

Govt. of {1889} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 4th July 1889, No. 552.

JULY.

Condition of the Ganjam District.

Passing orders on Board's Proceedings submitting reports from the Collector and his Assistants on the — for the week ending 15th June 1889.

No 1900 W of 15 July 1889

Communicated to the
Supty Engrs I Circle who
will submit an early
report on the matters
noticed in para 6 of
the Proceedings.

Sd/ R.P.E.D.B.
W

S. B. I Circle
C. E. for S.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 27th June 1889, No. 322 :—

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

Read—the following letter from J. G. HORSEFALL, 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 Ichápur, 19th June 1889, E. No. 96 :—

I have the honor to submit herewith the reports of Messrs. Wedderburn, Foster, Carr, Horne and the General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th June. Mr. Lever, who is on special duty, has submitted no report.

2. In the Principal Assistant Collector's division the season is progressing favorably; in the Chicacole and Parlákimedi taluks, good rain has fallen. Grass is growing and cultivation operations are in full swing. In the Tekkali division, however, the poorer classes are reported to be suffering considerably, and here gratuitous relief has commenced. For the able-bodied, three works—the Anantagiri road, the Boppayapuram gedda and the Battili road—give employment. Works on numerous irrigation and drinking-water tanks are in progress and serve to give employment to weakly persons as well as to the able-bodied.

3. Private charity has stepped in where matters are not so serious as to demand Government interference; and the poor at Chicacole, Kotipally, Calingapatam and Parlákimedi are thus fed daily. At Tekkali Government assistance is necessary, and Mr. Wedderburn will shortly open a kitchen there and inaugurate relief works.

4. The stocks of grain in this division are reported to be sufficient for six months, by which time the next harvest will be ready.

5. In the Berhampore division good local rains have fallen, enabling the ryots to plough their lands and sow the early dry crops, ragi, gingelly, red-gram and cotton. The rain has nowhere, however, been sufficient to supply either drinking water or irrigation tanks, and the season continues very precarious.

6. The numbers on gratuitous relief are increasing rapidly, and in addition to the three kitchens started at Berhampore, Gopálpur and Ichápur many more are wanted. At Báruva, examined by me on the 16th, 218 persons were entered on the relief list, and at Sómpeet, Mr. Foster found on the 17th, 278 persons, mostly children. At both these places, I am ordering relief kitchens to be started. Kitchens are also reported to be badly needed at Padmanabhapur and Naupada in the Pedda Kimedi estate, the zemindar of which will do nothing, and personal examination shows that relief is very largely needed throughout the division.

7. At Ichápur, where I have been camped for the past three days, things are in a deplorable condition. Cholera carries off daily two or more of the recipients of relief, and I have found it necessary to erect a cholera shed. Over 300 are now fed at the kitchen, and crowds come daily for gratuitous relief who will not accept cooked food, and who are yet in such an emaciated condition as to demand immediate attention.

8. In addition to this, a large relief work has been started—a tank selected by the Honorable Mr. Price when here—on which over 700 are now employed; and two other tanks in the immediate neighbourhood have been selected sufficient to give employment to 1,000 persons for a month, by which time I hope to have an estimate ready for the road from Ichápur to Jarada.

9. In Mr. Carr's division, two kitchens have been started and three more will now be started at Pudamari, Bishmagiri and Siddeswaram, all large villages. I propose also to give Mr. Carr, in addition to his present charge of Chinna Kimedi, Dhárakót and Bodogodo, the estate of Sérgadá which intervenes. I am sanctioning a circle inspector for each of the estates of Bodogodo, Dhárakót and Sérgadá, and at the latter place a relief kitchen will be started immediately I can relieve Mr. Carr at Chatrapur. As scarcity rates have long since been passed in all these estates, I recommend that the expenditure be borne by Government.

10. The Digupúdi to Govindapur portion of the road has already been started as a relief work and employs about 1,000 persons. I now recommend that the portion of the road towards Berhampore be taken up similarly; this line passes through Chinna Kimedi and Pedda Kimedi estates, and in both relief work is much needed. The estimate, amounting to Rs. 16,067, is ready and has already been passed by the District Board.

11. Mr. Hornes' report as to the season in the Maliahs is favorable, but here distress must continue for some time longer; and in the Udayagiri division the numbers on roads and on gratuitous relief are slightly increasing.

12. In the Goomsur division the lower classes are famine-stricken and the work of inaugurating relief measures is very heavy. Kitchens have been established at Russellkonda and Suradá and one is ordered at Aska. No doubt others will be required. I have already sanctioned the appointment of ten relief circle inspectors for this division, and they will be employed as fast as fit men can be found.

13. The General Deputy Collector's examination of a further batch of 25 villages in a bad portion of the taluk gives 1,211 emaciated persons out of a population of 9,156, or about 12 per cent. of the population, and I estimate that in another week we shall have 10,000 persons on gratuitous relief or fed at kitchens in this division alone.

14. There has been a large falling off in the number of laborers employed on the Rushikulya and Gopálpur canals. This is attributed to the rains having permitted the commencement of cultivation, and is due also, I imagine, to the rates paid being insufficient. Mr. Horne in his report remarks that applicants for work on the Rushikulya are being rejected. I am writing to the Engineer on the subject.

The numbers on works were as follows:—

Gopálpur canal ...	2,986
Rushikulya do. ...	3,797
Taptapani ghát ...	343
Chokkapad ghát ...	204
Anantagiri road ...	538
Boppayapuram gedda ...	149
Battili road ...	412
Digupúdi road (about) ...	1,000
On drinking-water tanks ...	4,779
On minor irrigation tanks ...	2,385
On other works ...	238
Total ...	16,831

Of these, 3,612 were returned as weakly.

The number on gratuitous relief for the week ending the 8th June was 4,428, but this return does not appear to include the people fed in kitchens, and the numbers must now be much more than double that number.

Cholera abated a little, causing 865 deaths; it is, I am sorry to say, breaking out afresh.

15. Importation of food-grains continues, but is not so great as formerly, from Orissa and is beginning again by sea. The total imported amounted to 14,398 cwt.; this includes 2,000 bags of seed-grain imported at Gopálpur by Government. There is a great falling off in imports from Orissa, the quantities being 4,800 cwt. this week as against 7,537 cwt. in last week. Prices in Cuttack are said to be rising, but stationary at Pooree and Khurdah, and are still sufficiently low to leave a margin of profit for the importer.

16. With large importations and fair rains so far it might naturally be expected that prices would fall, or at least remain steady; there has, however, been a general rise, and a very sharp one, in Goomsur, pointing to the conclusion that stocks there are insufficient. Mr. Carr has already experienced some difficulty in the Chinna Kimedi estate, and I apprehend that the same will occur elsewhere. I will continue to watch carefully any indication of deficiency of stocks. I will not repeat the arguments formerly used by me on this subject. I am convinced that the time is fast approaching when Government will have to step in and import food-grain for the people. Throughout the Goomsur division, which includes Chinna Kimedi, Dhárakót, Bodogodo, Sérgadá, Aska and Kurla estates, prices are above scarcity rates, and are fast approaching scarcity rates in Berhampore and Ichápur of the Berhampore division, and relief measures are urgently needed in both divisions.

17. In both these divisions the weavers are now greatly in need of assistance. At all places inspected numbers of them are in an emaciated condition, and the Rs. 10,000 placed at my disposal for advances to them will very shortly be exhausted.

18. I cannot expect any amelioration in the condition for the next three months, and estimate that at least Rs. 1,00,000 more will be required to meet gratuitous relief. The grant of Rs. 25,000 for drinking-water tanks and wells and the grant of Rs. 5,000 asked for in my last week's report are, I find, totally inadequate, and I request that a further grant of Rs. 20,000 may be made. Notwithstanding the rain that has fallen, nearly all drinking-water tanks are empty, and these are especially useful in giving work to people who are in a weakly condition and to persons who will not leave their villages for distant works. For advances to weavers, I need a further grant of 20,000 rupees.

19. Famine work has increased tremendously the work of all offices, and I recommend that for the Goomsur and Berhampore Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildar of Suradá, two gumastahs each be allowed, one on 20 and one on 15 rupees. For the Ganjam, Purushottapur, Aska, Ichápur, Sompét and Tekkali, one gumastah on Rs. 20. I consider their employment so urgent that I am sanctioning it in anticipation of the sanction of Government.

20. During the week I continued in attendance upon His Excellency the Governor, visiting Aska, Pattapur, Ichápur and Kanchili, passing through some of the most distressed portion of the district. I attended His Excellency to Báruva where he embarked on the morning of the 16th.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From F. E. K. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Acting Principal Assistant Collector of Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Kanchili, 15th June 1889, No. 2.

I have the honor to submit my report for the week ending 15th June.

2. *State of the country.*—There has been general rain in the week near the coast from Chicacole to Kasibugga. At Chicacole where the rainfall up to the 7th June was only .72 inches, 2.20 fell on the 11th June. There was heavy rain in the Tekkali division on the 9th and 11th. But at Tekkali itself there has only been .20 since 26th May; rainfall in May at Tekkali 1.88. In Parlákimedi good rain is reported to have fallen.

3. Between Chicacole and Narsannapet, two important channels are running, one from the Lángulya and the other from the Vamsadhára, and tanks are being filled from them. The scarcity of water is less severely felt now, although the rain in Chicacole and Tekkali taluks has in few places been sufficiently heavy to fill the tanks.

4. The cattle generally are in fair condition and reported to be improving in Parlákimedi. In the Tekkali division near the sea, especially at Naupada, the condition of the cattle is poor, decidedly worse than anywhere in the division. No diseases are reported. Straw is reported to be generally available and grass is springing up. The country has become much greener in appearance during the week.

5. Ragi, cumbu, gingelly, &c., have been sown generally throughout the division. Ragi is just coming up. Ploughing and sowing are still going on where the rain has been late. As most of the dry crops have been sown, the state of the division at present is very critical.

6. *Condition of the people.*—Numbers on the Battili roadwork on the 6th June were 268, majority being women. On the Boppayya gadda and Anantagiri roadworks numbers on the

12th of June were 680. I have had no bad reports from the Parlákimedi Manager or Chicacole Tahsildar, but from my inspection of the Tekkali division, I am of opinion that the condition of the Malas (Pariahs) in Tekkali division is unsatisfactory, and that minor relief works, except where daily cooly is given irrespective of the work turned out, do not afford sufficient relief to these people. At Tekkali itself two tanks have been repaired and two more are sanctioned. The Magistrate divides the coolies into gangs paying some for the work turned out, others (the feeble) daily cooly, while those unable to do any work are fed at the kitchen. This plan under proper supervision works well. At Kotabommali I mustered the Malas and found several emaciated children. A tank has been under repair in this village for a fortnight. At first daily cooly was paid, but the work turned out was so small that the Sub-Magistrate reverted to task work at estimate rates with the result that the work has afforded no relief to the weaker people. I am ordering daily wages to be paid, but I am satisfied that gratuitous relief is also required for seven out of the eleven circles into which the Tekkali division has been divided. The Sub-Magistrate requests permission to distribute gratuitous relief to women of the karnam class who are unable to appear in public in Tekkali and surrounding villages. I have also reason to believe that relief is also required by many of the weaver caste. The Sub-Magistrate is at present engaged in preparing list of these persons.

The mortality from cholera during the week has been great, but I believe the disease is slightly decreasing, especially towards the north.

7. *Relief measures.*—There are three major professional works—

- (1) Battili road on the west of Parlákimedi estate, number on the 6th June 268.
- (2) Anantagiri road.
- (3) Boppayya gadda channel, numbers on these 680 on the 12th June.

I understand that only those capable of doing full work are employed. Employment should be given as well to those able to perform only 75 per cent. of the work.

8. *Minor works.*—In Chicacole taluk, Tahsildar has just commenced minor irrigation works for the sum of Rs. 3,008. In the Tekkali division drinking-water tanks for the Rs. 1,000 sanctioned on the 27th May are nearly completed. The Collector has sanctioned an additional list for Rs. 2,500. These will be put in hand as the other tanks are completed. For a large proportion of coolies engaged on these tanks daily cooly must be paid irrespective of the work turned out. The number employed on minor irrigation works in Tekkali division for the week was 3,759 and that on 12th June 844.

9. *Poor-houses.*—In Chicacole taluk a native gentleman has started a subscription, has erected a shed and is feeding some 200 people daily. Rajah Ganapathy Rao is reported to have opened a poor-house in the Kotipally estate and another native gentleman has opened a thoultry at Calingapatam. At Tekkali the Sub-Magistrate is giving gratuitous relief to 80 people. At Parlákimedi the zemindar's poor-house is feeding from 200 to 300 people daily.

10. *Grain-supply.*—Ragi has been exported from Kimedi towards Berhampore. Fifty garces of Urlám paddy was sold at Rs. 63-8-0; most of this went to Tekkali. No exports and imports by sea in Chicacole taluk except little hill gram. Prices have risen at Tekkali and Chicacole slightly.

	Rice.	Ragi.
Chicacole	10½	19
Tekkali	11½	18½
and fallen at		
Narsannapet	12½	21
Elsewhere stationary at	12	21

11. I am unable to estimate the stocks of grain in the division. The Chicacole Tahsildar reports on the 12th, "there is still a large quantity of stock in hand which, if sold by store-keepers, will keep up the people of this division for six months."

12. On the morning of the 10th I left Chicacole marching up to Kanchili and thus passing through the length of the division. I inspected more especially the following villages:—

Peddapadu.	Narsannapet.	Pata Tekkali.
Satyavaram.	Kotabommali.	Kasibugga.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From H. W. FOSTER, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Collector, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Kanchili, 17th June 1889, No. 561.

I have the honor to submit my report on the condition of this division for the week ending 15th instant.

2. Though there has been no general fall of rain during the week, almost every part of the division has enjoyed some local showers which, though not sufficient to fill tanks and wells or materially improve the drinking-water supply, have been of great value in providing pasturage and in enabling the commencement of agricultural operations. In the Sômpet taluk I have

noticed many fields of ragi just sprouting, and gingelly and red-gram also have been sown extensively. In Ichápur, Dhalwa paddy has been sown in the coast villages and gingelly is now growing. Further north, in Berhampore and Purushottapur, where agricultural operations are always a little later, ragi is now commencing to be sown and sugarcane is being planted.

3. A want of continuance of the rain now would have very serious results. Already it is reported from Berhampore that cotton and gingelly are languishing for want of rain, and the fate of the newly sown ragi crop depends entirely upon the immediate break of the monsoon or at least the continuance of local showers during the next fortnight. It is therefore an anxious time.

4. The cattle along the coast are in very inferior condition to those further inland owing probably to the greater accessibility of the jungles to the latter; but, with the increase of pasturage which the recent rain has furnished, there is likely to be steady improvement in cattle.

5. The number of people employed on work is reported to be 1,908, of whom 696 are weakly persons. These figures do not include the Purushottapur taluk, from which information has not been received yet. I have not had an opportunity of examining the coolies on any work during the week.

6. Owing to the application of the more generous orders as to the grant of gratuitous relief, the numbers on the relief lists have largely swelled and are still rapidly increasing. On the 13th instant I opened a relief kitchen at Ichápur, which is the third now established in the division. According to the latest returns I have received, the numbers fed daily were in all 711 persons.

Gopálpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275
Ichápur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	711

Besides these, the Ichápur Deputy Tahsildar reports that 400 persons received food daily through the week at the Chikati zemindar's chatrams. The number receiving relief in the form of money doles was over 1,000. I am unable to give the exact figure as my arrangements for obtaining the required information from taluk officers in time to submit my report by the prescribed day are not yet perfect.

7. There is no doubt that the grant of money doles is a far less efficient mode of giving relief than the distribution of cooked food, especially in the case of children. In the Ichápur bazaar on the 12th instant I met half a dozen children each with a handful of sweetmeats, and as their physical condition seemed to indicate them as fit subjects for relief, I asked where they got money to purchase those luxuries and was told that they had just received famine batta from the Deputy Tahsildar, and there is little doubt that a considerable portion of the money dole will often be expended on some such innutritious trash as was bought in this case.

8. But, notwithstanding these drawbacks, the caste prejudice against eating at a chatram will necessitate the continuance on an extensive scale of the grant of money doles. There was a case in point at the Gopálpur kitchen recently. From two villages in the immediate vicinity of Gopálpur (Allipore and Paikapada) 44 people were selected for relief by the Revenue Inspector and sent to Gopálpur, but on finding there that no money would be given but only cooked food, they all went away indignantly refusing to take relief in the latter form. Now of this number only 9, namely 8 Telagas and 1 Reddika, can set up any pretensions to superiority of caste. Of the rest, 19 were Samanties, 14 Pallies, the lowest of Sudra caste, and all the others were Pariahs, namely 10 Banuries and 2 Dandasies, in whom it is ridiculous to find any such scruples.

9. Mortality from cholera still continues on a very large scale throughout the division. The worst portions now are Mandasa, Jalantra and Barwah in the Sômpet taluk, and the disease appears to be again on the increase in Berhampore and Purushottapur taluks. The total number of deaths in the week, of which I have received reports, is 315.

10. Under your instructions I made the commencement of arrangements for giving advances to the weavers of the town and expect in a day or two to be able to make definite proposals. Sômpet is another village with a large weaver population, and in this case also I have made inquiries and intend to propose the grant of advances.

11. In his diary for the week ending 9th June the Pubbakháda Revenue Inspector reports that in the marginally-noted villages the prices of rice and ragi are respectively 11 and 16½ seers a rupee, that is to say, above scarcity rate. That this was so does not, however, appear to have struck him, and he makes no special remark about it; and as at Berhampore, less than ten miles away, prices are 10½ and 18, I have directed further inquiry and test to be made. The price of ragi has risen at Berhampore

Forbespeta hamlet and Narayanapur.	Uppalaputti.
Digupuram hamlet and Venkatarayapuram.	Bassannaputti.
Burgesspeta hamlet and Allipuram.	Khajipalli.
	Lakshimpuram.
	Paikapada and its hamlets.
	Munsurkota.

from 18½ to 18 seers per rupee; at other places there is no change reported, though there is a tendency to advance in spite of the rain and the commencement of cultivation generally.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

From R. C. C. CARR, Esq., Additional Special Assistant Collector, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Chatrapur, 15th June 1889, No. 199.

I have the honor to submit my special report for the week ending with June 15th.

2. For the last two weeks I have not submitted the usual detailed report, as I was employed at head-quarters on the routine work of the Collector's office, and was thus unable to write with any personal knowledge of the condition of the three estates under my charge.

3. On the 8th instant I went back from Chatrapur to Pattupur to prepare for the arrival of His Excellency the Governor and party. His Excellency came to Pattupur on the 13th and left on the 14th for Ichápur. On the 15th I dawked back to Chatrapur to resume charge of the head-quarter work.

4. The condition of the people in the Chinna Kimedi estate has of late been growing rapidly worse. Prices remain unaltered, but they are already high enough to cause widespread distress. It is true that, during the end of May and beginning of June, good rain fell in most parts of this estate, but this could not affect the condition of the lower classes; it has saved the cattle by providing both food and drink for them, but it has had no effect on the grain market. Much ploughing has been done, and some gingelly, ragi, and even a little paddy are being planted; thus the customary labor in the fields has been available, but this is, to a great extent, executed by the ryots themselves, and but little relief has thereby been afforded to the landless classes.

5. The numbers of persons on gratuitous relief in this estate amounted on the 8th instant to 2,107, of whom 1,217 were children. I therefore thought that the time had come for starting children's kitchens at central places. Accordingly, a children's kitchen was opened on the 10th at Pattupur and another on the 11th at Ambugaon, a large village in the Pudamari circle. The number on the attendance registers of these two kitchens was 205 on the 14th instant. Many children have refused to come owing to caste prejudices, and those who attend are mostly Panos, Malas or Dandasies; latterly, however, a few Sondis and Tellis have put in an appearance, and I hope that in time the scruples of the less strict castes may be overcome. It is hopeless to expect any yielding on the part of the higher castes.

6. At Pattupur a regular cook-house and enclosures for caste and Pariah children have been erected. His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Mr. Price visited this kitchen on the 13th instant and expressed themselves satisfied with the arrangements. His Excellency directed that mothers of children receiving cooked food, and adults, who were incapable of buying food for themselves, should also be fed in the kitchens, and that to the remainder money doles should be given as before. This is accordingly being done, and the numbers fed include several mothers of children, old persons and idiots.

7. At Ambugaon an empty house is at present being used as a kitchen, and a portion of the street is enclosed for the children to use at meals. A suitable site outside the village has now, however, been selected and a proper kitchen will shortly be erected. Separate reports on these two kitchens have already been submitted.

8. Pudamari, Bisinagiri and Sidhesvaram will also form suitable centres for children's kitchens, and it is proposed to open them shortly at these places. Government have, in their Order, dated 11th June 1889, sanctioned kitchens at Pattupur and Pudamari; sanction is now requested for the other places named. The necessary establishments must of course be appointed at each kitchen.

9. During my stay at Pattupur I saw several very emaciated persons who had wandered from the neighbouring estates of Sérgadá and Pedda Kimedi in the hopes of obtaining relief at Pattupur. I consider it absolutely necessary that similar relief measures to those already taken in Chinna Kimedi should be started in the above two estates, though doubtless the persons I saw were the worst specimens in existence. The loss of crops in Sérgadá was, I hear, almost as heavy as in Chinna Kimedi, and distress there must be nearly as intense.

10. Sanction for the commencement of the Digupudi-Pudamari road as a civil agency relief work was received on the 4th instant, and work was started on the 9th. This will afford relief to a very large number of the Chinna Kimedi people, and will enable the relief inspectors to draft off some of the persons now on gratuitous relief. The number of coolies on small relief works in the three estates is given in the usual statements which are annexed.

11. In Dhárakót and Bodogodo the numbers on relief have not risen much, as will be seen from the accompanying statements. Dr. McNally, who accompanied His Excellency the Governor, has, however, included many more people in the villages near Aska, and I expect a speedy rise in both estates during the next few weeks. Relief in Dhárakót is now being charged to Government under your orders.

12. Two small relief works have recently been started in Dhárakót; the numbers on them have not yet been reported. The numbers on works in Bodogodo and Chinna Kimedi are shown below:—

	ON THE DRINKING-WATER TANKS AND WELLS		ON MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS	
	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.
Chinna Kimedi	699	526	642	393
Bodogodo	454	..	29	37

13. Advances, amounting to Rs. 670 odd, have been made to weavers in Chinna Kimedi and many more are now applying for loans; the committee at Pattupur is dealing with these applications. A similar committee has been appointed at Mondimorayi in Dhárakót, and advances up to Rs. 500 have been made. More money is wanted for the latter estate and has been separately applied for.

14. No deaths from starvation are reported, but I fear that some must have occurred and been entered as due to something else. Cholera, small-pox and fever are prevalent, and 8 deaths from the first disease have been registered in Chinna Kimedi.

15. During the week the Chinna Kimedi Manager reported that grain was not procurable in all parts of his estate, and that stocks were everywhere running low. I am having careful inquiries made in this most important subject, but it is not possible to obtain any very accurate information. On personal inquiry at Pattupur I found that the principal grain merchant could only supply 10 bandies of paddy at once, though he promised a similar supply in the course of a few days. Of ragi he had only two bharnams. Now that kitchens have been started, we shall be in a better position to gauge the actual stock of grain in the market, and should there be any signs of its running short, I will, under your orders, bring up a supply from Berhampore.

16. Rain registered as 1.31 inches fell during the week at Pattupur, and there is no fear of many cattle dying from want of fodder. The Godopado river received two freshes on the 9th and 11th instant, respectively, but the water was allowed to run to waste, the ryots affirming that it was useless to them for the present.

17. I remain this week at head-quarters.

NUMBERS ON WORKS.

	ON DRINKING-WATER TANKS AND WELLS		ON MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS	
	This week.	Last week.	This week.	Last week.
Chinna Kimedi	699	526	642	393
Dhárakót	Not yet received.	..	Not yet received.	7
Bodogodo	454	..	29	37

ON GRATUITOUS RELIEF.

	On the last day of the week ending with 1st June.	On the last day of the week ending with 8th June.	On the last day of the week ending with 15th June.
Chinna Kimedi	1,765	2,107	* 2107
Dhárakót	105	121	153
Bodogodo	23	23	27

* This number is not yet known. Children's kitchens having been started during the week, some complications in the accounts have arisen. Numbers will be given next week.

16th June 1889.

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Additional Special Assistant Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

From W. O. HORNE, Esq., Acting Special Assistant Agent, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Russellkonda, 16th June 1889, No. 301.

I have the honor to submit my report for the week ending 15th instant.

2. First as to the Maliahs. The number of coolies on the Taptapani road remains about the same—340. These are mostly landless people whom the rain has not caused to go away to the plough. The season has begun favorably in those parts, and the Deputy Tahsildar has been enabled in this week to reduce the number on gratuitous relief from 302 to 279. I gather from his returns and reports that distress is slightly diminishing there.

3. At the other end of the Maliahs on the Chokapad road, the number of coolies is now showing a tendency to increase. The Deputy Tahsildar has also raised the number of people on gratuitous relief in Udayagiri taluk to 66. I have written to him to explain how this is; and as soon as I can possibly get there, I am going to Chokapad to see how things are getting on.

4. Having come here to meet His Excellency the Governor, I received personal orders from the Chief Secretary to start measures of gratuitous relief in this taluk on a proper footing and then hand it over to Mr. Elphinstone and go to Chokapad, and on my return from there to undertake the general direction of gratuitous relief in Goomsur and Surada.

5. Distress has certainly increased with great strides in this taluk in the last few weeks and had got altogether beyond the grip of the Deputy Collector and Tahsildar. Though only the lowest and poorest classes seem to be affected, emaciated people are common.

6. My first duty was to start a feeding kitchen for the children and their mothers and the feeble and helpless of the neighbourhood.

7. An enormous number of applicants for relief had collected in and about Russellkonda on account of His Excellency's visit. Distress and disease being increased by such aimless crowding, I set to work at once on Monday last, immediately His Excellency left, to relieve them.

8. All that morning I examined and sorted the people. All small children and their mothers belonging to the immediate neighbourhood of Russellkonda were drafted for kitchen relief, and all people of villages at a distance were paid famine batta up to the end of the week and sent off to their villages. As more applicants have been coming in every day since, this work has had to be done every day. Lists of them are prepared and sent to the various Carjis with batta for the next week to be paid on Sunday; and to prevent people crowding into Russellkonda, I also made the Tahsildar send small advances to the Carjis with orders to admit those who are in need of it to relief in their villages, enter them in on their lists and send their names to the taluk office for registration.

9. The system on which relief was being given before was most pernicious. All applicants were sent in here by their Carjis and the Tahsildar admitted them to batta for a certain number of days only instead of until they should be fit to earn their living otherwise.

The consequence was continued crowding in Russellkonda and the same people coming back again and again.

10. The work of registering the paupers is really fearfully heavy. The Taluk Gumastahs are obliged to work literally day and night, and I was obliged to put one of my clerks on duty there to pay batta and prepare the lists. With great difficulty I got all the money for the people put on relief during this week sent out yesterday which I hardly expected to do.

11. With regard to the kitchen, for the first five days I found it impossible to keep a nominal register of those relieved, having no enclosure. I therefore fed all fit persons who would take it. The number rises from 250 to 300. As I was present at every meal, there was no room for fraud as to the attendance.

The enclosure was got up yesterday, and the regular kitchen will be completed in two or three days.

Mr. Elphinstone arrived yesterday. He is in direct charge of the kitchen, and yesterday and this morning he and I registered nearly 300 people and distributed number tickets. It will be completely organised in two or three more days.

The number of meals issued since Monday (i.e., people fed multiplied by meals taken by each) is 3,550.

Mr. Elphinstone is now engaged in checking the accounts for the week.

12. Many low castes, such as Panos, Dandasis and Kodals at first refused cooked food. Finding they cannot get money, they are now giving in.

13. People of Sudra caste are even beginning to accept it now—Uriyas, Gowdos, Kalinjis. Food is separately cooked for them and the enclosure divided. But the objection to taking cooked food is extraordinarily strong.

14. Father Decarre is to open a kitchen at Surada, and I have no doubt he will do so efficiently.

15. I fear that in the Surada Deputy Tahsildar's division things are much disorganised and out of hand. To begin with he has no money, having only a receiving treasury. I have already written asking that he may be allowed a permanent advance of Rs. 1,000. The Chief Secretary's order was that the Tahsildar was to keep me and Mr. Elphinstone supplied with funds, so I will to-day draw Rs. 500 from the Tahsildar's treasury and send it to the Surada Deputy Tahsildar to be accounted for by him.

16. He cannot relieve distress to the extent to which it is now necessary without money. Many of the paupers who came in here belonged to his division, so after paying them a week's batta here their lists were sent to the Surada Deputy Tahsildar for sending money to their Carjis in future.

17. I am going to go to Surada on Tuesday to try to put things in some order there. But I am certain that the work is now beyond his establishment. The labor of preparing the nominal registers of paupers is enormous. The Deputy Collector came in here this morning. He says he selected and made lists of over 1,300 people for relief in the Ballipadra Khandam and ordered the Surada Deputy Tahsildar to send money to their Carjis. The Deputy Tahsildar has two gumastas, and one does not know Uriya! I consider it now absolutely imperative that he should be given a cash gumasta and two extra temporary gumastas for his office.

I really think one or two temporary gumastas should be allowed to the Russellkonda Tahsildar also.

18. As to things in the Surada division, I shall be better able to report when I have been there.

19. If relief on the present scale is to be continued or to be enlarged, the appointment of circle inspectors is necessary. The Goomsur taluk, excluding Surada, is divided into ten circles. The only thing is I do not know where the men are to be found. But a few would be better than none.

20. This is one of the largest and one of the most jungly taluks in the Presidency, and however hard I and Mr. Elphinstone may work in travelling about when we are able to leave head-quarters, we shall never be able to inspect half the villages. The Carjis are a feeble agency to rely on.

21. I am doing my best to get the place into some sort of order, and Mr. Elphinstone is working hard. His diary is enclosed with remarks.

He will take general charge here while I am at Surada, and when I come back things should be, as far as possible, organised and we will each go out to the principal villages and personally check and direct the relief therein. I suppose we can draw money to take with us to supply Carjis of places where we give relief.

22. I wish to bring very particularly to notice that there is not enough work available on the Rushikulya works. They now refuse coolies. I think the Kontapilly-Surada road should be started.

ENCLOSURE No. 5.

From M.R.Ry. A. SURYANARAYANA NAIDU Garu, General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Russellkonda, 16th June 1889.

I have the honor to submit my report for the week ending 15th June 1889.

2. On the morning of the 10th I proceeded to Aska from Russellkonda as His Excellency the Governor left the latter place, and under your orders I visited 16 villages in Bhavanpore and Ballipadra mittahs of Goomsur taluk on the 10th, 11th and 12th and took lists of all emaciated persons (334 in number) in those villages.

3. Again on the 13th and 14th I visited 25 worst villages in Payalapada muttah of the same taluk, where the poor people swarm in great numbers, selected 1,211 emaciated persons and submitted a list to you.

4. On the 15th I visited 7 other villages in the same muttah and found 156 emaciated persons in them.

5. The total number of emaciated persons found by me in all the above villages is 1,701, of whom only 290 have been already receiving gratuitous relief, and the remaining 1,411 persons are now taken on the relief list.

6. I think there is no doubt that there are many such persons in other parts of the taluk, and the appointment of relief circle inspectors is much necessary to bring all such cases to the list.

7. In the village of Payalapada, I found 35 families of weavers who are in a distressed state. They have 39 looms and apply for an advance of Rs. 15 per loom without interest and

promise to make good the advance within a month by production of cloths of the same value before another advance is made to them.

A separate application will be submitted to you on this matter.

8. In all the villages I visited many ryots are suffering for want of sufficient food.

9. The lands in some villages have been ploughed up and paddy and ragi sown here and there, and in some other villages the ploughing operations have not yet been completed.

10. The cattle in these villages are suffering from small-pox. Grass is available for them to a slight extent owing to the recent rains.

11. There is still great difficulty to obtain drinking water in many villages.

12. At Batenoyi, where a drinking water tank is under repairs, I found about 200 poor people employed on it on the date of my visit. Moreover, 105 persons are on gratuitous relief in this village.

13. Cholera and small-pox still continue here and there in Goomsur division.

14. The total number of persons on gratuitous relief on the last day of the week, according to the reports of the taluk officers, was 2,764, of these 1,747 are in Goomsur, 662 in Suradā and 355 in Aska. These figures do not include the number (1,411) admitted by me as reported in paragraph 5 *supra*.

15. Two hundred and sixty-six persons are receiving batta in Aska and Kurla estates from the estate funds.

16. A poor house has been opened at Russellkonda, where the average number daily fed is 250.

17. Orders have been issued to the Deputy Tahsildars of Suradā and Aska for the erection of poor houses at these places without any delay.

18. Proposals for the appointment of 10 circle inspectors for Goomsur taluk and for the entertainment of 3 temporary clerks for famine work in the three taluk offices of Russellkonda, Suradā and Aska have been already submitted.

19. The average daily number of poor people employed on drinking-water tanks and minor irrigation works in Goomsur taluk is 1,617, of whom 943 are persons in a weak condition.

20. The prices of food-grains have risen throughout the division in consequence of the non-importation from other taluks, probably owing to the prevalence of cholera and the commencement of agricultural operations. The local merchants are not freely selling.

Resolution—dated 27th June 1889, No. 322.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. Most of the early dry crops have been sown, and the ryots are anxiously expecting more rain. In the last season telegram for the week ending 22nd, the Collector reported that in some villages the crops that had been sown were already beginning to suffer. In a telegram dated yesterday and received to-day, the following rainfall is reported between the 22nd and 25th :—

									INCHES.
Narsannapet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.15
Chicacole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.95
Russellkonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.85
Chatrapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.57
Aska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.55
Pundi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.40
Tekkali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.33
Suradā	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.30
Pattapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.22
Calingapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.20
Gopālpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.10
Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.07

3. Prices continue to rise, and the numbers on receipt of gratuitous relief are rapidly increasing. Kitchens have been opened at seven stations where cooked food is

distributed to some 1,200 persons, and arrangements have been made for starting many more at convenient centres. But the great difficulty is to induce any but the lowest classes to accept relief in the shape of cooked food. To those who from caste prejudices will not resort to the kitchens money doles are being continued, but the Collector will be asked to consider and report whether to meet the prejudices of such classes it would not be possible to replace the grant of money doles in villages by the grant of rations in the shape of raw grain in the relief camps, leaving the people to cook for themselves.

4. The Board are glad to note that several private gentlemen have opened poor houses at which several hundreds of poor people are relieved.

5. Referring to paragraph 8 of Mr. Foster's letter, it is presumed that the persons who refused to accept cooked food, not from any caste prejudice, but apparently from mere caprice, did not receive money doles.

6. Stocks of grain are reported to be sufficient for quite six months in the Chicacole taluk, but are said to be running low in Chinna Kimedi and a few other places. Imports from Orissa are also on the decline, and the Collector thinks that the time is fast approaching when Government will have to import grain. The Board note that though the imports by land fell off considerably as compared with the previous week, importation by sea (which had ceased for some time) had recommenced. The total importations by sea and land during the week was 14,398 cwt.: in the preceding week the amount was 22,518 cwt.; the decrease in the week under report was therefore over 8,000 cwt. In a recent communication to the Collector, the Board pointed out that the return of imports furnished by him for the past four months showed that the quantity imported was barely sufficient to feed the population for *ten* days: they have called for a further report on the subject of imports and the stocks in the district. The traffic registration doubtless is defective and a large quantity of grain imported from the Central Provinces and other places may escape registration altogether, but it is difficult to conceive on consideration of the recorded imports and the fact that all imports from the Central Provinces must come on pack bullocks or ponies and cannot in the aggregate be of very great account that local stocks can be very low. The situation, however, is becoming grave, and the local officers are anxiously and carefully watching the state of the market. Any indication of a deficiency of supply should be *immediately* reported.

7. Mr. Horne reports that coolies are now refused admission on the Rushikulya works. The Board await the result of the reference made by the Collector on this subject to the Engineer in charge. There has been a large falling off in the number of coolies employed on the Gopalpur and Rushikulya works: this is attributed by Mr. Horsfall in part to the rains which have permitted of the commencement of cultivation and in part to the fact that the wages paid are insufficient. He will be requested to report why the wages now paid on the works are, in his opinion, insufficient, and whether the wages have not been adjusted with reference to the recent rise in the price of ragi. He will also report why persons capable of turning out 75 per cent. of the full task are not admitted on the works referred to in paragraph 7 of Mr. Wedderburn's letter.

8. The sanction of Government is requested to the additional allotment of Rs. 20,000 for drinking-water tanks and wells applied for in paragraph 18 of the Collector's letter and to the extra taluk establishments costing Rs. 225 a month mentioned in paragraph 19. The Board also recommend the immediate commencement of the road towards Berhampore referred to in paragraph 10. Mr. Horne in the last paragraph of his report suggests that the Kontapilly-Suradā road should be started. The Collector has not expressed any opinion on the proposal.

9. In paragraph 7 of the Deputy Collector's report, allusion is made to distress among weavers in parts of his division in regard to which an application was to be made to the Collector. A sum of Rs. 10,000 for advances to weavers was sanctioned in G.O. No. 260, dated 6th April 1889, but up to the 1st June 1889 only Rs. 307 of the amount had been utilized, and the Collector was called on to explain (G.O. No. 3856, 20th current). Sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the receipt of this explanation, but he now (paragraph 18 *ad fin.*) says that he will want Rs. 20,000 more on this

account. He does not specifically state that the former grant has been nearly or altogether expended.

10. Referring to paragraph 16 of Mr. Horne's letter, the Collector is requested to see that sufficient funds are placed from time to time at the disposal of all officers in charge of relief operations.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

„ Collector of Ganjam.

„ Secretary to Land Revenue Commissioners.

ORDER—dated 4th July 1889, No. 552, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

It being essential that in the present state of the Ganjam district orders should issue with the utmost promptitude on all

questions connected with relief operations, the Government resolves to direct that all communications on this subject, including the special weekly reports and fortnightly narratives, shall in future be submitted to Government direct instead of through the Board. The Collector will be instructed accordingly by telegram.

2. The Government trusts that the recent heavy falls of rain have saved the crops reported by Messrs. Wedderburn and Foster to be in a critical condition.

3. With reference to Mr. Horsfall's recommendation in paragraph 9 that the cost of relief in certain estates should be borne by the State, the Government considers that, as the Famine Code has now been declared to be fully in force, the time has arrived when the cost of all relief measures should everywhere be defrayed from Provincial and Local resources, proprietors of estates being left to supplement Government relief by private charity. Such charges may be debited accordingly from the first of the current month. It is presumed that measures are being taken for the relief of the distressed population of the Pedda Kimedi estate, the proprietor of which, it is stated, will afford no assistance.

4. As regards the recommendation in paragraph 10 that the road from Digupudi to Berhampore should be undertaken as a relief work for the benefit of the people of the Chinna Kimedi and Pedda Kimedi estates, the Collector will report whether the estimate, amounting to Rs. 16,067, relates exclusively to that portion of this line of communication which has not yet been commenced or whether it represents the cost of the whole line. At the time of the Honorable Mr. Garstin's visit work was in progress on this road in the vicinity of Berhampore, and if the estimate comprises any portion of the line which has already been executed from Local funds the balance only will be debitable to the State.

5. From Mr. Horne's report it appears that some difficulty is experienced in procuring on the spot sufficient men fit for employment as relief inspectors. If they are not procurable locally, the Collector should state his requirements and aid will be afforded by sending men up to take the place of those at present employed in the offices, who, from their knowledge of the language, will be more useful for out-door work.

6. Enquiry will be made in the Department of Public Works as to the reasons for the rejection of applicants for labor on the Rushikulya works brought to notice by Mr. Horne and for the non-employment of those capable of performing 75 per cent. of a full task on the works referred to by Mr. Wedderburn.

7. The additional grants of Rs. 20,000 for advances to weavers and of Rs. 20,000 for the improvement of the water-supply are sanctioned and funds will be placed at the Collector's disposal in the Financial Department, but the Collector will explain why so small a portion of the first grant of Rs. 10,000 was utilized up to the end of May and submit a detailed report of expenditure.

8. The additional establishments asked for in paragraph 19 of the Collector's letter are sanctioned.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Financial Department.
„ the Public Works Department.
„ the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, &c.
„ the Court of Wards.
„ the Surgeon-General.
„ the Accountant-General.
„ the Collector of Ganjam.
„ the Editors' table.

APPENDIX.

Telegram to the Collector of Ganjam, dated 4th July 1889:—

In future submit all communications concerning relief operations, including weekly reports and fortnightly narratives, direct to Government instead of through Board to obviate delay.

Exd. A. D. Xavier.

130 Copies.

Govt. of {1889} Madras.

REVENUE.

No 1900 W of 15 July 1889

Communicated to the
Supty Engrs I Circle who
will submit an early
report on the matters
noticed in para 6 of
the Proceedings.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 4th July 1889, No. 552.

Sd/ R.R.E.D.B.

W

JULY.

Condition of the Ganjam District.

Passing orders on Board's Proceedings submitting reports from the Collector and his Assistants on the — for the week ending 15th June 1889.

S. E. I Circle

C. E. for S.