11	..	..		
Total ..	2,253 8 5	71,802 4 10	74,055 13 3	2,253 8 5	69,317 10 1	71,571 2 6	..	..	2,484 10 9	2,484 10 9
Grand Total ..	3,770 15 3	1,44,551 15 6	1,48,322 14 9	3,757 12 4	1,37,536 4 5	1,41,294 0 9	13 2 11	..	7,015 11 1	7,015 11 1
Compare, 1895–96 ..	4,646 0 6	1,39,702 4 7	1,44,348 5 1	4,354 8 6	1,35,931 5 4	1,40,285 13 10	291 8 0	..	3,770 15 3	3,770 15 3

(a) Of this amount Rs. 138–2–0 since collected.
(b) Of this Rs. 571–7–0 have since been remitted.
(c) In deposit. To be adjusted.
(d) To be adjusted from deposits.

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
Special Assistant Agent.

XV.—Statement showing the number of wild animals killed in the Gódávari Agency and the rewards granted during the year 1896–97.

Officer granting the reward.	Tigers.		Panthers.		Bears.		Hyenas.		Total.		Number killed by wild animals.			Remarks.
	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Number killed.	Amount of reward.	Persons.	Cattle.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14
						Rs.				Rs.				*Goat. Horses. Cows.
Special Assistant Agent—														
Bhadrachalam taluk ..	2	110	26	255	1	3	..	..	29	368	3	* 221		1 6 215
Polavaram division ..	2	70	1	25	..	..	..	..	3	95	4	55		
Chodavaramu ,, ..	4	240	12	240	4	20	..	..	20	500	..	107		
Yellavaram ,, ..	1	50	13	270	1	5	..	..	15	325	2	383		
Total ..	9	470	51	790	6	28	..	..	66	1,288	9	506		
1895–96 ..	8	435	44	751	4	20	..	..	56	1,206	6			

(Signed) J. W. HUGHES,
Special Assistant Agent.

Order—No. 1539, Judicial, dated 3rd November 1897.

Owing partly to the recent disturbances in the Polavaram division and partly to pressure of other work, the report on the administration of the Agency tracts in the Gódávari district during 1896–97 was submitted three weeks late. The year was uneventful and quiet and order prevailed during the period under review.

2. The rainfall was deficient in the Bhadráchalam taluk and in the Polavaram and Yellavaram divisions. There was a general failure of the crops in consequence; and a remission of dry assessment up to a maximum of 50 per cent. was therefore sanctioned by the Board of Revenue. The health of the people was, however, generally satisfactory and there were no epidemics. Cattle mortality in the Agency was, on the other hand, very heavy owing to the deficiency of pasture and fodder and the want of water and to the unfavourable condition of the season generally.

3. The Special Assistant Agent's touring was, as usual, extensive.

4. The Government has in G.O., No. 493, Judicial, dated 5th April last, finally approved, the Agent's proposal that Polavaram should be the head-quarters of the Special Assistant Agent and called for estimates for the necessary buildings there.

5. The statistics relating to Civil and Criminal Justice during the last five years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Year.	Civil suits and appeals.			Criminal cases and appeals.		
	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1892–93	339	312	69	374	381	17
1893–94	282	298	63	448	446	19
1894–95	349	339	79	481	470	36
1895–96	337	382	35	474	505	9
1896–97	413	378	77	464	467	10

The number of civil suits and appeals filed increased during the year, while the total number of criminal cases and appeals slightly decreased. The disposal of work continued to be satisfactory, especially in regard to criminal cases.

6. The attendance at the hospitals and dispensaries was well maintained except at Polavaram, where there was a decline of 600 in the number of patients treated. The Special Assistant Agent attributes this fall partly to the general good health of the people, and the decreased mortality in the Agency lends colour to his view.

7. The number of persons reported to be vaccinated during the year increased from 3,909 in 1895–96 to 4,548; but the percentage of successful cases according to the returns decreased from 77·7 to 68·7. The Agent doubts the accuracy of these statistics and considers the vaccine work done to be still unsatisfactory. In regard to the difficulty in the supply of lymph, the Government considers that a system of regular supplies on fixed dates and in limited quantities would meet the case. The Agent will be requested to introduce this plan experimentally during the current year. A similar course has been recommended for adoption in the Vizagapatam Agency. Until this is tried the Government is not prepared to consider the proposal to employ peons to assist the vaccinators; the work of vaccination could not satisfactorily be entrusted to such men, while the cost would be considerably increased.

8. The progress of education in the Agency was gratifying. There was an improvement in the number of pupils on the rolls of the schools and in the daily average attendance. Six hundred and thirteen pupils, against 449 in the preceding year, were found qualified for results grants. The Government notes with pleasure the interest taken by the Special Assistant Agent in the matter of the education of the Koyas and Reddis in the hill tracts.

9. The expenditure upon public works was good, the whole of the allotment with the exception of Rs. 309–13–3 having been utilized. The retention of the three road maistries for the year 1897–98 has, as recommended by the Agent, been sanctioned in G.O., No. 1053, Judicial, dated 22nd July 1897.

10. The revenue under Opium and Abkári during the year showed an increase, and not, as stated by the Agent in paragraph 33 of his letter, a decrease, as compared with the previous year.

11. The attention of the Inspector-General of Police will be drawn to the frequency with which complaints have again been made against the police in the Agency tracts and to the remarks made in paragraph 34 of the Agent's letter.

12. In G.O., No. 1188, Judicial, dated 18th August 1897, Government approved of Mr. Brodie's recommendations that, on the adoption by the widow of the late Rami Reddi of Ravilanka, the minor Linga Reddi should be registered as Mokhasadar of the estate, the widow being required to perform the ceremony of adoption within three months; it also sanctioned the continuance of the "thougi" allowance to the adopted son.

The allotment of Rs. 100 for experiments with tea and coffee seeds has already been renewed in G.O., No. 1228, Judicial, dated 24th August last; the results of the experiment should be reported in due course.

13. Paragraphs 33 and 35—40 of the Agent's report will be considered in the Revenue Department.

(True Extract.)

A. T. ARUNDEL,
Chief Secretary.

To the Government Agent, Gódávari.
" Agent to the Governor, Ganjám.
" Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.
" Revenue Department.
" Educational Department.
" Financial "
" Public Works "
" Local and Municipal Department.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Surgeon-General.
" Sanitary Commissioner.
" Accountant-General.
" Public Department, with reference to paragraphs 6 and 7 of the report.
Copy to the Honourable the Chief Justice (with C.L.).

Exd. C. M. Thumbuswamy.