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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

1st April 1878, No. 570.

Administration Reports.

Read the following paper:—

No. 1. *Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 20th February 1878, No. 448.*

Read the following letter from W. S. FOSTER, Esq., Collector of the Godavery District; to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Cocanada, 19th January 1878, No. 22:—

I HAVE the honor to submit my report on the administration and settlement of the Bhadrachellam Taluq for the past Asli year 1286 (A.D. 1876-77).

2. During the year there had been ~~no change~~ in the Civil and Criminal administration of the taluq. It was conducted on the same principles that were adopted in the preceding year. Civil suits which exceeded Rupees 100 in value were disposed of by me, while those below that amount were tried by the Tahsildar of the taluq. ~~Naib Tahsildar 3rd class powers, and all cases beyond their jurisdiction were tried by me.~~ The Tahsildar had 2nd class powers and the Naib Tahsildar 3rd class powers, and all cases beyond their jurisdiction were tried by me. There were no cases but one exclusively triable by a Court of Session. It was instituted into by the Tahsildar, but the prisoner was discharged, the evidence not having been sufficient to commit him. Government of Madras have submitted a list of Acts and Regulations which are to be brought in force in the taluq in question to the Government of India for approval (*vide* G.O., dated 3rd July 1877, No. 1,562, Judicial Department). As no notification has yet been published by Government of India, matters continue in the same unsettled state as they were.

3. *Civil Jurisdiction.*—In the Tahsildar's Court, there were 77 suits filed and 18 were pending at the beginning of the year. The number of suits filed is less than that in the preceding year by 29. The suits in my own Court were 11; of those 7 were pending at the beginning of the year, and the number was therefore less than that in the previous year by 7. The decrease in the number of suits filed both in my own Court and the Tahsildar's Court is due to some extent to the pooriness of the crops and the consequent low state of trade.

4. Of the suits filed, 82 and 8 were disposed of by the Tahsildar and by me respectively. Their nature and mode of disposal are particularized below:—

Nature of Suit.	Before the Tahsildar.	Before the Collector.
1. Suits on bonds	41	5
2. Suits for debts on unwritten promissas	19	1
3. Suits for rent	5	...
4. Suits relating to real property	...	...
5. Other suits	17	2
Total	82	8

Particulars of disposal.

	By the Tahsildar.		By the Collector.	
	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.
Rejected	3	...	...	...
Dismissed for default	13	...	...	...
Withdrawn	1	...	...	...
Compromised	36	...	3	...
Decreed for plaintiffs	14	9	1	3
Decreed for defendants	1	2	...	...
Admissions	...	...	1	...
Total	71	11	5	3

5. The following account shows the value of suits disposed of:—

	BEFORE THE TAHSIDAR.		BEFORE THE COLLECTOR.	
	Number of Suits.	Value.	Number of Suits.	Value.
Suits not exceeding Rupees 10	16	RS. A. P. 73 15 0	...	...
Suits above Rupees 10 and not exceeding Rupees 50	19	246 5 5	...	...
Suits above Rupees 50 and not exceeding Rupees 100	19	712 12 3	...	...
Suits above Rupees 100 and not exceeding Rupees 500	28	2,192 3 0	...	...
Suits above Rupees 500 and not exceeding Rupees 1,000	...	...	6	1,520 4 8
Suits above Rupees 1,000	...	...	1	720 0 0
Suits above Rupees 1,000	...	...	1	1,645 0 0
Total	82	3,315 3 6	8	3,385 8 10

6. There were three appeals heard by me with the following results:—

	Confirmed	Reversed	Number of Cases.
Original Cases	...	...	2
	...	...	1

7. The following is a statement of the applications for execution of decrees:—

	Before the Tahsildar.	Before the Collector.
1. Applications filed	21	9
2. Do. disposed of	15	7
3. Partly disposed of	6	2

Particulars of No 2.

1. Cases in which property was attached	10	3
2. Do. in which property was sold	5	1
3. Do. in which defaulters were arrested	...	1

Before the Tahsildar. Before the Collector.

4. Do. in which a warrant of attachment was issued but not executed, the money having been paid before attachment ... 1
5. Cases in which warrant was issued but returned unexecuted, the defaulter having been reported to have sheltered himself in the Nizam's Dominions ... 1

Total ... 15 7

8. The receipts from the Court Fee Stamps in the Civil Department are given below:—

	Court Fee.	Fee paid for Process Service.
In the Tahsildar's Court	RS. A. P. 435 14 0	147 10 0
In the Collector's Court	248 4 0	55 0 0

Rupees 102-3-10 have been actually paid to the process servers in the Tahsildar Court, there being none in my own Court.

9. Registration.—The number and nature of the documents registered during the year are described below:—

Instruments Registered.

Deeds of sale of immovable property	4
Instruments of mortgage of immovable property with possession	1
Do. without possession	4
Simple bonds	1
Will	1
Deeds	1
Instruments otherwise affecting immovable property	5
Do. do. movable property	2
Power of Attorney	4
Total	32

The fee collected amounted to Rupees 44-8-0 and was appropriated as described below:—

	RS. A. P.
Paid to Clerk	11 2 0
Do. to the Sub-Registrar	8 14 4
Do. to Government	24 7 8

10. Criminal Jurisdiction.—The following abstract gives the number of cases filed and disposed of by the Magistracy:—

10

1102-11

1998

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

- 1

The above funds with the exception of Pound Fund are not levied as in regulation districts under any special law.

17. *Pound Fund.*—There are pounds at—

1. Bhadrachellam.	4. Rekapalli.
2. Dumagudem.	5. Gouridevipeta.
3. Kunavaram.	

The last pound was recently established during the year under report. The amount realized was Rupees 364-4-9, of which Rupees 163-10-6 were spent in constructing and repairing pounds and paying the remuneration of pound-keepers.

18. *Ferry Fund.*—The ferries are sold by taluqs, viz :—

Bhadrachellam Taluq	Rs. 117
Rekapalli Taluq	78
Total	190

There was no expenditure under this head during the year.

19. The collections and charges under other funds are given below :—

	Collections.			Charges.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Road Fund	380	14	0			
School do.	358	4	0	358	4	0
Dawk do.	100	8	0			
Total	830	10	0	358	4	0

20. In the last year's report, it was proposed by Mr. Hope that a dispensary should be opened at Bhadrachellam from the balances of the funds referred to in the above paragraph, but no orders have been issued by Government on the subject. The tracts being hilly and consequently unhealthy the want of a medical officer is seriously felt. I had thought of retaining the Road Fund till there was a sufficient amount to carry out some necessary repairs to some of the tracks and pathways.

21. *Registration of Traffic.*—The enclosed Statement No. 5 shows the different articles that have been sent from and received into the taluq by the river. The exports to the coast districts, Buster and Hyderabad, amounted to 88,983-17 Bengal Maunds, valued at Rupees 4,09,391, while the imports from the said territories amounted to 102,141-2 Bengal Maunds, valued at Rupees 6,34,256. The exports and imports during the year are nearly double those of the preceding year both in quantity and value.

22. *Cemeteries.*—I saw the two cemeteries at Dumagudem when I last visited the station. They were found in a good condition.

23. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall was registered at Bhadrachellam as follows :—

Inches. Cents.		Inches. Cents.	
April 1876	...	October 1876	...
May	1 30	November	...
June	3 84	December	...
July	6 77	January 1877	0 35
August	10 41	February	1 20
September	3 70	March	2 30
		Total	29 87

24. The following is a statement of prices in Fashi 1286.

	Rice per Madras Garce.	
	Fashi 1285.	Fashi 1286.
Rice, 1st sort	Rs. 295	Rs. 530
Do. 2nd do.	275	432
Cholum	108	226
Horse-grain	190	272
Wheat	400	505
Black-grain	285	325
Salt	338	310
Cumbu	...	291

25. *Season.*—The season was on the whole unfavorable. The crops both wet and dry have yielded a poor crop. Paddy and Hill maize withered to a great extent. Want of rain was greatly felt. The people suffered to a great extent from fevers.

26. *Statement No. 1.*—This shows the cultivation of both Zemindari and Government land. There is an increase of 193 acres in the area of Government land cultivated. The cultivation of cotton is shown below :—

	Extent.
	ACRES.
1875-76	192
1876-77	250

Sugar-cane and indigo are not cultivated in this taluq.

27. The number of cattle attacked with diseases during the year was 3,636, while the number died is 3,004; which exceeds that of the year 1875-76 by 1,447.

28. *Statement No. 2.*—This shows the demand of the current year. As assessed.

	Demand.			Remarks.
	Rs.	A.	P.	
Peishoush of Zemindari Estates	16,702	8	0	
Rents of Government Villages	546	1	2	
Miscellaneous items	2,803	15	9	
Total	20,052	8	11	Includes Rupees 44-3-0 of Fashi 1285, outstanding at the beginning of the current Fashi.

Sundry Sources.

Abkari	4,489	0	0
Stamps, Judicial	919	8	0
Non-Judicial	1,091	4	0
Total	2,010	12	0

Total Land and Sundry Sources

23,562 4 11

Local Funds.

Pound Fund	364	4	9
Ferry	190	0	0
School	358	4	0
Dawk	100	8	0
Road	380	14	0
Total	1,393	14	9

Grand Total

27,946 3 8

All the demand has been collected except Rupees 178-10-4 of the Miscellaneous items.

29. *Statement No. 3.*—This is a comparative statement of all revenues in the taluq. It will be seen from this that there is a decrease in most of the items. The decrease under Sale proceeds of Waste Lands, Abkari and Court Fee Stamps is very large and calls for an explanation. There were no sales of waste lands in the year under report of such high price as in the preceding year. There was no active competition in the sale of the Abkari farm, and hence the decrease. The decrease under the Court Fees Stamps is due to the absence of large sales.

30. *Statement No. 4.*—This gives the amount derived from forests in the taluq. The amount collected during the year under report is Rupees 20,070 and exceeds the collections of the previous year by Rupees 4,707. This increase is due to the large sales of timber.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Colonel R. M. MACDONALD, Director of Public Instruction, to W. S. FOSTER, Esq., Collector of the Godavery District, dated Madras 5th November 1877, No. 4,650.

I HAVE the honor to forward a letter, No. 966, of the 24th October 1877, from the Inspector of Schools, 1st Division, reporting on the schools in the Bhadrachellam Taluq.

2. Mr. Kershaw makes a number of proposals for the improvement of these schools, and I see no objection to any of them.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. J. TATE,
Assistant for Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From W. R. KERSHAW, Esq., Inspector of Schools, 1st Division, to Colonel R. M. MACDONALD, Director of Public Instruction, dated Annavaram, 24th October 1877, No. 966.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that I visited the Bhadrachellam District in the interval from the 8th to the 16th instant, and inspected all the Government schools in existence there; my report on each is given below in the order of inspection.

2. On the 9th, I examined the school at *Waddigudem*; there were at inspection thirty-three pupils on the rolls thus classified:—

Class.	Pupils.	Average Age.
3rd Class	9	14 years.
2nd "	6	11 "
1st "	18	8 "

The Teachers are—

Name.	Grade.	Salary.
K. Venkatavachari	5th grade	rs. 15
B. Bhogaraju	No grade	10

The present 2nd Master was formerly the only Teacher, and the present Head Master was appointed in June on my recommendation.

3. The 3rd Class brought up for examination in—

English ...	1-20 pp. English Spelling Book.	
Telugu ...	Prose, 40 pp. Third Book of Lessons.	} with a little Grammar.
	Poetry, 20 verses—Niti Sangraham.	
Arithmetic ...	Compound Rules.	
Geography ...	10 pages.	

The average of full marks obtained in—

Telugu was ...	46 pretty fair.
Arithmetic ...	0 an entire failure.
Geography ...	2 very bad.

In Telugu the reading was poor and the grammar and meaning bad, but the dictation was generally good. In Arithmetic, not one boy could work a practical question either in the Simple or Compound Rules, and only one boy could answer questions in Mental Arithmetic.

4. The 2nd Class brought up for examination in—

English ...	10 pages Spelling Book.	
Telugu ...	Prose, 5 pp. Second Book of Lessons.	} with a little accidence.
	Poetry, 20 verses—Niti Sangraham.	
Arithmetic ...	Simple Subtraction.	

This class did pretty fairly in Telugu, the dictation being again far better than the reading; in Arithmetic four worked a Simple Subtraction sum correctly, but their tables were imperfect.

5. The 1st Class was doing very elementary work.

6. It is sheer waste of time for a school of this grade to pretend to learn English, nor is a 5th-grade Master qualified to teach it. This should at once be struck out of the course of studies. The Arithmetic of the 3rd Class is too far a head of that of the 2nd, and it is better that the boys have been pushed on to one rule after another before they have mastered

it, but the present Head Master has scarcely had time to show whether he is an improvement on the late Head Master. The school-house is a thatched shed, the walls being bamboo wattles; it is too small for the present number of boys and might be enlarged, I should say, for some 5 or 6 Rupees. It is bad policy in my opinion to keep up these schools and not provide them with suitable school-houses, &c. The furniture consists of a rude rough hewn substitute for benches, a table and a stool for the Master, but there is no black-board and there are no class-books for the Master's use. Two boards and the needful class-books should be supplied at once. There are two maps, one of the World (of no use to such a school) and one of India, but a map of the District and of the Presidency would be more useful.

7. *Marrigudem*.—The Master of this school, I learnt, had decamped because he could not live on his pay of Rupees 5, and a very good reason too. It is absurd to expect any man who boasts of even the lowest grade of education and respectability to work for less pay than a common cooly can command. I understand that the original compact was, that if the people of a village would raise Rupees 5 towards the pay of a Schoolmaster, the Government would pay another Rupees 5. But the people have in every case backed out of their obligation, and the Government generally pay the whole cost; in this case, however, the Teacher simply gets the Government contribution of Rupees 5, and the people give nothing. The consequence is there is no school. A Mahomedan youth met me and said he was conducting the school on his own responsibility in the expectation of getting confirmed in the appointment; but he had passed no examination, and it is not worthwhile having a school unless the Master can teach something, and a proper man cannot be got for Rupees 5 a month. I should therefore prefer the schools being permanently closed to the maintenance of a farce at the cost of Rupees 5 a month.

8. *Dammagudem*.—The Government school at this place has been closed as recommended in my report last year, and the boys and girls have gone to the Church Mission Society's schools. Another part of my recommendation has not been carried out, viz. that the Rupees 10 per mensem, formerly given to an incompetent teacher, should be given to the Manager of the Mission school; but as the Mission school is on the result system, I presume it would not be allowed to receive this fixed grant as well as the result grant, but still this is no more than the combined system schools do. The Mission schools were well attended, and appeared fairly conducted. I gave a cursory examination to the senior pupils in both the boys' and girls' schools. The time for the grant examination is February, but as I cannot possibly visit these schools at that time, and as it is difficult for the Deputy Inspector to get up the river then, the Manager agreed to let the next examination go by and reserve the examination for September in each year. The Manager, the Rev. Mr. Cain, promised to use his influence to get some of the best of his

boys to go down either to the Normal class at Narsapur, or to continue their studies at Rajahmundry.

9. *Bhadrachellam*.—On the 12th instant, I visited Bhadrachellam and examined the boys' and girls' schools. In the former I found seventy-two pupils thus classified:—

Class.	Pupils.	Average Age.
4th Class	11	16 years.
3rd "	18	13 "
2nd "	15	11 "
1st "	35	about 8 "

The Teachers were—

Name.	Grade.	Salary.
K. Sitarachendrudu	Matriculation.	rs. 30
P. Sanyasi	5th grade	15

Both these Masters have been recently appointed, and have scarcely had time to make their mark upon the school.

In the 4th Class the ages vary from 19 years to 9. The Head Master was directed not to keep men on the rolls.

10. *4th Class* brought up for examination in—

English	20 pages, Madras First Reader.	} with a fragment of Grammar.
Telugu	{ Prose 24 pp. Third Book of Lessons. Poetry 5 pp. Niti Sangraham.	
Arithmetic	Vulgar Fractions.	
Geography	India and Asia.	
History	16 pages "Jagunnadharow's India."	

The average of full marks gained in—

English was	14 very bad.
Telugu	5 fair.
Arithmetic	15 very bad.
History and Geography	13 very bad.

Everything except the Telugu was very bad; scarcely a boy could work a simple practical question in the Simple and Compound Rules and their knowledge of Fractions was nothing. Only two boys could answer any easy Mental Arithmetic questions.

11. The 3rd Class brought up for examination in—

English	5 pages, First Reader.	} with a little Grammar.
Telugu	{ Prose, 13 pp. Third Book of Lessons. Poetry, 6 pp. Varnana.	
Arithmetic	Compound Subtraction.	
Geography	Asia, Outlines of,	

The average of full marks gained in—

Telugu was	55 fair.
Arithmetic	21 bad.
Geography	54 fair.

12. The 2nd Class brought up for examination in—

Telugu	8 pages, Second Book of Lessons.
Arithmetic	Simple Addition.

They did fairly in Telugu, and six out of fifteen were correct in a simple Addition sum.

13. The 1st Class was in an elementary stage.

14. The results are not by any means satisfactory, but the present Masters can scarcely be held responsible for the existing state of things, seeing that they have only held their appointments since June, and the school was in a wretched state to begin with. My object is to make this school a 3rd grade Telugu school, and after the examination, it was remodelled by the Deputy Inspector under my instructions as a Telugu school, to which standard it will be gradually worked up.

15. Eighty boys cannot well be managed by two Masters, and the school-house is not large enough to accommodate more than about fifty; and, if it is to take the rank among Government schools, the lowest or elementary class should be struck off. This class contains about thirty boys and might well be formed into a Result school to serve as a feeder to the Government school. This would relieve the Masters and the school-house too, and be the first step towards raising the standard of the school. One of the senior boys or rather men, 19 years of age, is willing to take charge of the school under these conditions. It might be taught for the present in the verandah of the school-house under the supervision of the Head Master. I trust the Collector of the Godavery District, in whose charge these schools are, will sanction my proposals.

16. I think it right to call your attention here to the fact that all these schools are entirely free. I am persuaded that this is a mistaken policy, and as I have remarked above, the schools were founded on the understanding that the people contributed to the cost which they now do not do. I therefore propose as a better plan that a small school fee be levied in all these schools. One Anna a month in the Vernacular Result school that I have suggested for Bhadrachellam and in the schools at Wuddigudem, Kamavaram, and, if reopened, Marrigudem. Two Annas in the 1st Class, 3 Annas in the 2nd, and 4 Annas in the 3rd class (when opened) at Bhadrachellam. Mr. Cain charges similar fees at Dummagudem and has no trouble in collecting them, and no difficulty in filling his school room, which contained, when I visited it, some hundred boys, I should think.

17. The school-house is a decent tiled building with mud walls, but it is sadly in need of repairs and of whitewashing, and as I have said above is not capable of accommodating more than fifty boys. I have written to the District Engineer for an estimate of repairs, &c., which, on receiving, I shall forward to Mr. Foster for his consideration.

On a black-board, two benches and two writing desks are required and should be supplied at an early date. There are three shabby maps in the school which may do for the present.

19. *Bhadrachellam Girls' School*.—There were at inspection twenty-seven girls on the rolls of whom eight or Brahmin girls, the rest Sudras. They were thus classified:—

Class.	Girls.	Average Age.
2nd Class	7	8½ years
1st "	20	7 "

The Teacher is D. Perayya—no grade—Rupees 20.

He is an old incompetent man. He says he is 55 years of age, but he looks older. He has only three years' service, and therefore cannot possibly earn a pension. He should therefore be removed and a competent Teacher put in his place. I propose for this post the present Inspecting Schoolmaster who is receiving Rupees 35 a month for doing next to nothing, and the office of Inspecting Schoolmaster may well be abolished for the present. I examined the Master and was convinced of his incompetence. His Telugu reading was poor and his knowledge of the meaning of words in the First Book of Lessons very poor. In five lines from the same book dictated to him he had five false spellings. In Arithmetic he could not multiply Rupees 1-4-6 by 31, and he failed to work correctly a Simple Division sum. So that his incompetence is a certainty.

20. Of the 2nd Class which brought up fourteen pages of the First Telugu Reader, the reading and the meaning were an entire failure and the dictation poor. In Arithmetic only one succeeded in working a Simple Addition sum.

21. The girls of the 1st Class were all learning their alphabet.

22. There is no school-house; the girls are taught in a narrow verandah of a public choultry, a most unsuitable place for a Government school of any kind, but especially for a girls' school. I ascertained from the Executive Engineer that a decent thatched shed might be erected for 30 or 40 Rupees; and, if it is worthwhile to pay Rupees 20 a month for keeping up the school, it is certainly worthwhile to provide a decent school-house. The furniture consists of three uncom-

fortably high benches and a chair. There is no black-board. I supplied the Master with a little scheme of studies as he seemed to be working on no system at all; and I directed him to work up to it, but I have little hopes of his doing anything.

23. *Kunavaram*.—This school I examined on the 15th, and found fifteen boys on the rolls; they were classified as under:—

Class.	Boys.	Average Age.
2nd Class	4	13 years.
1st "	11	6 "

The Teacher is P. Subbarayudu—no grade—Rupees 10.

24. The 2nd Class brought up 66 pages of the Second Book of Lessons and the Simple Rules of Arithmetic.

The reading was poor; no one had any knowledge of the meaning of the words, and only one boy could do any Arithmetic and he only secured half marks. In Dictation, two boys did well and the other two failed to get any marks.

25. The 1st Class was in the alphabet.

26. If this school is to be kept up a better qualified master should be placed in charge. I suggested to the present Master that he should go to Narsapur for a year's instruction on a scholarship, but he declined.

27. When I last visited *Kunavaram* there was no school-house of any kind, and up to July I am told the school was held under a tree; but the villagers have since then given up a thatched shed for school purposes which cost some Rupees 20 to erect I am told. It is open on all four sides, which is an inconvenience; the usual wattle walls would be some protection against sun and rain and interruption, and would not cost more than 2 or 3 Rupees I fancy.

28. I strongly recommend the removal of the present Head Master and the appointment of a more competent man.

29. Taking them all together these schools are the most miserable make-believes in my division. The appointment of the Masters, the supervision of the schools, and their general management seem to have been formerly left almost to chance. The only educational officer I am told who ever visited them was a Native Inspector on Rupees 30 a month, evidently a man of a similar grade to our Inspecting Schoolmasters. I am doing my best to reform them, but it is very slow and difficult work to get such neglected institutions into anything like form; and, besides, they are more difficult to deal with from not being regularly under the educational authorities of the Presidency.

30. In conclusion, I would again urge the abolition of the office of Inspecting Schoolmaster. My reasons are the inspection of five or six schools is not work enough for one man. If certificated men be appointed to *Marrugudem* and *Kunavaram* and the girls' school, all the schools will then be under the conduct of men who know as much about their work as the Inspecting Schoolmaster, who is only a 5th-grade man. My reason for recommending the appointment of this officer at first was that I calculated upon his visiting and improving pial schools; but there are no such schools, and I am given to understand that the starting such schools is not desired.

31. If the school at *Marrugudem* is reopened, I recommend that Rupees 10 be given the Master, if he is a certificated man, instead of Rupees 5.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. J. TATE,
Assistant for Collector.

Enclosures Nos. 3 to 7—Statements.

TRANSFERRED to the Chief Secretary to Government, to whom the report should have been forwarded direct as was done in the case of the report for *East 1285*.

2. The land revenue particulars of the taluq will be reviewed in the Board's general *Jumabundi* report.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Acting Secretary.

No. 2. ORDER THEREON, 1st April 1878, No. 570.

The Report on the administration of *Bhadrachalam* and *Rakapalli* Taluqs in the *Godavery* District for *East 1286* (A. D. 1876-77) shows that no change took place in the Civil and Criminal Administration during the year, as the Notification regarding the Acts and Regulations to be brought into force in the taluqs had not been published by the Government of India. The matter is under consideration of this Government, and will be separately dealt with.

2. CIVIL JURISDICTION.—The total number of suits brought over from last year and filed during the year in the Tahsildars' and Collectors' Courts was 106, i.e., thirty-six suits less than in the preceding year, and is stated to be due to the "poorness of the crops," and the depressed state of the trade. Ninety suits were disposed of as follows:—

BY THE TAHSILDAR.		
Uncontested	71	
Contested	11	
BY THE COLLECTOR.		
Uncontested	5	
Contested	3	
Total	90	

The value of the suits disposed of by the Tahsildar amounted to Rupees 3,315-3-8, and by the Collector to Rupees 3,385-8-10. The Collector heard three appeals in original cases. He confirmed two and reversed one. There were twenty-two applications for execution of decrees.

3. The receipts from Court fee stamps in the Civil Department amounted to actually paid by process servers in the Tahsildar's Court was Rupees 102-3-10. No payment was made in the Collector's Court.

4. REGISTRATION.—Thirty-two instruments were registered during the year. The fees realized amounted to Rupees 44-8-0, of which Rupees 20-0-4 was paid for a Clerk and Sub-Registrar, and the balance—Rupees 24-7-8—to Government.

5. CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.—With four cases brought over from the previous year, the aggregate number of cases dealt with during 1876-77 was—

Calendar Cases	101
Register Cases	1

One hundred of these were disposed of—

Calendar Cases	99 and
Register Cases	1

and there remained at the close of the year two calendar cases, which was less than the number remaining undisposed of at the close of 1875-76 by two.

6. POLICE AND JAILS.—There are three Police Stations, viz., at *Bhadrachalam*, *Dumagudem*, and *Kunavaram*. The one at *Bhadrachalam* is used as a *Sub-station* for *under-trial* and short-sentenced prisoners, prisoners under sentence for more than a month being sent to the District Jail at *Rajahmundry*.

7. EDUCATION.—The Government Schools at *Wuddigudem*, *Murrigudem*, *Dumagudem*, and *Bhadrachalam* were examined by the Inspector of Schools, and his report thereon is appended. The Inspector's proposals for the improvement of the schools and for the repair of the school-buildings and furniture and for supply of books have been submitted to the Board of Revenue. The proposals do not, it is stated, involve any additional expenditure, the only important change being the abolition of the Inspecting Schoolmaster. The *Dumagudem* School was closed under G.O., dated 9th February 1877, No. 48, a Mission School having been established at the place.

8. The population according to the last Census amounted to 27,695. The births during the year were 746, and the deaths 776.

9. VACCINATION.—There were 1,111 vaccinations performed by two first-class vaccinators of which number 993 were successful, and 118 unsuccessful and unknown.

10. Rupees 173 were disbursed for the destruction of one tiger, five cheetahs, and four bears.

11. The Local Funds consisted of—

Pound Fund.

Ferry do.

Road do.

School do.

Dawk do.

With the exception of the Road Fund the other funds are not levied under any special law.

12. There are five Pounds. The amount realized from them during the year was Rupees 364-4-9, of which Rupees 163-10-6 were expended for the construction and repair of pounds.

The Ferry Fund realized Rupees 190, but no expenditure was incurred.

The Road, School, and Dawk Funds amounted to Rupees 839-10-0, and the charges in connection with the School Fund to Rupees 358-4-0. There was no expenditure towards the other two funds.

13. The Government see no objection to the opening of a Dispensary at Bhadrachalam. The District Engineer will be called upon to submit plan and estimate for a building adapted to the requirements of the place, on receipt of which sanction will be accorded for the required outlay. The Surgeon-General will supply a Medical Officer with the necessary medicines as soon as the Dispensary is established.

14. The suggestion to construct a Dispensary at Bhadrachalam is approved.

15. The receipt from Road Funds must be credited to the public account, and sanction obtained for funds for repairs of tracks and pathways when needed.

16. The registration of traffic on the River Godavery shows that the exports to Bustar and Hyderabad amounted to 88,088 Bengal maunds valued at Rupees 4,09,391, while the imports from those territories amounted to 102,142 Bengal maunds valued at Rupees 6,34,256. It is observed that the exports and imports were nearly double those of the year 1875-76.

17. The two cemeteries at Damagudem were inspected and found to be in good condition.

18. The report is generally satisfactory.

19. Paragraphs 25 to 30 will be considered and disposed of in the Revenue Department.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue, with five statements.

- " Revenue Department.
- " Collector of Godavery.
- " Public Works Department.
- " Director of Public Instruction.
- " Inspector-General of Jails.
- " Inspector-General of Police.
- " Inspector-General of Registration.
- " Accountant-General.
- " Sanitary Commissioner.
- " Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department.

Edw. J. Wright.

62598875

8 Nov 88

W.C.

Dr. J. C. Brown

Review the same for 1886.

Review the same for 1886.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue who

Dr. 1142

W.C.

Revenue Department

1142

Govt. of India

Public.

TO THE SECRETARY

GOVT. OF INDIA

1142

17 April

17 April

17 April

17 April

17 April

17 April