

- (1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 8
 (2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 10-9-0
 (3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம் 10/9

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

(32)

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

P. W. D. துறை

அரசாணை எண். மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	<u>2362</u>	அச்சகம் பலவகை
நாள் :	<u>5-9-1891</u>	198

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

Sheshu

4. Sheets

2362
1
17TH AUGUST 1891, No. 763, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 7th August 1891, No. 501:—

MR. CLOGSTOUN.

Read—the following letter from W. J. TATE, Esq., Acting Collector of Coimbatore, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated Coimbatore, 4th August 1891, No. 2266-Genl.:—

I have the honour to report on the season for the month of July in this district.

2. *Rainfall.*—The chief feature during the period under report has been a fair rainfall, which lasted from the 19th to the 26th July (inclusive) over a portion of the affected area, and I have delayed this report as long as possible in order to ascertain what has been the effect of this rain.

3. For the week ending 25th July, the rain registered at Polláchi was as much as 1.20, at Palladam .22, at Udamalpet .18, and at Kattampatti, as I learn from the overseer's report (necessarily, in the absence of a rain-gauge, which has been applied for, somewhat rough), as much as 1.75 inches, to which must be added .25 on the 26th.

The total rain for the month under report at these places was Polláchi 3.21, Palladam and Udamalpet (.22 and .27, respectively) and Kattampatti 2 inches. There was good rain on the 23rd, 24th and 25th July in and around Coimbatore town, but none, unfortunately, has fallen during the month at Dhárápúram.

4. The reports for last week and the present week seem to show that the rain round Kattampatti, which may be taken as a centre, has not been without its effect. Ploughing has commenced over a certain area, and the number of coolies on the Palladam-Polláchi road (17th—23rd miles) went down from 463 (18th July) to 174 (only 25 of these being men) on the 27th.

5. In the Coimbatore taluk, there has been ample rain in the hills which feed the Náyil, and a fair amount in Coimbatore itself. This rain has filled the tanks in the Náyil valley, but has not extended to the tract north-east of Coimbatore (the Annur firka) which, with the north-west portion of the Avanáshi division of Palladam, is in a very parched condition. I have lately inspected this part of the country, and am about to ask the Board to grant me out of its minor irrigation reserve money to spend on clearing and deepening the Annur tank, under which considerable remissions were granted last jamabandi. This work will give employment to the poorer classes in that and the neighbouring villages.

6. *Prices.*—Second-sort rice is at present highest in Palladam (minimum 9.05); cholam highest in Dhárápúram (minimum 15.44) and Udamalpet (the same); cumbu in Erode, and ragi in Coimbatore, Erode and Bhaváni. The price of ragi in Polláchi, Palladam and Udamalpet is, I suspect, largely affected by continuous importations from Bangalore, and on going through the prices from January to date, I find that there have been no violent fluctuations. The price of second-sort rice at Polláchi in January was 10.86, it lowered a little in February, March and April, and it stands at the same figure (taking the maximum) now. At the same station cholam and ragi have gone up, but not very rapidly, and the same may be said of other stations. There has, no doubt, been a rise, generally speaking, since June, especially in

second-sort rice in Coimbatore and Udamalpet; cholam in Dhárápúram, Udamalpet and Palladam; and ragi in Coimbatore, Polláchi, Udamalpet and Palladam. But it may be said, speaking generally, that this rise has been gradual, and this is, I think, a slightly hopeful feature in the present scarcity, as it seems to show that sudden

* Marked as A.

↑ B. rises are kept down by continuous supplies from other places. I append a statement * of average prices at the Taluk head-quarters from January—July inclusive for this and the previous 2 years, as also a statement showing maximum and minimum prices for July. †

7. *Local markets.*—In the distressed parts there are a few local markets, the prices in which, I have had reason to believe, differ considerably from those ruling in the Taluk head-quarters and other larger markets from which the price list is compiled. I have made endeavours to obtain these prices through the overseers and taluk agency, and in my letter, Reference on No. 1004-Sub., dated 16th July last, submitted proposals

‡ C.

for including them in the price return to the Board. I append a statement ‡ showing the prices as far as ascertainable in some of these markets. The Kinathukadavu market is the one whence the coolies working on the Coimbatore-Polláchi road would mostly draw their supplies, the Senjerimalai and Kamanakempalayam markets supply those on the Palladam-Polláchi road, and the Putterachal market those on the Palladam-Dhárápúram road. It will be seen from this statement that the *Polláchi* prices are no test of the prices prevailing in the really affected region, and, on the other hand, that these prices are not, speaking generally, higher than those at *Palladam*.

8. *Inspections.*—Since last month's report, I have, as above stated, inspected part of the Coimbatore taluk and Avánáshi division. I am now about to make a tour through the affected parts generally, including Bhaváni, about a part of which taluk a somewhat alarming report has come in just lately from the Tahsildar. The Sub-Collector has inspected Dhárápúram, the Head Assistant Collector Udamalpet, and the rest of his division pretty thoroughly, the Coimbatore Deputy Collector the Coimbatore taluk. Mr. Wynch's report on Dhárápúram seems to show that, owing to the absence of rainfall, a part of that taluk must be considered as much affected as Polláchi and Palladam. The Commissioner has also inspected a large part of the affected tract from Kattampatti. I forward Mr. Wynch's report on Dhárápúram for the perusal of the Board and Government. §

§ D.

9. *Measures adopted.*—These have been

1. Sulur-Palladam road about 5th—8th miles from Palladam.
2. Palladam-Polláchi road about 17th—23rd miles from Polláchi.
3. Palladam-Polláchi road about 5th—8th miles from Polláchi.
4. Coimbatore-Polláchi road about 6th—12th miles from Coimbatore.
5. Polláchi-Udamalpet road, 5th—10th miles from Polláchi.
6. Palladam-Dhárápúram road about 8th—15th miles from Palladam.

(The miles are given roughly, as they, of course, vary.)

(b) The division of each taluk into affected and non-affected areas, the latter to be diminished or added to under the orders of the Divisional officer.

(c) The calling for estimates within this area of local works (such as clearing prickly-pear or deepening and improving village ponds) in villages badly affected

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which are situated *more than 5 miles from a relief road* (some of these will be started very shortly).

(d) The suspension of collections throughout the villages in the affected area, except in the case of pattadars paying more than Rs. 20, and in the case of garden lands.

(e) The establishment of relief kitchens in eight places (now being taken in hand), i.e., six in the Head Assistant's division, one in Dhárápúram taluk and one in Coimbatore taluk.

(f) The calling for estimates for certain through roads begun in the last famine, but discontinued. These I should not propose to take in hand unless the north-east monsoon fails. The Local Fund Engineer, Mr. Stephens, who has given me valuable assistance, has already taken in hand the estimate for one of these, viz., for a through road from Kinathukadavu, 13 miles south of Coimbatore, to Kattampatti, Periyapatti and the Palladam-Dhárápúram road near Kandadam. The next useful road to this will be the repair of the road from Palladam to Settupalayam, and its continuance to the Madukarai Railway station, and the next the continuance and repairing of the famine road from Udamalpet to Settupalayam (8 miles south-east of Coimbatore, and connected with it already by road). I have asked Mr. Stephens to take in hand these estimates also.

10. *Establishment.*—I have already sanctioned 2 additional overseers from Local Funds. The next meeting of the District Board will be asked to allot funds for them, and the sanction of Government be also asked to these temporary additions to the staff. I shall probably want more before the scarcity is over.

I propose to place the relief kitchens at first under Revenue Inspectors. But if the people come to them, as I anticipate they will, in anything like large numbers, I shall have to ask sanction for the kitchen gumastahs mentioned in the Famine Code.

An additional Revenue Inspector has been employed in each of the Palladam, Polláchi and Dhárápúram taluks to expedite work under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Acts, and the Board's sanction requested for the same. I hope that the end of this month (August) will show good figures under this head. The work, properly so-called, is only just beginning, and fifteen days have to be allowed for notices.

11. *Funds.*—The District Board have sanctioned the estimates for stone-breaking on three roads—Sulur-Palladam,* Polláchi-Palladam,† and Coimbatore-Polláchi ‡—and allotted for these and other such roads Rs. 5,000 out of their reserve. This

* Rs. 500.
† „ 2,000.
‡ „ 1,000.

will last for some time longer. But the estimates and allotments for the other roads now commenced will soon have to be sanctioned, and money placed at the disposal of the Polláchi and Erode Taluk Boards (also perhaps the Coimbatore Taluk Board) for local works.

Beyond this, the District Board cannot go, and Provincial Funds will be required. I shall also be obliged to ask for a grant from Provincial Funds for the relief kitchens, and the sheds and gumastahs necessary thereto.

12. *Condition of the people.*—The coolies working on the Sulur-Palladam road and Coimbatore-Polláchi road were inspected by the District Medical and Sanitary officer on the 8th and 15th July, respectively, and reported to be in fair condition, and healthy. A large number of families must have received assistance by the opening of the stone-breaking works, which have been especially resorted to by women whose brothers, husbands and fathers were (almost certainly) obtaining petty employment elsewhere. That there must be still, however, a large number of the cultivating class who are without their usual employment, the decrease in the cultivation would seem

§ E.

to show. The figures are given in a statement appended § for a comparative period of four months (April—July inclusive) during the past five years. Compared with last year there has been a great falling off in the four taluks entered, as also compared with the average. In Polláchi, the figures are much better than in 1886, which must have been a curiously backward year, but in Dhárápúram they are terribly low.

The statement has been prepared for the villages classed as "affected" only. The figures for the Annur firka in Coimbatore are under preparation, and will be forwarded when ready, if in any way striking. I have also had prepared, and subjoin a comparative statement (F) of births and deaths in the five worst taluks from January to June inclusive (the July returns cannot be tabulated in time) for 1889, 1890 and 1891 showing in a separate column the deaths from cholera, which are included in the totals also. It will be seen therefrom that in Pollachi the births are considerably less than in the two previous years and the deaths proportionately higher, that the same is, in a less degree, true as regards births in Udumalpet, that the births in Palladam are, however, more numerous than in the corresponding period of the previous two years, and the deaths slightly less than in last year, while in Dhárápúram the birth-rate has greatly fallen off, the death-rate being much as in 1889, and far less than in 1890, and in Coimbatore the births have increased, and the deaths are almost the same. Statistics are, perhaps, misleading, and in each of these taluks there is a prosperous area, but the figures in Pollachi still deserve consideration, tallying, as they do, with the known fact of scarcity. With the exception of old and infirm people, and of the lower castes, who suffer from want of drinking water owing to caste exclusiveness, as well as from want of food, it would, I think, be however safe to say that the people generally do not show signs of emaciation. None the less are measures, in my opinion, required to prevent the present state of things from coming to this.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From L. M. WYNCH, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of Coimbatore, to the Collector of Coimbatore, dated Dhárápúram, 21st July 1891, No. D.

In reply to your letter, No. 887-Sub., dated 13th July 1891, I have the honour to state that I have just made a rapid tour through the Kundadam firka which is, I am informed, the tract most affected by scarcity in the Dhárápúram taluk.

2. I camped at Kundadam (Melungam) on the 18th and inspected that evening the villages of Jothampatti, Sembutholuvu (otherwise known as Kokkumpalaiyam) and two or three hamlets, making a circuit of about 12 miles to the north of Kundadam. On Sunday, the 19th, I inspected Ammapalaiyam (a hamlet of Vadamugam), Thenmugam (otherwise called Sadayapalaiyam), Erukampatti, a hamlet of Sadayapalaiyam, Bellampatti, Muthiampatti and a hamlet, making a circuit of about 25 miles to the west. On the 20th I rode into Dhárápúram and passed through Chinnaripalaiyam, Gethalrave, Thoppampatti, Nanjampalaiyam, making a circuit of about 15 miles to the south and south-east. I had camped at Tirupúr on the 17th and on the morning of the 18th, before starting for Kundadam, I saw the Deputy Tahsildar of Kángyam. He informed me that he has inspected about 20 out of the 30 villages in his division. Scarcity of water and of fodder for cattle is most felt. Application has been made to the Taluk Board to sanction funds for deepening wells, and fodder is being brought in from Tirupúr and Kodumudi. Supplies of grain are available at prices prevailing in the taluk. Garden cultivation is in progress, but water in the wells is running short.

3. The 18th was market day at Kundadam. I found ample supplies of grain for sale at the following prices:—

Second-sort rice	...	10-50	} Madras measures { The local measure is per rupee. { one of 160 tolas.
Do. paddy	...	20	
White cholam	...	18	
Red do.	...	18	
Cumbu	...	24	
Ragi	...	22	

which compare with the prices at Dhárápúram for the weeks ending 4th and 18th July, respectively, as follows:—

	Week ending 4th July.	Week ending 18th July.
Second-sort rice	...	10-50
Cholam	...	16
Ragi	...	22-10
Cumbu	...	20-50

It will thus be observed that prices have fallen slightly within the last fortnight. There were also some bandy-loads of cholam stalks for sale at Rs. 12 to 14 per bandy. They had been brought in from Palni.

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4. There was very little water in the wells at Jothampatti and Kokkumpalaiyam. Many complaints were made to me by Pariahs on this account, as they have in some places to depend on the good will of owners of garden wells. I ordered the Revenue Inspector to prepare at once estimates for deepening wells. These villages have several scattered hamlets and I ordered the Revenue Inspector to make a detailed inspection of each the next day and submit his report on the state of water-supply through the Tahsildar without delay. At Kokkumpalaiyam I inspected the karnam's accounts. There is no punja cultivation and there was none last year up to the corresponding period. But whereas last year 1,100 acres of garden were under cultivation, this year there are only 267 acres. Labourers get only a small amount of work cutting prickly-pear for the ryots, deepening wells, picking prickly-pear fruits and cutting firewood.

5. Some Vellalars had left the village to seek work on the Nilgiris, which is unusual. The poorer ryots are selling their sheep and cattle to buy grain and fodder.

6. The cattle I saw looked somewhat out of condition, but I did not see any persons, adults or children, showing any signs of emaciation. (The Apothecary, Dhárápúram, tells me that so far persons attending the hospital have not shown any appearance of famine).

7. The condition of things in the villages inspected on Sunday morning was better. I noticed more garden lands under cultivation, and with the exception of Yerragampalli, the supply of drinking water was reported to be sufficient.

8. I was told, however, that cattle were being sold to buy grain, and at Bellampatti there was not much work. In the hamlet of Muthiyampatti (mostly inhabited by Vellalars) the people told me that there was no work in the fields and their children were cutting firewood and taking it to the Pulavadi market for sale. There are not many coolies in these two villages and no complaints of inability to get work were made to me: the chief sufferers appear to be the poorer ryots.

9. At Muthiyampatti I found a big ryot who had received an instalment of Rs. 600 out of a loan of Rs. 1,000 for sinking a well; he had stopped work about two months ago and was too lazy to go to the taluk to get the balance of the loan. I left the Tahsildar to measure up the work done and ordered him to issue the balance of the loan at once; this work will afford relief at once to some laborers.

10. Bellampatti and Muthiyampatti are more than 5 miles from the Kundadam-Palladam road. The Local Fund Overseer has been ordered to prepare an estimate for improving the track from Kundadam to the Pulavadi market. This work would furnish relief to these villages and the estimate should, I think, be prepared as soon as possible.

11. The garden crops will be harvested in about another fortnight. Meanwhile I shall send the Revenue Inspector, as soon as he has made out his estimate for wells in the villages above referred to, to prepare an estimate for removing prickly-pear at Muthiyampatti and along the Itteri to Bellampatti. The Tahsildar will also be sent to these villages again to see if more loans for sinking or deepening wells cannot be given.

12. At Sinnaripalaiyam the Pariahs' well requires deepening, as also does the caste well at Nanjayampalaiyam. Relief will be afforded to all the villages seen on the 20th by the opening of work on the Dhárápúram-Palladam road. Cattle are very badly off for fodder. I saw many being fed on neem leaves cut from trees by the road-side. Sheep and goats were nibbling at anything green they could get and some I saw trying to eat prickly-pear.

13. I have ordered the Tahsildar to get information from the village heads at market centres as to the numbers of cattle and sheep being sold. Work on the Dhárápúram-Palladam road was commenced yesterday, and I hear 150 people applied for work.

14. From the appearance of the children and the fact that men and women were to be seen wearing jewels as usual, I do not think relief kitchens need be started yet. If found necessary later on, Kundadam would do for one centre. But several others would be necessary owing to the distance between villages and their hamlets.

15. Owing to the necessarily hasty nature of my inspection, I regret that I cannot give you more detailed information as to the probable extent of distress now prevailing. The road work and the number of coolies employed will afford a better criterion.

16. There are freshes in the Amaravati to-day. Slight showers fell on the 19th during my inspection of Muthiyampatti and Bellampatti. But not enough to do any good. Rain appeared, however, to be falling heavily on the eastern slopes of the Anaimalais.

The price list of food-grains in Dhárápúram market to-day is appended. It was received since writing the above report.

Resolution—dated 7th August 1891, No. 501.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. During the month under report there was no rain in Dhárápúram, while it was slight in Palladam and Udamalpet, the amounts registered being .11 and .27 inches, respectively, against a ten-year average for the month of .89 and .35 inches. In Polláchi, there was a fall of 3.21 inches against an average of 5.12 inches. Most of this rain (2.09) fell during the latter half of the month. At Kattampatti in the north-east portion of the Polláchi taluk and on the Polláchi-Palladam road, 2 inches of rain are reported to have fallen which has enabled ploughing to be commenced over a certain area, with the result that the number of coolies on the Palladam-Polláchi road-work went down from 463 on the 18th July to 174 on the 27th idem. In the Coimbatore taluk, there has been ample rain on the hills which feed the Náyil, and a fair amount in and around Coimbatore town. This rain has filled the tanks in the Náyil valley, but has not extended to the tract north-east of Coimbatore (the Annur firka), which, with the north-west portion of the Avanáshi division of the Palladam taluk, is in a

		April to June.	In July.	Total.
	Average of ten years ending		INS.	INS.
Palladam	1889-90	7.19	.89	8.08
	1891-92	3.66	.11	3.77
Coimbatore	Average	6.13	1.28	7.41
	1891-92	5.23	1.61	6.84
Dhárápúram	Average	5.59	.71	6.30
	1891-92	3.74	..	3.74
Polláchi	Average	9.70	5.12	14.82
	1891-92	8.42	3.21	11.63
Udamalpet	Average	5.87	.35	6.22
	1891-92	1.64	.27	1.91

very parched condition. The Collector proposes to start the repair of the Annur tank which, it is expected, will give employment to the poorer classes in that tract. The rainfall up to date in each of these taluks is shown in the margin as compared with the ten years' average.

3. In the Kandadam firka of the Dhárápúram taluk which has been inspected by the Sub-Collector, it is reported that there is some cause for anxiety owing to the absence of rainfall in the month. In this tract scarcity of water and of fodder for cattle is most felt and it is said that some of the poorer ryots are selling their cattle and sheep to buy grain and fodder. The Sub-Collector saw no signs of emaciation amongst the people, but considers that the starting of work on the Dhárápúram-Palladam road and on the track from Kandadam to the Pulavadi market is desirable and will afford all the relief that is needed in this tract. Work on the former road was commenced on the 20th July and 150 people are stated to have resorted to it. The Local Fund overseer has been ordered to prepare an estimate for the latter track, and it is hoped that this will be ready soon and work will be put in hand without delay. The Commissioner considers, however, that road work should be restricted to breaking and stacking metal on the sides of existing road. This work is generally easily visited and inspected and easily tasked, while it is very difficult to task the labour of numerous gangs on a new road.

4. Prices of food-grains have on the whole risen in the affected taluks, but the rise has been gradual, and there is no apprehension of any serious and sudden rise in view of the continuous importation of stocks from other places.

	April to July.	
	Five years' average.	Current year.
Dhárápúram	22,961	6,918
Udamalpet	51,826	22,624
Palladam	23,657	17,908
Polláchi	67,146	66,397

5. The total area of scwings from April to July in the Dhárápúram, Udamalpet and Palladam taluks have been considerably below the average, especially in the first two as shown in the margin.

6. During the month under report the work of stone-breaking and spreading was in progress on the roads noted in the margin which gave employment to 1,840 coolies on the 25th July. On the 1st August the numbers rose to 2,265. The Collector has called for estimates for certain through roads begun in the last famine, but discontinued, and these he proposes to take in hand in the event of the north-east monsoon also proving a failure. The estimates which have been entrusted to the Local Fund Engineer, Mr. Stephens, will, it is hoped, be completed soon. In addition to these remedial measures, the Collector proposes—

(1) The suspension of collections in the affected tracts, except in the case of pattadars paying more than Rs. 20 and in the case of garden lands.

(2) The establishment of relief kitchens in eight places—two in each of the taluks of Palladam, Udamalpet and Polláchi, one in the Dhárápúram taluk, and one in the Coimbatore taluk.

The Commissioner has satisfied himself by personal inspection of the necessity of providing a few kitchens, and the proposals of the Collector on this matter are approved.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Coimbatore.

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

ORDER—dated 17th August 1891, No. 763, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

Chellam
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.
Copy to the Public Works Department.

Exd. S. J. Pereira.

75 Copies.

Gobt. of {1891} Madras.
REVENUE.

B

No. 2362 w.d. 5 Sept 1891

Communicated to
the Suptg Engineer IV
Circle

D 21.8

Issued

Recd. 26.11.91

Encl.

G.O., 17th August 1891, No. 763.

AUGUST.

S. E. IV Circle ✓
C. E. for J. 150 ✓
H. S. ✓

Copies made
for Finance files

Season, Coimbatore.

Board's Proceedings submitting report of the
Collector of Coimbatore on the state of season in
the district for the month of July 1891, recorded.

(4)

With order

Y. S. 9-
m.p. of 9/9