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[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording pro. Reve. Dept. on Board's proceedings submitting a report on the economic condition in ordinary times of the affected areas in the Deccan Districts of the Madras Presidency.

127/5792

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

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Government {1897} of Madras. *Final Dept* REVENUE.

Recd. 22 May }
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Enclosures

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G.O., Nos. 307, 307A, 7th May 1897.

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Economic Condition.

Recording Board's Proceedings submitting, with reference to rule 10 of section 48 of the Famine Code, a report on the — in ordinary times of the affected areas in the Deccan districts of the Madras Presidency.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution—dated 29th March 1897, No. 256.

With reference to rule X of section 48 of the Famine Code, the Board begs to submit the following report regarding the economic condition, in ordinary times, of the area affected by the present unfavourable season in the Deccan districts of this Presidency. A further report will be prepared regarding the areas affected in the Northern Circars, when the situation there has more fully developed. Fuller particulars regarding these districts will be found in Mr. Benson's statistical atlas of the Presidency.

2. All the Deccan districts are situated within the famine zone of the Presidency. The area seriously affected may, in general terms, be said to occupy a broad band including the north-west part of Cuddapah, the portion of Kurnool immediately adjoining on the north, the northern half of Anantapur, nearly the whole of Bellary, and some parts of Kurnool adjoining the latter district on the east. Details by taluks are given in appendix A.

3. In the Cuddapah district, the affected taluks are Cuddapah, Pulivendla, Jammalamadugu and Proddatur, which occupy the Cuddapah basin, and form the northern section of the district. This area is shut in on the south and east by hill ranges and is drained by the Pennér, which runs through it from west to east. Small areas are irrigated by means of channels taken off from the sandy beds of this river and its affluents. The Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, which is taken off from the Tungabhadra near the town of Kurnool, enters the district from the north, and is the only large irrigation work in the tract, and in fact, in the whole district. The canal commands an irrigable area of about 37,000 acres in this district, most of which lies in the Cuddapah and Proddatur taluks, with a small extent of about 2,000 acres in Jammalamadugu. The area actually irrigated is very much smaller, having been only about 13,000 acres in 1895-96, and even during the great famine of 1876-77 it was only 15,000 acres, and in 1891-92 only 13,400 acres, the reason being that the soil in much of the area traversed is a stiff black clay, or cotton-soil, unsuited to irrigation, and on which agriculture is almost entirely confined to growing dry or rainfed crops. In the Cuddapah taluk, considerable areas are protected by minor irrigation works and wells, while in the remaining taluks, irrigation from such sources is available only to a small extent.

4. In Kurnool, the taluks of Cumbum and Markapur lying to the east of the Nallamalas and forming the eastern section of the district, give no cause for anxiety. So also the Nandikotkur taluk which occupies the northern portion of the central section. The area affected lies in the remaining portion of the Nandyal valley, and in the western section of the district lying beyond the Erramalas. The Nandyal valley is for the most part a flat open valley, covered mainly with black cotton-soil, while in the western section, the soil over large areas is poor and thin, derived from the granitic rocks below. The chief irrigation work is the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal which passes through a small part of the Ramallakot taluk and the whole length of the central section from north to south. It is capable of irrigating about 1,47,000 acres, but the area irrigated in 1895-96 was only 13,000 acres, and the maxima in previous years of drought:—

	ACS,
In 1876-77	75.105
In 1891-92	52.792

Minor tanks, channels and wells irrigate in ordinary seasons about 33,000 acres

5. The area affected in the Bellary district includes parts of all the taluks of the district, though the eastern section of the district, comprising the taluks of Bellary, Alūr and Adóni, is more seriously affected. This portion of the district is an almost open treeless plain, occupied for the most part by a sheet of black cotton-soil except near Rayadrug and Bellary, where the country is broken up by hills and covered by lighter soils. The western section contains a number of low hills; the surface is consequently rough and undulating, and covered by light, mixed and stony soils, although there is some cotton—soil in parts. Small strips of land in the Hospet, Bellary and Adóni taluks, aggregating about 13,000 acres, are protected by irrigation from the Tungabadra, which has a perennial supply of water. There is some irrigation also under minor tanks and channels, chiefly in Rayadrug and Hospet, but of a very precarious character, and only about a third of the area ordinarily irrigated by these sources can be said to be permanently protected. The area irrigated by wells is also small.

6. In Anantapur, the whole district, except the southern taluks of Madaksira, Hindupur and part of Penukonda, is affected. The northern portion of the district resembles the country in Bellary and Kurnool adjoining, and is occupied either by black cotton-soil, much of which, however, is inferior to that of Bellary and Kurnool, wide areas being saline, or by rocky hills and the poorest soils, whilst in the central portion of the district very poor and thin red soils prevail. The principal sources of irrigation are channels from the Penneru and Chitravati rivers, spring channels which are a marked feature of this district, and some of which in ordinary seasons suffice for two crops, and tanks and wells. In the case of tanks, however, much of the area registered under them is cropped with ragi and not with paddy as elsewhere, owing to the precarious supply in them.

7. *Rainfall*.—A series of four maps is attached showing the average rainfall expected in the districts under reference and over the country adjoining. From these it will be seen that in the area affected the average annual rainfall is generally less than 25 inches, and in fact this area of low rainfall lies almost conterminous with the affected area. Within this larger area, there is another, around and near the town of Bellary, where the rainfall is less than 20 inches, this being one of the driest sections of the Presidency. Not only, however, is the annual rainfall very light, but it is very precarious and uncertain.

The rains usually commence during May, when advance showers of the south-west monsoon reach parts of the affected area, but on the average it is only the western portion of Bellary that receives sufficient rain at this season to be of much value for agriculture. During this season the rainfall decreases from south-west to north-east over the area affected. In the succeeding months of the south-west monsoon—from June to September—the rainfall is heavier, and over the greater portion of the affected area averages from 10 to 15 inches, but in the area of low rainfall near Bellary, it is less than 10. On the eastern side of the affected area, the rainfall is heavier and along the foot of the Nallamalalas it averages about 25 inches. Usually the wettest month of this period is September, whilst, with the close of this monsoon in October, the rainfall brought by the retreating current should be equally heavy.

During the period of what is known as the north-east monsoon—from October to December—the rainfall of the whole affected area is very similar, but, except in parts of Cuddapah, there is seldom any useful rain after the middle of November.

8. In appendix B, details of the average rainfall expected, and of the actual rainfall recorded during 1896 are given. Up to the end of August 1896, the rainfall of the past year was in considerable defect, but the most serious short-fall occurred during September and October, in which months about one-third of the annual rainfall is usually registered. The early part of November was practically rainless, and, though there were good falls generally towards the end of the month, this rain was too late to do much lasting good, especially as there was no rain in December. As already noted, the whole of the affected tract in Cuddapah, the central and part of the western, sections of Kurnool, the eastern taluks of Bellary and the northern parts of Anantapur are

covered with black cotton-soil, and on this the sowings are not generally made till August or later. The failure of rain from that month onwards has had therefore a disastrous effect on this land. The failure also told severely on the early crops sown previously on the lighter soils which needed rain to bring them to maturity.

9. In appendix C, the areas occupied by the chief crops in the taluks affected are shown. The figures given are those for 1895-96, a year of fairly average character. Almost throughout the area under reference, cholam (*Sorghum vulgare*) is the principal food-grain grown. Of this, there are two principal varieties: an early one, grown on the lighter soils, and a late one grown on the black cotton-soils. In the affected taluks of Cuddapah, this crop occupies over 40 per cent. of the total area cultivated, while the area under korra (*Setaria italica*) is also considerable. The chief industrial crop of the tract is cotton, but indigo is also very important, though grown on a smaller area. In the greater portion of the central section of Kurnool, late cholam is the chief food crop, and cotton and indigo the chief industrial crops. On the remaining area in this section, arika (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*) and korra are the staple food-grains, the former being raised on the light soils only. In the western section of the district, on the light soils, early cholam and cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) are the staple food-grains, giving way towards the north and west, where the soils are heavier, to late cholam and korra. In the southern portion of this tract, castors is the chief industrial crop, but on the richer soils, cotton and indigo take its place. In Bellary, cholam is the most important food crop, and next to it, korra; in the eastern taluks, the late variety of the former crop being that chiefly grown. Ragi is important in Harpanahalli and Kúdligi and cumbu in Bellary and Rayadrug. Large areas are sown with horsegram, except in the eastern taluks. The chief industrial crops are cotton and castors, but in Hospet sugar-cane is grown on a fairly large area. In the taluks of Gooty, Tadpatri and Anantapur, cholam and korra are the chief food crops; the early variety of cholam being grown on the lighter soils and near the villages, and elsewhere the late sort. In Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda, korra occupies the largest area. These three taluks and Anantapur are characterised by the large area occupied by horsegram; that crop being grown on about one-fourth of the total area cropped. Cumbu is also important in parts. The chief industrial crops of the tract are cotton and castors. Of the crops above mentioned, the earliest sown are cholam and cumbu on the lighter soils, which are put in with the first rains of the south-west monsoon; korra follows next, much of it being sown mixed with cotton, and lastly comes the late cholam and the horsegram. The late cholam is usually sown in September and October, the season varying in different parts of the affected area, but it is usually all put in before the beginning of November. The horsegram is often a mere catch-crop sown on the light soils with the last of the rainfall. Indigo is chiefly sown about July, and cotton in the succeeding months. Castors is an early crop.

10. Statistics of the actual outturn of the early crops, or those harvested up to November, only are at present available, and a statement (marked D.) is appended to this report. It shows the areas under the chief [early] crops sown last year, the area brought to harvest up to November, the portion thereof on which the crops withered and the average outturn obtained on the remaining area. It will be seen that considerable areas of early cholam withered in the Pulivendla and Jammalamadugu taluks of Cuddapah, in the Pattikonda taluk of Kurnool, in Alúr, Bellary and Hospet taluks of Bellary, and in the Tadpatri, Gooty and Anantapur taluks of Anantapur. Korra also failed to a large extent in Pulivendla, Pattikonda, the eastern taluks of Bellary, and the affected tracts of Anantapur. The average outturn on the remaining areas was generally 4 annas or under, except in Cuddapah, where the outturn was better. In the central parts of Kurnool, where arika is important, more than half the total area withered. In Kúdligi, the ragi crop failed on nearly half the area, and on the remainder yielded an outturn of only about 3 annas. In Harpanahalli where also that crop is important, the outturn of the crop was somewhat better, amounting to 6 annas. From the final forecast reports, it appears that the outturn of cotton was only 4 annas

or under in Ramallakot, Pattikonda, Bellary, Rayadrug, Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug, and about 8 annas generally in the other taluks. From only three taluks—Koilkuntla, Nandyal and Jammalamadugu, was a fair outturn—12 annas—reported. Indigo is important only in Cuddapah and Kurnool, and its outturn is put at 4 annas in Pulivendla, Sirvel, Ramallakot and Pattikonda and at 8 annas elsewhere. Exact information regarding the outturn of the late sown crops is not available, but, as already reported, their fate has become hopeless, and in very few places will the ryots secure more than a scanty crop of straw from the comparatively extensive sowings made after the November rainfall.

11. In the subjoined statement, information is given as to the number of live-stock maintained in proportion to the area cultivated:—

Districts.	Taluks affected.	Area cultivated in fasli 1305 (Government and minor inam).	Number of tilling cattle.	Area tilled per pair.	Number of cattle of all sorts.		Number of sheep and goats.	
					Total.	Per 100 acres cultivated.	Total.	Per 100 acres cultivated.
		ACS.		ACS.				
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	205,364	25,603	16.0	73,329	36	80,763	39
	Pulivendla ..	210,515	21,382	19.6	78,201	37	104,385	49
	Jammalamadugu ..	189,025	16,546	22.8	57,417	30	62,690	33
	Proddatur ..	151,671	15,917	19.1	54,626	36	48,172	31
	Sirvel ..	179,166	12,796	28.0	46,846	26	29,453	16
Kurnool ..	Koilkuntla ..	222,509	16,001	27.8	60,203	27	57,704	26
	Nandyal ..	218,289	18,298	23.8	69,601	32	57,720	26
	Ramallakot ..	311,460	27,237	22.8	86,679	27	96,580	31
	Pattikonda ..	373,331	35,604	20.8	115,580	31	120,545	32
	Adóni ..	335,841	28,334	23.6	83,991	25	87,620	26
Bellary ..	Alúr ..	343,628	21,876	31.4	56,938	16	51,445	15
	Bellary ..	466,576	29,781	31.4	75,480	16	75,500	16
	Rayadrug ..	236,525	21,434	22.0	56,705	23	74,226	31
	Hospet ..	117,186	19,544	11.8	57,962	49	55,277	47
	Hadagalli ..	244,722	29,102	16.8	72,544	29	80,462	33
Anantapur ..	Harpanahalli ..	203,314	30,665	13.2	78,832	38	55,334	27
	Kúdligi ..	181,725	34,759	10.4	98,464	54	86,033	47
	Penukonda ..	126,791	21,021	12.0	68,765	54	121,347	96
	Kalyandrug ..	199,815	23,326	17.0	83,627	42	155,987	78
	Dharmavaram ..	164,637	20,066	16.4	61,729	37	104,510	63
	Anantapur ..	269,506	29,488	18.2	89,180	33	145,150	53
	Gooty ..	413,245	35,131	23.4	104,581	25	123,577	29
	Tadpatri ..	239,412	23,778	20.2	69,317	29	76,080	32

As regards tilling cattle, it may be stated generally that the area of land which a pair of cattle can keep under cultivation depends chiefly on the nature of the soil. In the black cotton-soil tracts, the area tilled per pair is generally higher than in places where the soils are lighter, and therefore require and receive more tillage. The proportion of the cultivated area under irrigation also affects the ratio, a larger area of wet land reducing the area that can be tilled by a pair of cattle. It will be seen from a comparison of the figures that in those taluks of the affected tract where the soils are light, such as the western taluks of Bellary and Kurnool and the central taluks of Anantapur, the number of acres per pair of cattle is less than in the heavier black cotton-soils of those districts. Cattle breeding also follows on the same lines. The black cotton-soils, which require a small number for their tillage, are not generally breeding tracts, while in parts where the soils are lighter, requiring greater tillage, large areas of waste land and jungle are to be found, which encourage the ryots to keep breeding stock. The figures accordingly show that, in the central taluks of Anantapur and the western taluks of Bellary, the number of cattle and sheep per 100 acres of area cultivated is larger than in other parts of the districts. On the heavy soils, there is but little natural pasturage even at the best of times, and in all parts of the affected area the pasture soon dries up, but many cattle are usually, and many more have this year been, driven away to the Nallamala jungles on the east, and to parts of Mysore on the west, for grazing, whilst the ryots have been encouraged to cut grass freely in all forest reserves, and have availed themselves of this privilege freely.

12. Appendix E is a statement showing the average size of the ryotwar holdings in Government villages in the affected taluks. The figures show pretty clearly the economic condition of the cultivating classes in the area concerned. Nowhere do the

holdings comprise much irrigated land, the largest area of such land included in a holding being just above an acre in the Rayadrug and Hospet taluks of Bellary and the Penukonda and Kalyandrug taluks of Anantapur. The average total area, dry and wet, in each holding is under 10 acres in all the affected taluks of the Cuddapah district, excepting only Jammalamadugu, while in the rest of the affected area, it generally ranges between 10 and 20. The only taluks in which the holdings contain on an average more than 20 acres are Ramallakot in Kurnool, Rayadrug in Bellary, and Kalyandrug in Anantapur. The average assessment on each holding which, taken with the areas, shows approximately the quality of the land, is under Rs. 10 in the Cuddapah, Pattikonda, Harpanahalli, Kúdligi, Anantapur and Dharmavaram taluks, and nowhere does it approach or exceed Rs. 20 except in the Alúr and Rayadrug taluks of Bellary. In most of the taluks, more than half the revenue is collected in sums of less than Rs. 30, the proportion of such revenue to the total revenue paid being 60 per cent. or over in Cuddapah, Pulivendla, Pattikonda, Hadagalli, Dharmavaram, Penukonda and Anantapur, and over 70 per cent. in Harpanahalli and Kúdligi. The proportion of revenue levied from ryots who pay more than Rs. 30, and may be considered to be men of some substance, is less than one-third in Pattikonda, Hadagalli and Harpanahalli and below even a fourth in Kúdligi.

13. *Communications and food-supply.*—The Deccan districts are now well provided with railway communication by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways. In Cuddapah, the Madras Railway passes through the taluks of Cuddapah and Jammalamadugu besides touching the borders of Proddatur. The affected taluks are all within easy reach of the railway; and are also fairly supplied with roads, though in parts the nature of the soil renders their construction a very expensive matter. In Kurnool, the Southern Mahratta Railway runs across the affected tracts, starting on the west from Guntakal, a station near the borders of the Pattikonda taluk and running east and finally terminates at Bezwada in the Kistna district. All parts of Kurnool are thereby placed within 30 miles of the railway, which, at its eastern terminus, taps the large food-producing deltas of Kistna and Gódavari. The Madras Railway also touches the affected area in this district at one point in the Pattikonda taluk and runs for a considerable distance not far from its southern and western frontier. In Bellary, the Madras Railway traverses the edge of the eastern section, while the Southern Mahratta Railway runs across it through the taluks of Bellary and Hospet, and another section of the same railway passes just beyond the western extremity of the district. The principal towns and villages in this district are connected by metalled roads. In Anantapur, the Madras Railway passes through the northern portion for a distance of about 80 miles, while the Guntakal-Bangalore section of the Southern Mahratta Railway runs across the affected taluks from north to south, and is joined at Dharmavaram, near the eastern boundary of the district, by the Villupuram-Dharmavaram section of the South Indian Railway. The affected tracts in this district are also well provided with roads. The stocks of grain in the districts are believed to be large, but are chiefly in the hands of the well-to-do ryots; and, if the supply falls short of local requirements, no difficulty will be experienced in importing grain from outside.

14. *Course of prices.*—Appendix F shows the course of the prices of the chief staple food-grain or food-grains in the affected tracts from the commencement of the current revenue year, as compared with the normal prices for the period and the prices which ruled in the corresponding months of 1876 and 1891, which were famine years. At the end of June 1896, prices were extremely low, and, though there was some rise in the subsequent months, in September last prices were about normal in all taluks of Bellary and in three out of the five affected taluks in Kurnool. Elsewhere they were dearer than the normal, but the excess was not great except in Sirvel. In October, prices rose enormously in all parts of the affected area, but they still remained generally below the scarcity rates. In November, however, there was a further rise and the prices were higher than the scarcity rates in all taluks except for ragi in Penukonda and cholum in Kalyandrug. The deficiency varied from 1 to 46 per cent. In December there was some appreciable improvement in all the affected taluks of Cuddapah, except Pulivendla, in the Koilkuntla taluk of Kurnool, in the Adóni,

Bellary, Hospet and Hadagalli taluks of Bellary and in the Gooty and Anantapur taluks of Anantapur. In this month, the price of cholum was cheaper than the scarcity rate in the Ramallakot taluk of Kurnool and Kalyandrug taluk of Anantapur and that of ragi in the Gooty, Kalyandrug and Penukonda taluks of Anantapur, and in the Proddatur and Jammalamadugu taluks of Cuddapah. In January, there was some further improvement in several taluks, but the prices were still far higher than those in October preceding and were above the scarcity rates in the Pattikonda, Sirvel and Koilkuntla taluks of Kurnool, in the Adóni, Alúr, Bellary, Rayadrug and Hospet taluks of Bellary, in the Tadpatri, Gooty, Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug taluks of Anantapur, and in all the four affected taluks of Cuddapah.

15. *Probable duration of the distress.*—As has been already reported, the distress this year, though in part due to the extensive local failure of crop, has been caused in a great measure by the excessive rise in prices stimulated by the existence of scarcity in other parts of India, and by the fear that local supplies would be drawn away to meet deficiencies in other parts of the Empire. As the Presidency does not usually produce sufficient food-grains for the requirements of its population, the springing up of a comparatively brisk demand for export during the latter half of 1896 forced up prices. On top of this came local failure of crop in the Deccan districts, and the Northern Circars, and, until the end of November, grave cause for fearing that the north-east monsoon rains of the Carnatic would also fail. Added to this, there has been a widespread belief that the current triennium is a period of disaster. With the lessening of distress in other parts of India, prices in this Presidency may become easier, even during the next three months; but, until the character of the south-west monsoon is clearly declared, no material relief from the pressure can be expected. In a few places, as shown at paragraph 7 *supra*, the advance showers of that monsoon may, if they are abundant, relieve the pressure, and set agricultural operations going again; but, over the greater part of the affected area that is dealt with in this report, field work, at which the mass of the people will be able to earn a livelihood, will not be general till July. Thus, even if the south-west monsoon rains set in in June in good time, the immediate relief afforded thereby will be chiefly experienced in the portions covered by the lighter soils, and where black cotton-soil prevails it will not be effective until later, unless prices fall much more rapidly than experience allows of forecasting.

What may happen, if the south-west monsoon rains fail, or are in any way materially delayed or scanty, it is impossible to forecast; further than that such delay or failure will inevitably bring into the affected area many taluks—if not districts—not at present distressed, and intensify the distress in the area now alluded to enormously.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Copy to all Collectors.

the Sanitary Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT showing area and population affected.

Districts.	Taluks.	Total area.	Total population in thousands.	Area affected.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Cuddapah	Cuddapah	764	1,55	382	77
	Pulivendla	701	1,05	701	1,06
	Jammalamadugu	616	1,01	616	1,01
	Proddatur	478	98	350	77
	Total	2,559	3,69	2,049	2,61
2. Kurnool	Sirvel	613	65	300	12
	Koilkuntla	572	87	500	41
	Nandyal	854	96	400	19
	Ramallatot	846	1,25	200	28
	Pattikonda	1,134	1,39	1,000	82
3. Bellary	Adoni	839	1,61	759	1,47
	Alur	686	88	686	88
	Bellary	961	1,80	556	75
	Rayadrug	898	98	125	12
	Hospet	540	93	360	39
	Hadagalli	585	1,04	329	60
	Harpanahalli	603	82	114	19
	Kudligi	863	94	784	66
4. Anantapur	Penunkonda	502	75	167	25
	Kalyandrug	791	86	791	86
	Dharmavaram	1,226	1,19	1,226	1,19
	Anantapur	789	1,04	789	1,04
	Gooty	1,052	1,43	1,052	1,43
	Tadpatri	641	1,13	641	1,13
Total		17,554	2511	128,28	16,39

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT showing the average rainfall expected and the amounts registered in 1896 in inches.

District.	Taluk.	Recording stations.	April and May.		June to August.		September.		October.		November.		Total September to November.		December.		Total April to December.	
			1896.	Average.	1896.	Average.	1896.	Average.	1896.	Average.	1896.	Average.	1896.	Average.	1896.	Average.	1896.	Average.
1. Cuddapah	{	{	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Kurnool	{	{	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Bellary	{	{	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Anantapur	{	{	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX C.
STATEMENT showing the chief crops grown.

[illegible]

APPENDIX D.

STATEMENT showing the outturn of the chief early crops, 1896.

District.	Taluk.	Cholum.				Korra.				Cumbu.				Varagu.				Regi.			
		Area sown.	Area harvested up to November.	Area withered.	Average outturn on the remainder harvested.	Area.	Area harvested up to November.	Area withered.	Average outturn on the remainder.	Area.	Area harvested up to November.	Area withered.	Average outturn on the remainder.	Area cultivated in 1895-96.	Area harvested up to November last.	Area withered.	Area sown.	Area harvested up to November last.	Area withered.	Average outturn on the remainder.	
1	2	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ANNAS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
1. Cuddapah.	Cuddapah	722,681	3,957	1,068	4	17,450	9,920	361	4	17,450	9,920	361	4	20,574	20,435	13,956	7	20,574	20,435	13,956	
	Pulivendla	42,587	35,674	31,637	8	9,808	8,540	2,891	6	9,808	8,540	2,891	6	9,808	8,540	2,891	6	9,808	8,540	2,891	
	Jammalamadugu	73,001	31,366	30,759	2	12,996	8,978	2,891	6	12,996	8,978	2,891	6	12,996	8,978	2,891	6	12,996	8,978	2,891	
	Proddatur	49,965	7,031	7,000	9	15,430	9,656	3,723	2	15,430	9,656	3,723	2	15,430	9,656	3,723	2	15,430	9,656	3,723	
2. Kurnool	Sirvel	Not reported.	Not reported.	Not reported.	..	15,248	9,282	5,084	2	15,248	9,282	5,084	2	15,248	9,282	5,084	2	15,248	9,282	5,084	
	Koilkuntla	84,526	8,629	3,737	4	10,333	8,079	3,819	3	10,333	8,079	3,819	3	10,333	8,079	3,819	3	10,333	8,079	3,819	
	Nandyal	71,265	15,120	3,668	2	57,122	57,110	10,517	2	57,122	57,110	10,517	2	57,122	57,110	10,517	2	57,122	57,110	10,517	
	Ramalakot	45,397	45,397	7,492	3	86,227	86,091	50,771	2	86,227	86,091	50,771	2	86,227	86,091	50,771	2	86,227	86,091	50,771	
3. Bellary	Pattikonda	107,315	105,062	30,006	3	77,996	76,196	21,119	3	77,996	76,196	21,119	3	20,060	14,771	13,940	2	20,060	14,771	13,940	
	Adoni	95,983	79,325	5,201	4	81,861	81,861	81,861	..	81,861	81,861	81,861	..	20,060	14,771	13,940	2	20,060	14,771	13,940	
	Alur	49,434	44,982	28,504	2	32,646	31,841	28,928	2	32,646	31,841	28,928	2	20,060	14,771	13,940	2	20,060	14,771	13,940	
	Bellary	58,456	54,308	26,739	2	9,918	7,616	556	2	9,918	7,616	556	2	20,060	14,771	13,940	2	20,060	14,771	13,940	
4. Anantapur	Rayadrug	11,595	6,298	25	3	6,732	6,270	5,153	3	6,732	6,270	5,153	3	20,060	14,771	13,940	2	20,060	14,771	13,940	
	Hospet	31,386	29,911	14,896	3	20,572	17,626	2,012	4	20,572	17,626	2,012	4	20,060	14,771	13,940	2	20,060	14,771	13,940	
	Hadagalli	93,613	78,312	3,469	4	16,956	11,612	1,012	5	16,956	11,612	1,012	5	20,060	14,771	13,940	2	20,060	14,771	13,940	
	Harpanahalli	75,685	66,491	2,694	6	18,901	16,964	7,032	2	18,901	16,964	7,032	2	20,060	14,771	13,940	2	20,060	14,771	13,940	
5. Anantapur	Kadligi	42,454	37,999	9,234	2	16,792	5,916	665	..	16,792	5,916	665	..	20,060	14,771	13,940	2	20,060	14,771	13,940	
	Penukonda	2,766	243	4	4	12,619	9,658	1,115	..	12,619	9,658	1,115	..	20,060	14,771	13,940	2	20,060	14,771	13,940	
	Kalyandrug	13,548	1,267	1,267	2	18,380	18,140	13,487	..	18,380	18,140	13,487	..	20,060	14,771	13,940	2	20,060	14,771	13,940	
	Dharmavaram	11,600	7,819	3,954	3	59,748	59,748	31,352	2	59,748	59,748	31,352	2	20,060	14,771	13,940	2	20,060	14,771	13,940	
6. Anantapur	Anantapur	60,345	59,748	31,352	2	74,692	73,513	53,032	..	74,692	73,513	53,032	..	20,060	14,771	13,940	2	20,060	14,771	13,940	
	Goity	87,218	79,747	31,569	2	58,494	54,704	47,762	..	58,494	54,704	47,762	..	20,060	14,771	13,940	2	20,060	14,771	13,940	
7. Anantapur	Tadpatri	44,050	41,782	31,327	5	16,792	5,916	665	..	16,792	5,916	665	..	20,060	14,771	13,940	2	20,060	14,771	13,940	

APPENDIX D—cont.
Statement showing the outturn of the chief early crops, 1896—cont.

District.	Taluk.	Horsegram.				Cotton.				Indigo.				Castor and lamp oil-seeds.			
		Area cultivated in 1895-96.	Area harvested up to November last.	Area withered.	Average outturn on the remainder.	Area cultivated in 1895-96.	Area harvested up to November last.	Area withered.	Average outturn on the remainder.	Area cultivated in 1895-96.	Area harvested up to November last.	Area withered.	Average outturn on the remainder.	Area cultivated in 1895-96.	Area harvested up to November last.	Area withered.	Average outturn on the remainder.
1. Cuddapah.	Cuddapah	ACS. 4,124	..	..	..	ACS. 1,884	..	..	..	ACS. 9,749	..	..	..	ACS. 2,994	..	..	..
	Pulivendla	11,439	..	..	..	1,884	..	..	..	6,098	..	..	..	1,158	..	..	..
	Jammalamadugu	42,388	..	..	..	1,435	..	..	..	4,464	..	..	..	2,994	..	..	..
	Proddatur	13,676	..	..	..	1,435	..	..	..	2,616	..	..	..	2,994	..	..	..
2. Kurnool.	Sirvel	53,274	..	..	..	Not reported.	..	..	..	1,254	..	..	..	8,817	..	..	..
	Koilkuntla	34,961	..	..	..	727	..	..	..	470	..	..	..	2,623	..	..	..
	Nandyal	24,123	..	..	..	237	..	..	..	220	..	..	..	2,623	..	..	..
	Ramallakot	20,001	..	..	..	3,003	..	..	..	1,722	..	..	..	2,623	..	..	..
3. Bellary.	Pattikonda	54,676	..	..	..	3,003	..	..	..	1,523	..	..	..	2,623	..	..	..
	Adoni	52,232	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,623	..	..	..
	Bellary	3,162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,623	..	..	..
	Rayadurg	498	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,623	..	..	..
4. Anantapur.	Hospet	22,496	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,623	..	..	..
	Hadagalli	12,768	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,623	..	..	..
	Harpanahalli	6,279	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,623	..	..	..
	Kodligi	4,382	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,623	..	..	..
4. Anantapur.	Kalyandrug	17,324	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,623	..	..	..
	Dharmavaram	16,714	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,623	..	..	..
	Anantapur	6,788	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,623	..	..	..
	Gooty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,623	..	..	..
4. Anantapur.	Tadpatri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,623	..	..	..
	Penukonda	17,530	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,623	..	..	..

APPENDIX E.

RENT-ROLL particulars for 1895-96 (fasli 1305).

District.	Taluk.	Average size of holdings.				Percentage of revenue paid on patta of			
		Area.			Assessment.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	From Rs. 100 and upwards.
		Dry.	Wet.	Total.					
1. Cuddapah.	Cuddapah	ACS. 5-35	0-51	5-87	9 13 10	25-65	34-34	30-56	9-45
	Pulivendla	8-46	0-32	8-78	10 4 11	25-41	38-38	31-47	4-74
	Jammalamadugu	9-78	0-32	10-10	15 0 1	15-76	28-56	36-07	19-61
	Proddatur	7-22	0-42	7-64	13 6 1	19-49	30-53	35-45	14-53
2. Kurnool.	Sirvel	10-73	0-16	10-89	13 3 5	20-72	33-72	29-21	16-35
	Koilkuntla	10-38	0-20	10-58	17 1 1	14-04	31-87	37-95	16-14
	Nandyal	11-36	0-26	11-62	14 10 5	19-06	27-05	32-82	21-07
	Ramalakot	20-59	0-20	20-79	16 4 9	25-91	28-49	36-09	9-51
	Pattikonda	12-58	0-18	12-76	9 11 11	30-33	37-81	26-01	5-85
3. Bellary ..	Adoni	13-47	0-14	13-61	13 4 8	22-10	37-66	31-28	8-96
	Alor	18-34	0-04	18-38	22 7 5	9-15	29-90	41-73	19-22
	Bellary	17-63	0-21	17-84	16 11 6	15-17	36-10	37-58	11-45
	Rayadurg	24-17	1-18	25-35	19 2 7	12-93	28-54	39-43	19-10
	Hospet	8-37	1-16	9-53	14 5 11	18-66	31-66	31-93	17-75
4. Anantapur.	Hadagalli	16-38	0-11	16-49	10 4 10	28-24	40-54	25-98	5-24
	Harpanahalli	13-25	0-25	13-50	9 1 7	32-52	39-66	23-10	4-72
	Kudligi	12-22	0-42	12-65	7 11 0	39-32	37-54	19-75	3-39
	Penukonda	9-86	1-33	11-19	10 14 1	28-05	33-00	29-08	9-87
	Kalyandrug	21-02	1-22	22-24	14 12 10	16-92	30-99	37-51	14-58
4. Anantapur.	Dharmavaram	15-21	0-89	16-10	9 14 3	27-69	37-92	28-50	5-89
	Anantapur	13-64	0-96	14-60	9 13 4	27-27	37-44	26-40	8-89
	Gooty	17-96	0-62	18-58	15 4 8	17-48	30-41	35-87	16-24
	Tadpatri	12-69	0-52	13-21	13 2 3	20-14	29-93	32-77	17-16

APPENDIX F.
STATEMENT showing the course of prices of the principal food-grains in the affected taluks of the Decan districts in seers of 80 tolas per rupee.

District.	Taluk.	Grain.	July.				August.				September.			
			1895-96 average.		* Normal.		* Normal.		* Normal.		* Normal.		* Normal.	
			1895-96 average.	1895-96 average.	1895-96 average.	1895-96 average.	1895-96 average.	1895-96 average.	1895-96 average.	1895-96 average.	1895-96 average.	1895-96 average.	1895-96 average.	1895-96 average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kurnool.	Pattikonda	Cholam	32.4	28.0	28.0	29.1	31.4	31.4	24.0	28.7	32.1	32.1	17.4	21.9
	Ramalakota	Do.	28.5	24.4	24.4	25.0	26.4	26.4	21.8	22.6	27.2	27.2	16.4	20.9
	Nandyal	Do.	28.4	24.0	24.0	27.0	26.9	26.9	19.9	25.0	27.7	27.7	16.4	20.9
	Koilkuntla	Do.	26.3	21.7	21.7	24.7	24.7	24.7	19.8	29.3	25.3	25.3	19.0	23.1
	Sirvel	Do.	24.2	20.6	20.6	24.7	24.7	24.7	19.2	25.1	24.7	24.7	16.4	22.2
Bellary.	Adoni	Do.	28.5	25.8	25.8	22.4	26.7	26.7	24.1	21.6	28.4	28.4	17.4	20.7
	Alfr	Do.	31.0	23.7	23.7	27.4	27.5	27.5	21.1	27.6	30.1	30.1	16.7	25.0
	Bellary	Do.	31.3	24.2	24.2	26.8	26.8	26.8	22.4	24.6	30.4	30.4	17.7	21.6
	Rayadurg	Do.	29.5	20.6	20.6	25.0	30.6	30.6	18.8	24.6	30.3	30.3	15.6	20.9
	Hospet	Do.	30.7	20.6	20.6	25.2	29.6	29.6	21.1	25.6	29.9	29.9	15.6	20.9
Anantapur.	Kudligi	Do.	32.7	18.5	18.5	26.8	33.0	33.0	18.3	26.8	33.0	33.0	14.9	21.6
	Harpanahalli	Do.	33.4	17.3	17.3	31.2	36.6	36.6	16.7	30.9	37.6	37.6	13.9	27.6
	Hadagalli	Do.	31.8	18.3	18.3	30.9	31.9	31.9	18.8	30.9	32.5	32.5	15.2	27.3
	Tadpatri	Ragi	30.4	24.4	24.4	26.7	31.0	31.0	23.3	24.6	31.0	31.0	18.2	19.5
	Gooty	Cholam	27.7	24.8	24.8	25.2	27.3	27.3	22.0	23.0	27.6	27.6	16.8	20.4
Cuddapah.	Proddatur	Ragi	31.3	24.5	24.5	28.8	32.8	32.8	20.9	29.1	32.0	32.0	16.9	21.3
	Jammalamadugu	Cholam	32.1	24.6	24.6	29.3	31.4	31.4	22.1	25.8	31.4	31.4	16.1	20.9
	Pulivendla	Ragi	30.1	24.0	24.0	26.2	30.0	30.0	19.5	26.2	29.0	29.0	15.4	23.3
		Cholam	31.8	25.5	25.5	27.2	28.8	28.8	20.7	25.2	27.2	27.2	16.0	22.7
		Ragi	30.0	23.8	23.8	27.2	27.8	27.8	20.4	27.2	31.0	31.0	16.0	24.7

* Averages for ten normal years previous to fasli 1305 (1895-96).

+ Kalyandrug formed part of Dharmavaram and Rayadurg till 1894.

APPENDIX F—cont.

Statement showing the course of prices of the principal food-grains in the affected taluks of the Decan districts in seers of 80 tolas per rupee—cont.

District.	Taluk.	Grain.	October.				November.				December.				January.			
			* Normal.		* Normal.		* Normal.		* Normal.		* Normal.		* Normal.		* Normal.		* Normal.	
			1895-96 average.	1895-96 average.	1895-96 average.	1895-96 average.	1895-96 average.	1895-96 average.	1895-96 average.	1895-96 average.	1895-96 average.	1895-96 average.	1895-96 average.	1895-96 average.	1895-96 average.	1895-96 average.	1895-96 average.	1895-96 average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Kurnool.	Pattikonda	Cholam	32.4	28.0	28.0	29.1	31.4	31.4	24.0	28.7	32.1	32.1	17.4	21.9	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2
	Ramalakota	Do.	28.5	24.4	24.4	25.0	26.4	26.4	21.8	22.6	27.2	27.2	16.4	20.9	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.3
	Nandyal	Do.	28.4	24.0	24.0	27.0	26.9	26.9	19.9	25.0	27.7	27.7	16.4	20.9	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3
	Koilkuntla	Do.	26.3	21.7	21.7	24.7	24.7	24.7	19.8	29.3	25.3	25.3	19.0	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.1
	Sirvel	Do.	24.2	20.6	20.6	24.7	24.7	24.7	19.2	25.1	24.7	24.7	16.4	22.2	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7
Bellary.	Adoni	Do.	28.5	25.8	25.8	22.4	26.7	26.7	24.1	21.6	28.4	28.4	17.4	20.7	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2
	Alfr	Do.	31.0	23.7	23.7	27.4	27.5	27.5	21.1	27.6	30.1	30.1	16.7	25.0	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5
	Bellary	Do.	31.3	24.2	24.2	26.8	26.8	26.8	22.4	24.6	30.4	30.4	17.7	21.6	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8
	Rayadurg	Do.	29.5	20.6	20.6	25.0	30.6	30.6	18.8	24.6	30.3	30.3	15.6	20.9	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3
	Hospet	Do.	30.7	20.6	20.6	25.2	29.6	29.6	21.1	25.6	29.9	29.9	15.6	20.9	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3
Anantapur.	Kudligi	Do.	32.7	18.5	18.5	26.8	33.0	33.0	18.3	26.8	33.0	33.0	14.9	21.6	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
	Harpanahalli	Do.	33.4	17.3	17.3	31.2	36.6	36.6	16.7	30.9	37.6	37.6	13.9	27.6	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
	Hadagalli	Do.	31.8	18.3	18.3	30.9	31.9	31.9	18.8	30.9	32.5	32.5	15.2	27.3	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8
	Tadpatri	Ragi	30.4	24.4	24.4	26.7	31.0	31.0	23.3	24.6	31.0	31.0	18.2	19.5	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2
	Gooty	Cholam	27.7	24.8	24.8	25.2	27.3	27.3	22.0	23.0	27.6	27.6	16.8	20.4	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7
Cuddapah.	Proddatur	Ragi	31.3	24.5	24.5	28.8	32.8	32.8	20.9	29.1	32.0	32.0	16.9	21.3	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0
	Jammalamadugu	Cholam	32.1	24.6	24.6	29.3	31.4	31.4	22.1	25.8	31.4	31.4	16.1	20.9	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5
	Pulivendla	Ragi	30.1	24.0	24.0	26.2	30.0	30.0	19.5	26.2	29.0	29.0	15.4	23.3	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4
		Cholam	31.8	25.5	25.5	27.2	28.8	28.8	20.7	25.2	27.2	27.2	16.0	22.7	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4
		Ragi	30.0	23.8	23.8	27.2	27.8	27.8	20.4	27.2	31.0	31.0	16.0	24.7	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.1

* Averages for ten normal years previous to fasli 1305 (1895-96).

+ Kalyandrug formed part of Dharmavaram and Rayadurg till 1894.

ORDER—No. 307, Revenue, dated 7th May 1897.

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(True Extract.)

for *Ag. Secretary to Government.*

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,, the Public Works Department.
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