(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 28

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 20-12-88

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

123

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

PWD துறை

அரசாணை எண். —— அச்சகம்
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். 161 பலவகை

நாள் : 21. 1. 1889 ஆம்.

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

14 Sheets

ஆவண. கா-1—18,006—15-6-87.

161/1

161/1

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

General.
Account.

Read—the following paper :—

G.O., dated 16th January 1889, No. 22, Revenue.

Order—dated 21st January 1889, No. 161 W., Public Works.

Communicated to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, in continuation of G.O., No. 3986 W., dated 20th December 1888.

2. The statement appended to G.O., No. 2787 W., dated 7th November 1884, shows that a very small stock of famine tools exists in the I Circle. The Government direct that the tools as per margin be at once forwarded from the Presidency Public Works Stores to Gopálpur to the address of the Executive Engineer, Ganjam division. They will be retained in store by the Executive Engineer and issued in case of necessity. The Superintending Engineer, III Circle, will also arrange to forward to the Executive Engineer, Gopálpur, 200 jumpers from the stock of famine tools in that circle.

2,000	Mamooties.
500	Crowbars.
500	Pickaxes.

3. The Superintending Engineer, I Circle, will issue the necessary instructions on the subject of para. 4 of the Revenue Department order.

(True Extract.)

Captain, R.E.,
Under-Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Superintending Engineer, I Circle.
" " III "
" " V "
" Examiner, Public Works Accounts.
" Revenue Department.

Exd. J. Henricus
Spare Copies

GENERAL.
ACCOUNT.

Govt. of {1889} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated January, 21*st.*

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 21st Jan. 1889, No. 161 W.

JANUARY.

Famine Tools

Orders in the Revenue Department on report of the Collector of Ganjam suggesting the opening of relief works owing to the failure of crops in certain parts of the district, communicated to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and the Superintending Engineer, III Circle, with directions that certain — be at once forwarded from the Presidency Public Works Stores to the Executive Engineer, Ganjam division.

161/86 2 161/2

16TH JANUARY 1889, Nos. 22, 22A, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following letter from J. G. HORSFALL, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, dated Chatrapur, 15th December 1888, No. 6162 :—

In continuation of my letter of the 9th November last, Extra No. 134, I regret to have to report, for the information of Government, the failure of the paddy crop over a considerable extent of the Maliah country and the imminence of distress there in consequence.

2. The Special Assistant Agent, Mr. Horne, who has proceeded to his division and has inspected a considerable portion of the Udayagiri taluk, states that the purely rain-fed paddy has very extensively failed, more especially in portions of the Hodogodo and Tentuligodo muttahs and in the Possera and Kundapothoro muttahs of the Chokapad khandam, that on the other hand the lower lands generally watered by streams are mostly in good condition and have yielded or are yielding a very fair crop, that the country about Udayagiri and Kalingia has not suffered severely though there too the higher rain-fed paddy crop has failed. That the Brahmanapad or Kutrikia muttah of Chokapad has done very well and the people there have nothing to complain of and that the Chali or Meteikia muttah is reported to be in equally good condition. He adds that the Linepada muttah has suffered, but not to a very serious extent. He considers that the work now going on on the new road from Bodangi to Chokapad, which passes through the Kundapodoro muttah, where the greatest failure has occurred, will afford sufficient relief for the present and that relief work may be required later on for the Tentuligodo and Hodogodo muttahs, but not at present.

3. Rupees 1,000 have been provided in the current year's budget for the road from Bodangi to Chokapad, and this work will, I trust, be sufficient for the present. Mr. Horne informs me that the road cannot be completed for less than Rs. 1,500 and, if necessary, I will apply to Government for an extra grant.

4. At the same time that Mr. Horne proceeded to Udayagiri, Mr. Bell, my Senior Assistant, visited Ramagiri and is proceeding thence northwards. His reports show that the condition of affairs on that side is much worse and that relief works must be started if loss of life is to be prevented.

5. On the 3rd instant he was at Ramagiri and found that there had been a partial failure of crops—both wet and dry. He was informed by the Patro that the yield in each was only 4 annas in the rupee, but he himself considered it would be about 6 annas and that there was no likelihood of any real distress. On the 4th, Mr. Bell proceeded to Cheligodo and found that the paddy crop would not exceed one-fourth an average crop and that the dry crops were below the average. He considers that the harvesting now going on will give employment to the poorer people for the present and that later on there will be severe pressure. On the 6th, Mr. Bell reached Chendragiri. In this muttah things are considerably worse. The paddy crops have failed entirely and the dry crops have yielded only one-fourth of the usual outturn. He adds the people are even now reduced to living on roots and jungle products, and that it is not only the poorer classes, but all the cultivating class that are said to be living in this manner. He finds no sign of actual starvation at present, but does not expect they will be able to hold on for any length of time without some kind of relief.

6. On the 7th, Mr. Bell corroborates his report of the 6th of the Chendragiri muttah and adds there has not been such a failure of crops since the great famine of 1866. The old folks here say that things promise to be worse this year than they were in 1866, because they had more rain then than they have had now, that no relief measures were taken in 1866 and that many people died.

7. Scarcity of water is apprehended. The wells have all dried up and the people are dependent upon the water of a channel which is expected to dry up in a month or two. Five other villages—Manikyapuram, Chandiput, Karigumma, Deppagumma and Toramalo—were in the same predicament. He recommends that steps be at once taken to sink wells in the above villages and in Chendragiri. He also suggests the temporary withdrawal of the order restricting Khonds from felling Sâl trees for sale.

8. On the 8th instant, Mr. Bell proceeded to Mohana where the same condition of things existed. The paddy crop is said to have failed totally, the ragi crop to have been up to, and the other dry crops somewhat below the average. The cultivating classes have sufficient grain in stock to last for two or three months. The poorer people are now living on roots and plants. Mr. Bell promises to make further inquiries and to report more fully and will proceed northwards *viâ* Panigonda to Bâminigâm where, as well as at Katingia, the wet crops are reported to have failed entirely.

9. I have not thought it advisable to await the further report promised, as in my opinion the condition of affairs in this part of the country is very serious. The Khonds are not given to complaining and will certainly not emigrate elsewhere in search of food, whilst there is no chance of merchants from the low country pouring in supplies. This, except as regards the Chokapad muttah, which is within reach of the Udayagiri, Tickaballi and Bellugunta markets, will have to be done by Government.

10. At present there is a considerable drain upon the food-resources of the country in supplying the different police stations. This, I think, should be stopped at once and the police supplied departmentally from the plains at any rate, as far as Chokapad, Ramagiri, Udayagiri (Ramagiri), Mohana, Nolaghat and Baminigam stations are concerned.

11. To meet the scarcity of water, I recommend the immediate sinking of six wells at the villages specified above, and for this purpose request that Government will be pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 1,500. It is impossible to estimate what each well will cost, but I consider that Rs. 250 for each should be ample.

12. I am unable to recommend Mr. Bell's suggestion that the restriction upon felling Sâl timber for sale should be withdrawn. The mischief that would be done in a few months would be irreparable, whilst the cooly obtained thereby by the Khonds would be trifling.

13. I have already recommended to Government the construction of a good bandy road up the Taptapani ghât from its foot at Govindapuram in the Chinna Kimedi estate to Luhagudi and thence on to Chandiput near Chendragiri. From Luhagudi another branch should go direct to Mohana. This road is intended to be carried direct through Pudamari and Digupudi to Berhampore and will, when completed, be by far the nearest route into the maliahs. The portion from Berhampore to Digupudi is now under construction. The line from Digupudi to Pudamari is being surveyed and the survey will be continued on to Govindapuram. The whole line of road from Berhampore to Mohana passes through country which has this year suffered most severely from loss of crops, and if, as I apprehend, relief works will have to be started later on independently of the Rushikulya project and Gopâlpur canal, this would be the first work to be undertaken as a relief work.

14. I request that I may be authorised to commence the Taptapani Ghât road as early as possible and that for this purpose Rs. 5,000 may be placed at my disposal. What paddy crop there is, will have been harvested by the end of the month and when that is done work must be found for the laboring classes.

15. I request that if the commencement of this work is sanctioned, Government will order the supply to me at once of 1,000 mamoties, 1,000 crowbars, 250 pick-axes and 100 jumpers for drilling rocks.

16. On the Chokapad side I consider that for the present the construction of the Bodangi to Chokapad Ghât road will suffice.

17. I append a list of plants and roots which are now being used as food in the affected parts. The terms used are Uriya and I have, where possible, added the Telugu equivalent. I regret that I am unable to furnish the botanical names.

16 1/3

ENCLOSURE.

List of plants and roots.

	Uriya names.	Telugu names.
1.	Chakunda plant	Tantem chettu.
2.	Jubba „	.....
3.	Kanna „	Vennamudda chettu.
4.	Boroda „	Devakánchena chettu.
5.	Koilokka „	Gobbi chettu.
6.	Ogimotto or Vogamarti plant	.....
7.	Poitondi plant	.....
8.	Gurugulia plant	Gurunkoora chettu.
9.	Kontamaliso plant	Mullatotakoora chettu.
10.	Gongaisio „	Tummikoora chettu.
11.	Bodobodobodiya plant	.....
12	Pillokoyi „	.....
13	Atikapodi „	Ambatimâvidi chettu.
14.	Batto root	.....
15.	Mammu root	.....
16.	Pitola „	.....
17.	Maricha „	.....
18.	Sutta „	.....
19.	Cheranga „	.....
20.	Mosya „	.....
21.	Mundi „	.....

READ—also the following letter from J. G. HORSFALL, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, dated Chatrapur, 3rd January 1889, No. 40 :—

In continuation of my letter of the 15th December last, No. 6162, I have the honor to submit copy of Mr. Bell's later report on the condition of the portion of the Agency tracts visited by him.

2. Mr. Bell's report shows that failure of crops and scarcity is confined to a limited tract of country extending from near Ramagiri on the south to Katingia to the north comprising the Bodogodo maliahs and a small portion of the Pedda Kimedi maliahs.

3. I consider that, to prevent loss of life, it will be sufficient to inaugurate the works specified in my previous letter, namely, to sink wells at the places where the water-supply has failed and to commence the Taptapani Ghât road with branches from Luhagudi to Mohana and Chandiput.

4. Mr. Horne reports that relief works are not likely to be required in the Goomsur maliahs, excepting in the Chokapad muttah, and there the sanctioned ghât road work will, I think, give sufficient employment, at any rate for some months to come.

ENCLOSURE.

From M. D. BELL, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Collector, Ganjam, to the Collector of Ganjam, dated Baminigam, 12th December 1888, No. 13.

I arrived here last evening. There is a great improvement in this muttah (Dengama). There has been half crop of paddy, and dry crops are also said to have yielded half, though I should think, from what I have seen, that they yielded more than that.

2. The people of this muttah have enough grain in stock to last them through the year. Their water-supply is sufficient, and they have, in short, nothing to complain of.

3. Rice is sold here at 8 manos per rupee, ragi at 20 manos, and paddy at 30 manos (a mano = 2 seers). There are, however, no dealers and no regular trade can be said to exist.

4. I have now completed the tour prescribed in your demi-official letter, dated 26th ultimo.

5. I will sum up briefly the results of my inspection, given in my former daily reports. There has been a partial failure of the paddy crop everywhere and a total failure in the muttahs of Mahenrogodo, Chandragiri, Chendiput, Mohana, Veraba and Panigonda Dengama. In the Dengama muttah, the paddy crop was ¼. It was probably between ¼ and ⅓ in Ramagiri muttah. It was under ¼ everywhere else. Dry crops have been better, but are, on the whole, under the average, only ¼ crop being reported in most places.

6. In the Chinna Kimedi and Bodogodo maliahs the people are very badly off. Even in good years they seem to have a very small margin beyond what is necessary to live on and the failure of the paddy crop this year will affect them seriously. Of the parts I have visited,

distress will be felt throughout all the country, between Mahendrogodo (near the boundary between the Pedda Kimedi and Chinna Kimedi maliahs) and Panigonda. In these parts there are very few, if any, people who have sufficient grain in hand to last them through the year. The cultivating classes generally have enough grain in stock to last for two or three months. The poorer classes are already reduced to living on jungle products.

7. It will, I think, be necessary to start some big work that will give employment to a large number of people within the next two or three months. The Taptapani Ghat road has been suggested and, I should think, would do.

8. The supply of water is likely to run short in parts of the Bodogodo and Chinna Kimedi maliahs. The Sub-Magistrate suggests that three wells should be sunk—one between Korochoiadi and Kondo Odaba, one at Damodua, and one at Birikote village. These, he thinks, will be sufficient. I should say it would also be necessary to sink wells at Chendragiri and Chandiput. The Sub-Magistrate says he has made a report on this subject to the Special Assistant Agent under whose jurisdiction these parts lie.

9. The sinking of these wells ought to be taken in hand at once. If this is done now and some work started shortly of sufficient magnitude to provide employment for the people of the affected parts throughout the year, it will, I think, be all that is required. There is no sign of any actual starvation yet, and there is no necessity to open poor-houses or to undertake any systematic relief of that sort at present.

ORDER—dated 16th January 1889, No. 22, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is not satisfied that any measures of relief are required as yet in the Agency tracts of Ganjam. There is no outlet for the produce, and large stocks of grain probably exist. As to the eating of plants and roots, this is not unusual in all tracts inhabited by similar populations. Until the necessity for relief operations becomes more apparent in the low country than it is at present, it would, in the opinion of Government, be premature to start them in the Agency tracts.

2. The Collector is, however, authorized to take steps, in communication with the Superintendent of Police, for the supply of grain to the force departmentally. Supplies for three months may be sent up at once and the stock can be replenished, if need be, before the next monsoon.

3. The question of supplying tools, if required, will be considered in the Department of Public Works. There is probably a stock of famine tools in the district and the Collector could have ascertained for himself whether those asked for can be made available locally.

4. The Executive Engineer in charge of the Rushikulya works should be instructed in the Department of Public Works to wire if any considerable number of Khonds should come to the works.

(True Extract.)

C. A. GALTON
Secretary to Government.

To the Judicial Department.
" the Public Works Department.
" the Accountant-General.
" the Collector of Ganjam.
" the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 22-A, Revenue.

Copy to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

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

Exd. P. L. Pereira.

140 Copies.

104 C already sent

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SWC № 523

Govt. of {1889} Madras.

REVENUE.

(J. 161. 21.1.89)

10 SC

Issued

Recd. 18.1.89 Encl.

G.O., 16th January 1889,
Nos. 22, 22A.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
P.W. DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.
25 JAN 8

JANUARY.

Condition of the Agency tracts of Ganjam.

Passing orders on papers relating to the —.

attach to
Jy. papers

161 161/89 14

Revenue Department

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Read the following letter from the Collector of Ganjam, dated 15th December 1888, No. 6162.

In continuation of my letter of the 9th November last Extra No. 134 I regret to have to report for the information of Govt., the failure of the paddy crop over a considerable extent of the Khalian country and the imminence of distress there in consequence.

2. The Special Asst. Agent Mr. Horne who has proceeded to his division and has inspected a considerable portion of the Rayagiri Taluk states that the purely rain-fed paddy has very extensively failed more especially in portions of the Bodogodo and Tentuligodo Muttahs and in the Peeseru and Kunsapotharo Muttahs of the Chokkapad Khandam that on the other hand the lower lands generally watered by streams are mostly in good condition and have yielded or are yielding a very fair crop. That the country about Rayagiri and Kalingia has not suffered severely though there too the rain-fed paddy crop has failed. That the Brahmanapadoo Zemindari Muttah of Chokkapad has done very well and the people there have nothing to complain of and that the Khalian Muttah is reported to be in equally good condition. He adds that the Serepadu Muttah has suffered but not to a very serious extent. He considers that the work now going on on the new road from Bodangi to Chokkapad which passes through the Kundapodoo Muttah where the greatest failure has occurred will afford sufficient relief for the present and that relief work may be required later on for the Tentuligodo and Bodogodo Muttahs but not at present.

3. Rupees 1000 have been provided in the current year's budget for the road from Bodangi to Chokkapad and this work will, I trust, be sufficient for the present. Mr. Horne informs me that the road cannot be completed for less than Rs. 1500 and if necessary I will apply to Govt. for an extra grant.

4. At the same time that Mr. Horne proceeded to Rayagiri, Mr. Bell my Senior Assistant visited Ramagiri and is proceeding thence northwards. His reports show that the condition of affairs on that side is much worse

worse and that relief works must be started if loss of life is to be prevented.

5. On the 3rd instant he was at Ramagiri and found that there had been a partial failure of crops both wet and dry – he was informed by the Ryots that the yield in each was only four annas in the Rupee but he himself considered it would be about six annas and that there was no likelihood of any real distress. On the 4 Mr Bell proceeded to Chikigodu and found that the paddy crop would not exceed one fourth an average crop and that the dry crops were below the average. He considers that the harvesting now going on will give employment to the poorer people for the present and that later on there will be severe pressure. On the 6 Mr Bell reached Chendragiri. In this Instalah things are considerably worse. The paddy crops have failed entirely and the dry crops have yielded only 1/4 of the usual outturn. He adds the people are even now reduced to living on roots and jungle products, and that it is not only the poorer classes but all the cultivating class that are said to be living in this manner. He finds no sign of actual starvation at present but does not expect they will be able to hold on for any length of time without some kind of relief.

6. On the 7 Mr Bell corroborates his report of the 6 of the Chendragiri Instalah and adds there has not been such a failure of crops since the great famine of 1866. The old folks here say that things promise to be worse this year than they were in 1866 because they had more rain then than they have had now, that no relief measures were taken in 1866 and that many people died.

7. Scarcity of water is apprehended. The wells have all dried up and the people are dependent upon the water of a channel which is expected to dry up in a month or two. Five other villages Manikyapuram, Chandipet, Parigumma, Deppagumma and Tarramalu are in the same predicament. He recommends that steps be at once taken to sink wells in the above villages and in Chendragiri. He also suggests the temporary withdrawal of the order restricting Rhonds from felling sál trees for sale

On

8. On the 8 instant Mr Bell proceeded to Mohana where the same condition of things existed. The paddy crop is said to have failed totally, the ragi crop to have been a little, and the other dry crops somewhat below the average. The cultivating classes have sufficient grain in stock to last for two or three months. The poorer people are now living on roots and plants. Mr Bell promises to make further enquiries and to report more fully and will proceed northwards viâ Ramigonda to Bâmikigam where as well as at Kattingia the wet crops are reported to have failed entirely.

9. I have not thought it advisable to await the further report promised as in my opinion the condition of affairs in this part of the country is very serious. The Rhonds are not given to complaining and will certainly not emigrate elsewhere in search of food, whilst there is no chance of merchants from the low country bringing in supplies. This respect as regards the Chikigodu Instalah which is within reach of the Vadiyagiri, Tickaballi and Bellegunta markets will have to be done by Govt.

10. At present there is a considerable drain upon the food resources of the country in supplying the different Police stations. This I think should be stopped at once and the Police supplied departmentally from the plains, at any rate as far as the Rahdd Ramagiri, Vadiyagiri (Ramagiri) Mohana, Nellipad and Bamingaur stations are concerned.

11. To meet the scarcity of water, I recommend the immediate sinking of 6 wells at the villages specified above and for this purpose request that Govt will be pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 1500. It is impossible to estimate what each well will cost but I consider that Rs 250 for each should be ample.

12. I am unable to recommend Mr Bell's suggestion that the restriction upon felling sál timber for sale should be withdrawn. The mischief that would be done in a few months would be irreparable, whilst the coolly obtained thereby by the Rhonds would be trifling

J

13. I have already recommended to Govt. the construction of a good bandy road up the Taptapani ghat from its foot at Govindapuram in the Chumakurimedi Estate to Lachagudi and thence on to Chendipur near Chenchegiri. From Lachagudi another branch should go direct to Mohana. This road is intended to be carried direct through Pudamari and Digupudi to Berhampore and will when completed be by far the nearest route into the Maliahs. The portion from Berhampore to Digupudi is now under construction. The line from Digupudi to Pudamari is being surveyed and the survey will be continued on to Govindapuram. The whole line of road from Berhampore to Mohana passes through country which has this year suffered most severely from bad crops, and if, as I apprehend, relief works will have to be started later on this Circle, this would be the first work to be undertaken as a relief work.

14. I request that I may be authorized to commence the Taptapani ghat road as early as possible and that for this purpose Rs. 5000 may be placed at my disposal. What paddy crop there is will have been harvested by the end of the month and when that is done work must be found for the labouring classes.

15. I request that if the commencement of this work is sanctioned, Govt. will order the supply to me at once of 1000 mamoties 1000 Crowbars 250 pick-axes and 100 jumpers for drilling rocks.

16. On the Chokapad side I consider that for the present the construction of the Bodangi to Chokapad ghat road will suffice.

17. I append a list of plants and roots which are now being used as food on the affected parts. The terms used are Oriya and I have where possible added the Telugu equivalent. I regret that I am unable to furnish the botanical names.

Read

161/1

161/1

Read also the following letter from the Collector of Golujanu, dated 23rd January/87, c No 40.

In continuation of my letter of the 15th December last c No 6162, I have the honor to submit copy of c Mr Bell's latter report on the condition of the portion of the Ro Agency tracts visited by him.

2. Mr Bell's report shews that failure of crops and scarcity is confined to a limited tract of country extending from near Konagiri on the South to Katingia to the North comprising the Bodangodo Maliahs and a small portion of the Peda Kimedi Maliahs.

3. I consider that to prevent loss of life it will be sufficient to inaugurate the works specified in my previous letter namely to sink wells at the places where the water supply has failed and to commence the Taptapani ghat road with branches from Lachagudi to Mahana and Chendipur.

4. Mr Horne reports that relief works are not likely to be required in the Gumma Maliahs excepting in the Chokapad district and there the sanctioned ghaut-road work will, I think, give sufficient employment at any rate for some months to come.

Enclosure 1.

I arrived here last evening. There is a great improvement in this District. Dengana There has been ½ crop of paddy and dry crops are also said to have yielded ½, though I should think from what I have seen that they yielded more than that.

The

The people of this Muttah have enough grain in stock to last them through the year. Their water supply is sufficient and they have, in short, nothing to complain of.

Rice is sold here at 8 Manos per rupee, raggi at 20 Manos and paddy at 30 Manos (a Mana = 2 seers). There are however no dealers and no regular trade can be said to exist.

I have now completed the tour prescribed in your demi-official letter dated 26th ultimo.

I will sum up briefly the results of my inspection, giving in my former daily reports. There has been a partial failure of the paddy crop every where and a total failure in the Muttahs of Mahendragodo, Dhendragiri, Ponnaud, Veraboo and Panicondah Dangaroo. In the Dengana Muttah, the paddy crop was 1/2 7. It was probably between 1/4 and 1/2 in Ramagiri Muttah. It was under 1/4 every where else. Dry crops have been better, but are on the whole under the average, only 1/2 crop being reported in most places.

In the Chinnakimidi and Bodogodo Mahlahs the people are very badly off. Even in good years they seem to have a very small margin beyond what is necessary to live on and the failure of the paddy crop this year will affect them seriously. Of the parts I have visited, distress will be felt throughout all the country between Mahendragodo (near the boundary between the Peddakimidi and Chinnakimidi Mahlahs) and

161/8 261/8 161/8

Panigondah. In these parts there are very few, if any, people who have sufficient grain in hand to last them through the year. The cultivating classes generally have enough grain in stock to last for two or three months. The poorer classes are already reduced to living on jungle products.

It will, I think, be necessary to start some big work that will give employment to a large number of people within the next two or three months. The Tappal peon that road has been suggested and, I should think, would do.

The supply of water is likely to fail in most parts of the Bodogodo and Chinnakimidi Mahlahs. The Sub Magistrate suggests that 3 wells should be sunk, one in Kurchola di near Konda Daba, one at Dandoda and one at Sirikote village. These he thinks, will be sufficient. I should say it would also be necessary to sink wells at Chendragiri and Chendipeta. The Sub Magistrate says he has made a report on this subject to the special Assistant Agent under whose jurisdiction these parts lie.

The sinking of these wells ought to be taken in hand at once. If this is done now and some work started that is of sufficient magnitude to provide employment for the people of the affected parts throughout the year, it will, I think, be all that is required. There is no sign of any actual starvation, yet, and there is no necessity to open poor houses or to undertake any systematic relief of that sort at present.

Order

161/89

Order Bureau, 16th January 1889, No. 22

His Excellency the Governor in Council is not satisfied that any measures of relief are required as yet in the Agency tracts of Ganjam. There is no outlet for the produce and large stocks of grain probably exist. As to the eating of plants and roots this is not unusual in all tracts inhabited by similar populations. Until the necessity for relief operations becomes more apparent in the low country than it is at present, it would in the opinion of Government be premature to start them in the Agency tracts.

2. The Collector is however, authorized to take steps in communication with the Superintendent of Police to arrange for the supply of grain to the force departmentally to suffice for three months may be sent up at once and the stock can be replenished, if need be, before the next monsoon.

3. The question of supplying tools if required will be considered in the Department of Public Works. There is probably a stock of famine tools in the district and the Collector could have ascertained for himself whether those asked for can be made available locally.

4. The Executive Engineer in charge of the Rushikulya Works should be instructed in the D. P. W. to wire if any considerable number of Khonds should come to the works.

/ True Extract /

Secretary to Govt.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
18 JAN. 89
P.W. DEPARTMENT, MADRAS

To
The Jud. Dept.
" Public Works Dept.

Pass 3961 RDIL
attention

188

P. W. DEPARTMENT

Current No.

From

The Revenue dept.

ENCLOS.—

No. 22

Dated 16.1.89

Received

SUBJECT.

Supply of Tools for Famine relief works in the Ganjam &c.

16/1

DISPOSAL.

No.

Dated

N° 586 J d/23.6.84
" 842 J d/ 9.8.84
" 164 J d/13.2.85
" 451 J d/16.5.85
" 732 J d/27.8.85
" 798 J d/16.9.85
" 2208 J d/29.9.85
" 668 W d/15.3.82
" 940 W d/25.3.83
" 1757 W d/13.6.88
" 4157 SC d/29.12.88
" 4366 C d/8.11.88
" 2787 W d/7.11.84
" 538 J d/13.9.88
" 3364 W d/22.10.88
" 3392 W d/24.10.88
" 3424 W d/26.10.88
" 3967 W d/19.12.88
" 3986 W d/20.12.88

Genl Revt

N° 1616

16/13

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVT

CN° 513 Rm. 18

16/1
60

The Mem any Commissr Coorg & Ganjam in charge of P W in Revenue conditions or on they will & Madras & Mysore on those the indents & Mr Shier

W

W The statement attached to G.O. N° 2787 W d 7.11.84 shows that there are very few famine tools in stock in the I Circle. It will be seen however from G.O. N° 4366 C d 8.11.88 that the P.W. Stores are prepared to send up

N° 586 J d/23. 6. 84
" 814 J d/ 9. 8. 84
" 1614 J d/13. 2. 85
" 457 J d/16. 5. 85
" 732 J d/27. 8. 85
" 798 J d/16. 9. 85
" 2208 J d/29. 9. 85
" 668 W d/15. 3. 82.
" 940 W d/28. 3. 83
" 1751 W d/13. 6. 88
" 4157 SC d/29. 11. 88.
" 4366 C d/8. 11. 88
" 2787 W d/7. 11. 84
" 538. 9 J d/13. 9. 88
" 3364 W d/22. 10. 88
" 3392 W d/24. 10. 88
" 3424 W d/26. 10. 88
" 3967 W d/19. 12. 88
" 3986 W d/20. 12. 88

188

P. W. DEPARTMENT

Current No.

From

The Revenue Dept

up a requisition in connection
notice.

Cr

18.1.89

Collector orders to
1000 Memorandum
1000 Chambers
250 Pickaxes
100 Crowbars
according to schedule A thereon
can not conveniently : I circle
Draft G O

Hon'ble Gazette : Amend number
district Board to following books
& grant to Gobichettipalayam
from to M & S Gazette Office Erode
as stated in case it conveniently
books may be available
2000 Memorandum
~~1000 Pickaxes~~
500 Crowbars
500 Pickaxes
also 200 Crowbars to M/S circle

Gen Dept

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

N° 161 W

161/13

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

From 161 / 11 — 161 / 11

Chief Engr
Rev. Dept.

To

Copy.

We are printing
Rev. G.O. no 22 - Copies
may be sent on
Wednesday.

No. 586 J d/23. 6. 84
" 814 J d/9. 8. 84
" 1644 J d/13. 2. 85
" 457 J d/16. 5. 85
" 732 J d/27. 8. 85
" 798 J d/16. 9. 85
" 2208 J d/29. 9. 85
" 668 W d/15. 3. 82
" 940 W d/28. 3. 83
" 1751 W d/13. 6. 88
" 4157. 8C d/29. 10. 88
" 4366 C d/8. 11. 88
" 2787 W d/7. 11. 84
" 538. 9 J d/13. 9. 88
" 3364 W d/22. 10. 88
" 3392 W d/24. 10. 88
" 3424 W d/26. 10. 88
" 3967 W d/19. 12. 88
" 3986 W d/20. 12. 88

188

P. W. DEPARTMENT

Current No.

From

The Revenue de

500 Gentoo
500 Pariahs
also 200 Gentoo in M.III Cadre M

No. 161 W

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

161/13

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVE

161/12

161/12

Genl Secl

No 1616

161/13

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

UNDER date the Jan 21. 1889

READ the following

161/13

Pres. to Govt Rep. Dept No 22 of 16. 1. 89.

Communicated to the Chief Engr for Irrigation & the Supdg Engineer I Circle, in continuation of G.O. No 3986 W of 20 Dec 1888.

Secl 19 Jan

2. The Statement appended to G.O. No 2787 of 7 November 1888 shows that a very small Work of famine Work exists in the I Circle. The Govt direct that the

the tools as per margin be at once forwarded from the Presy. P. W. Store to Gopalpur, to the address of the Dy. Engr Ganjam division. They will be retained in store by the Dy. Engr & issued in case of necessity. The Supdg Engr III Circle will also arrange to forward to the Dy. Engr Gopalpur, 200 jumpers from the stock of spare tools in that Circle.

2000 mamoties
500 crowbars
500 pickaxes

3. The Supdg Engr I Circle will issue the necessary instructions on the subject of para 4 of the Rev. Dept order.

10/1/89

Ch. E. for inf. ✓
S.E. I circle
S.E. III Circle
S.E. V circle
Engr Roads
Rev. Dept

Cir — Rev 18.1.89 / R 21.1.89

161/14

523.

Govt. of {1888} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated 23 Jan 1888

Read.

Encl.

G.O., 21 Jany 1888 No. 1614.

Famine Wks C.

Orders on the Revised Estt on report of the Collector of Guntur suggesting the opening of relief works owing to the failure of crops in certain parts of the District and the Collr's proposal with diagram to take up certain ——— tanks on work done by Famine Labour in the Cumbum Guntur division.

120/1

Rev. Estt