

- (1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 8
 (2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 11/85
 (3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் கருக்கொப்பம் 6/85

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

25

P.W.D. துறை

அரசாணை எண். மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	1110	அச்சகம் பலவகை
நாள் :	25-4-1889	198 .

மடிக்கலோ கண்டபடி கையாளலோ கூடாது

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GRB

20TH APRIL 1889, No. 295, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 11th April 1889, No. 181 :—

W. WILSON, Esq., M.A., C.S.

Read—the following letter from J. G. HORSFALL, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department (through the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture), dated Chatrapur, 2nd April 1889, No. 2203 :—

I have the honor to submit the weekly reports of Messrs. Horne, Carr and the General Deputy Collector, Goomsur.

2. In the Mohana division, as elsewhere, scarcity of water continues to be the principal feature. Mr. Horne now reports that the mango crop is a total loss and the mohwa partially so. This is a serious matter in the Maliahs, and the Deputy Tahsildar of Udayagiri submits very unfavorable reports of the condition of the people about Tickaballi and Chokkapad. Mr. Horne has now left the Mohana division, and I hope shortly to have the results of his personal inspection and to learn the necessity or otherwise of starting relief works in the Udayagiri taluk. The grant for the Chokkapad ghât road is exhausted, and the Deputy Tahsildar reports that Rs. 1,000 more are required. I am directing him to proceed with the work in anticipation of a special grant from Government for the purpose.

3. Mr. Carr is still engaged on the jamabandi of the Chinna Kimedi estate in which very large remissions will have to be granted. The continued pressure of high prices is telling severely upon the people, and the numbers on gratuitous relief are steadily increasing. Two inspectors have been appointed for the purpose, and from the 1st instant the charges incurred in this estate will be borne by the State instead of as heretofore from the funds of the estate. Prices have long been above scarcity rates fixed by Government in this estate.

4. The General Deputy Collector states that a man cannot earn enough on the Rushikulya works to maintain himself and his family. I believe, however, that the rates are sufficiently remunerative with prices ruling at present.

5. The number of laborers on the Gopâlpur canal continues steady and is limited by the ground available for work. On the Rushikulya works there has been an increase of nearly 5,500 in the week, due no doubt to the introduction of a system of paying daily cooly to persons who are not in a fit condition to do contract work at the rates sanctioned, the difference in cost being debited to a separate head under famine. At present wages are paid once a week or so, and Mr. Medlicott, who is in charge, declares that he is quite unable with his present staff to pay oftener. I accordingly telegraphed to Government yesterday to send more overseers. If a system of paying wages daily to those who newly come on to the works is introduced, the numbers will be still further increased. On the Taptapani ghât road there has been a slight increase.

6. I have no returns of the numbers employed on the Chokkapad ghât road or on the Bappayapalem gedda work which has just been started, but as both these are essentially relief works, I propose to obtain and report the numbers employed on them also.

7. The registered importation of grain this week amounts to 10,715 cwts. or considerably over 500 tons, and I estimate that about 200 cwts. brought from the Central Provinces escape registration. The new registration posts sanctioned for the current year will enable us to ascertain the amount to some extent, but as a great portion is brought across the Maliahs on pack-bullocks, which, do not traverse any particular line of road, the registration must necessarily be imperfect.

8. These large importations, coupled with the harvesting of the later dry grains, have so far had the effect of keeping down prices below scarcity rates. They are, however, unusually high as compared with prices current for the same period in 1887 as shown below:—

Years.	Rice.	Ragi.
1889	...	...
1887	11-47	20-5
	18-01	34-77

There is every indication that prices will shortly rise still further owing to prices rising in Orissa. The prices quoted in the *Orissa Gazette* for the past two weeks are—

Places.	8th, March 1889.	15th, March 1889.
Cuttack	...	...
Pooree	...	...
Khurdah	...	...

In Pooree, from which chiefly we are now drawing our supplies, it will be observed there has been a rise of over one seer in the week. I cannot find that so far this rise has extended to the grain imported into this district, and the bandymen informed me this morning that they had bought at Rs. 26 the bandy, or at the rate which has been prevailing with slight variations for the past month. The prices admit of importation at a profit at present, but any further rise will check importation and cause a corresponding rise here.

9. The numbers on gratuitous relief are increasing and must increase. In Mohana and Chinna Kimedi regular village relief has been started.

10. Scarcity of water is seriously felt and is becoming a cause of great anxiety. Wells are being sunk where most wanted out of the grant of Rs. 10,000 placed at my disposal by Government.

11. Should numbers go on increasing on the Rushikulya canal works, the Mullada-Tampara project will have to be commenced; this will give employment to about 2,000, and I have now ready the following estimates for new works:—

Description.	Amount.
1. Road Kallikót to Atagadá	Rs. 38,800
2. Road Atagadá to Buguda	42,940
3. Digupudi road	16,067
4. Suradá to Kontiapilli	34,970
5. Anantagiri road	22,300
6. Battili	10,980
7. Palasa	3,360
8. Bappayapalem gedda	3,000
9. As well as estimates for special repairs amounting to about	30,000

These works can be started at any moment.

12. I have called for estimates for the roads from (1) Calingapatam to Gopálpur, (2) Sérgadá via Bodogodo to Suradá, and (3) Atagadá to Boirani, and the estimate for continuation of the Digupudi road to Govindapur will be ready in a few days, so that there are ample works ready should the necessity arise.

13. Cholera exists to some extent. Small-pox is very prevalent throughout and is of a virulent type. Cattle are suffering from want of fodder and water. I see no melioration in the condition of affairs already reported. The few slight showers that have fallen have been insufficient to give relief, and I expect that the condition will become gradually worse.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From W. O. HORNE, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Baminigam, 29th March 1889, No. 151.

I have the honor to submit the fourth of the weekly reports required from me by Government. 2. During the week, I have visited Chandiput, Mohana, Korehabadi, Khondhodeba, Oraba, Jhiliki, Domadna, Panigonda and Baminigam; in fact, I have been through nearly the whole of the affected area.

3. Water-supply continues to be the most serious difficulty. At Panigonda and Jhiliki, the tanks are now completely dry; there is a small spring at each place which just enables the people to get enough water for themselves to drink. Their cattle have to go to a great distance and are watered from holes dug in the sand of the Haribong river. In order to get water now, a good depth has to be dug.

4. Pasture is very defective and cattle extremely diseased. 5. A slight shower fell a week ago at Mohana, Chandiput and Chandragiri, too little to do any good. On the same day I hear there was good rain in the Pedda Kimedi Maliahs.

6. Yesterday evening there was a heavy shower here, over half an inch I suppose. I have not yet heard if it extended far. 7. The number of people on gratuitous relief remains almost exactly the same as last week. They are still able to purchase food as stated in my last week's report.

8. The numbers on road-work are not increasing to any extent. I cannot get the exact figures for the week till to-morrow, and this report must be despatched to-day to reach you on Monday. There are, however, just about 330 employed daily. The work is progressing fairly; the coolies are in good condition, and there is no sickness among them.

9. Last Saturday the whole of the Mohana gang struck work and caused some trouble. It appears some Khond coolies stopped away from work that morning up to 11 o'clock and got very drunk on toddy; when they did turn up and were informed they would lose half a day's pay they were displeased and considered themselves cheated. Then a Pano, as usual at the bottom of all mischief, stirred them up till the whole gang stopped work, threw down their tools and threatened the maistry.

The latter came over to Chandiput where I was, with nearly the whole gang following him. After some palaver the ring-leaders were turned out and the gang returned to work, losing pay for the whole day for all of them. Since then the work has gone on smoothly, and I do not expect any more trouble.

10. Small-pox is at present most prevalent not only here, but in every part of the Maliahs. 11. The mohwa flower, which should now be in full bearing, is to a great extent a failure, the general yield being probably less than 4 annas.

12. The mango crop will be practically a total failure. There is hardly a single one to be seen.

13. Private trade continues active in a small way, as I explained last week. I hear that prices are falling a little in the low country, and this has apparently stimulated imports to the hills. Prices remain about the same here.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From R. C. C. CARR, Esq., Special Officer, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Berhampore, 30th March 1889, No. 33.

I have the honor to submit my special report for the week ending with 30th March. 2. On the 24th I rode over from Pudamari to Govindapur at the foot of the Taptapani ghát. Work was in progress on the new ghát road, there being about 100 men and boys employed near Govindapur; they all came from the Maliahs, and seemed strong and healthy. On the 28th I returned to Pattapur, and the next day rode through Erandra and Coorla to Injili whence I came on to Berhampore.

3. The greater part of my time during the week has been devoted to jamabandi and to the selection of persons for gratuitous relief. The total number of persons now on the Chinna Kimedi list is 198, coming from 45 villages, an increase of 75 persons and 20 villages since last week. Of these 198 destitute persons, 50 are men, 68 women and 80 children.

4. The gratuitous relief list is thus rapidly lengthening, and the two relief inspectors, whose appointment you have sanctioned in your letter, No. 2056, dated 27th March 1889, will have plenty to do. I have so far been selecting the persons for relief myself, and have, I suppose, refused rather

more than twice as many applicants, as those who have been entered; as soon however as the new inspectors commence work, I propose to leave all primary selection to them, their lists being subject to my supervision and to that of the manager.

5. I think it right to point out that this rapid increase in the numbers of persons to whom doles are being given is chiefly due to my having taken the opportunity of jamabandi to select all the worst cases of distress, and until my jamabandi is finished, it is natural to expect that the relief list will grow steadily longer. As each village comes up for settlement, fresh applicants for relief appear, and the numbers admitted to the list must therefore rise. The condition of the persons selected is the result of the long continuance of high prices, and although so long as these prevail no improvement can be hoped for, it would be wrong to suppose that distress is increasing in proportion as the list grows longer.

6. The proposals in my last week's report regarding advances to weavers were not, I fear, clearly expressed, for you have remarked thereon that "the weavers should at least make good all advances by the product of their labors." This I was fully aware of, and when I stated that Rs. 10 worth of cloth should be returned for the advance of Rs. 15, I meant that Rs. 10 should be the actual value of the woven cloth exclusive of the cost of labor and of any profit to the weavers. The cost to Government under this plan was reckoned at Rs. 5 per loom, but I was perhaps wrong in using that expression, for when the cloth is sold it should cover the full amount of the advance, and so in the end the only charge against Government would be the interest on the outlay. I was led to make the above calculations by the wording of section 88 of the Famine Code, which says "the woven cloth should be received and paid for at such a rate as will suffice to maintain the weaver and the working members of his family." I acknowledge, however, that the plan of giving advances, which are to be adjusted in full by cloth of the same value, before another advance is made, without reference to the period within which the cloth is to be produced, is much simpler, and by adopting this we shall soon be in a position to say accurately what sum will last an ordinary family for a month.

7. The wells mentioned in paragraph 10 of my last report are all progressing, and, with the aid of the manager, I have selected several other villages in which the want of water is severely felt. Some petitions have lately been received asking for repairs to drinking tanks; most of these are already dry, and I have hesitated to recommend work being started upon them, as the benefits would not accrue during the present dry season, and it is of primary importance to improve the present supply of drinking water: the clearing of silt from drinking tanks can moreover be often carried out by the ryots themselves, neither skilled labor nor expenditure being required. There are, as already reported, many villages in which wells will prove an immense and a present benefit, and I think that it will be time to deal with the drinking water tanks when the requirements of these villages have been attended to.

8. There has been no alteration during the week in the price of the staple food-grains in any of the three estates under my charge, though the markets at Chatrapur and Suradā are, I see, inclined to be unsteady. I found by actual measurement at Pudemari that rice was slightly dearer and ragi cheaper than at Pattapur: both grains were, however, down to scarcity rates, and I attach very little importance to the comparative cheapness of ragi, for I found on inquiry that the lower price was the result of a smaller demand and not of a larger supply.

9. I was pleased to notice on my way yesterday from Pattapur to Injili that the people seemed better off the further I got from the former place: at Coorla, some 7 miles from Pattapur, there is a really fair show of dry crops, and from the little I could see of the people in passing, I imagine that there is much less abject poverty there than there is further inland. Between Injili and Berhampore there are hardly any crops to be seen, but as the road runs through miles of wet lands, this is not, at this time of year, to be wondered at.

10. I am staying here until 2nd April and then return to Pattapur to finish the jamabandi of the Chinna Kimedi estate.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

Special weekly report from M.R.Ry. A. SURYANARAYANA, General Deputy Collector, Goomsur Division, regarding the state of the season, &c., in the Goomsur Division, for the week ending 30th March 1889; dated Berhampore, 30th March 1889, No. 223.

State of country.

Crops.

Fodder.

Water-supply.

Food-grains are generally procurable in the markets. Grass is not available, but hay is procurable to some extent. The rivers and tanks are quite dry. Most of the wells in the villages have run short of their supply. Water is now obtained by the villagers from deep springs dug in nearest rivers and jungle streams. Steps are being taken for repairing drinking water tanks and sinking wells where absolutely necessary.

Nil.

Agricultural operations.

Cattle.

The condition of the cattle is middling. No diseases have been reported, but in some parts of Goomsur taluk they suffer much from want of water.

Nil.

General remarks on above subjects.

Condition of people—
On works.

The laboring classes, able enough for work, resort to reservoir works to earn their livelihood, but the wages earned by them are inadequate for the maintenance of their families.

I presume the Deputy Collector means that a man alone cannot earn sufficient to maintain the whole of his family.
(Initialled) J.G.H.

In villages.

The agricultural classes are mostly in a distressed condition, owing to the failure of crops. Many of this class are not inclined to resort to reservoir and other works executed at a distance, leaving their families in their villages, as their earnings by such labor will not be sufficient for the support of themselves and their families and as their cattle, &c., required for agricultural purposes will be neglected during their absence. Many, especially Uriya females, who do not choose to earn their livelihood on works other than agricultural operations, subsist on roots and vegetables.

Here we have insuperable difficulty in the shape of caste prejudices.
(Initialled) J.G.H.

Minor Irrigation works have been and are being executed in 88 villages in Goomsur taluk, this year.

No deaths from want of food have been reported during the week. Small-pox of a severe type is still prevalent throughout the taluks of Goomsur and Aska. Cholera also prevails in some villages. The number of deaths from cholera reported during the week was 42 and the number reported since January last was 248, i.e., 199 in Goomsur and 49 in Aska taluk.

There were no cases of cholera at the Russellkondah reservoir works during the week.

Nil.

Mortality.

Sickness.

Nil.

Remarks.

Relief measures.

Poor-houses.

Village relief.

Number of cases or death
from want of food.

Nil.

Remarks.

Grain supply—

Private trade.

Persons who are actually suffering from starvation are paid batta under the Famine Code according to the sanctioned scale. Rice and ragi are the chief articles of food. Ragi is brought down into Goomsur taluk from Maliahs and rice from Pooree, Sambulpur and Berhampore. Private trade is carried on generally.

Nil.

Imports by rail or sea.
Known or estimated stock
in taluks.

It is estimated that about 31,000 bharnams of paddy exist in Goomsur and 30,000 bharnams in Aska taluks. The estimate is based partly upon the information obtained from the taluk officers and partly upon my local inquiries. The price of old paddy is Rs. 27 per cart and that of new paddy Rs. 24 per cart, but the grain merchants are not selling freely even at these high rates.

	Rice.	Ragi.
	SEERS.	SEERS.
Russellkondah	11	20
Suradā	11½	19½
Aska	11.13	15.18

Price at chief markets.

Places visited during the week.

The prices are stationary at all these places. Proceeded to Aska to do the jamabandi of Aska and Kuria estates and attended the District Board meeting held at Berhampore on the 30th instant.

The General Deputy Collector will himself test the prices quoted for ragi at Aska. The Deputy Tahsildar has been repeatedly called upon to explain the high rates quoted there, and I am not satisfied with his explanation.

1st April 1889.

(Signed) J. G. HORSFALL.

Resolution—dated 11th April 1889, No. 181.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The Collector is requested to report how gratuitous relief is at present administered, whether in Chinna Kimedi for instance, where the number has risen to 198, the persons on receipt of money-doles are all collected at one place, or whether after selection they are sent back to their villages; in the latter case, what precautions are taken to see that the money-doles are properly distributed.

3. The Collector will also report fully regarding the grant of advances to weavers, which is referred to in Mr. Carr's report.

4. The Board regret to note that matters in the Maliahs are becoming serious owing to the failure of the mango crop and the mohwa flower, and they approve of the Collector's action in continuing work on the Chokkapad ghât road in anticipation of further allotment. If necessary, the Collector may start any other relief works he may consider suitable and report his proceedings for formal sanction.

5. Referring to paragraph 5 of his letter, Mr. Horsfall is requested to report whether the Public Works Department cannot arrange to pay the coolies at least twice a week. For this purpose they might entertain additional hands who need not necessarily be overseers. The Board consider that the coolies should be paid at least every alternate day.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
„ Collector of Ganjam.

Copy to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.

ORDER—dated 20th April 1889, No. 295, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The Government has perused with much interest the present and preceding reports submitted by Messrs. Horne and Carr.

2. Orders will issue in the Financial Department regarding the further allotment for the Chokapad ghât road referred to in paragraph 4 of the Board's Proceedings.

3. The question referred to in paragraph 5 will be considered in the Public Works Department. If more paymasters are required by Mr. Medlicott, they should be entertained.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the
Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

„ the Collector of Ganjam.
„ the Financial Department.
„ the Public Works Department.
„ the Accountant-General.

Exd. E. Fernandez.

120 Copies.

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REVENUE.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 20th April 1889, No. 295.

B/L 1110 N 25/4/89

APRIL.

Condition of the Ganjam District.

Orders passed on Board's Proceedings forwarding the weekly reports of the Collector and his Assistants on the —.

(4)