

- (1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 14
 (2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 11/9/19
 (3) ஆதரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம் 10/9/19

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

PWD துறை

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அரசாணை எண். மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	1137	அச்சகம் பலவகை
நாள் :	6-4-1892	198

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

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28TH MARCH 1892, No. 299, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

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READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 15th March 1892, No. 195 :—

MR. CLOGSTOUN.

Read—the following letter from R. SEWELL, Esq., Collector of Bellary, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated 5th March 1892, Ref. No. 1341 :—

With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Mis. No. 430, dated 13th January 1892, I have the honour to submit the report required by section 35 of the Famine Code regarding the existing distress in this district accompanied by copies of the reports of my Divisional officers of Hospet (the Head Assistant Collector) and Adóni (the Deputy Collector). I do not submit the report of the Bellary Divisional officer as it is very meagre.

2. As already reported in my letter No. 1322, dated 3rd November 1891, embodied in Board's Proceedings No. 712, dated 6th November 1891, the rainfall up to the end of south-west monsoon was generally deficient except at Hospet and in the Sandúr State. Following on this the north-east monsoon generally failed. The consequence, to put it shortly, is that the early or mungari crop fared very badly, while the later or hingari crop has been a universal failure. The parts of the Adóni and Alúr taluks near the hill ranges and detached blocks have done better, the soil being red or mixed, but the crops on the black cotton or regada soils lying out on the plains are either a total failure or very bad. The whole of Bellary taluk is badly affected. The Hadagali taluk is bad, Ráyadrug slightly better. In Harpanahalli and Kúdligi there are parts seriously affected, but the former is better off than the latter. The Hospet taluk is practically unaffected, though there are a few bad villages near the Bellary taluk frontier.

3. Owing to the fact that there have been large importations of grain, that the affected area is limited and that for several reasons the ryots have been withholding and storing their stocks of grain, prices are as yet not very high, nor do I think they will rise to real famine rates unless the next monsoon should prove a failure. Should that unfortunately be the case, the scarcity will certainly deepen into a famine.

4. For food-grains this district depends on (a) local production, which has greatly failed last year, (b) imports from surrounding districts. The market is fairly easy, since the railway brings supplies in from the Bombay Presidency by the Southern Mahratta Railway, from the Central Provinces and the rest of the Southern Presidency by the Madras Railway and from Mysore by the Mysore State Railway. There is no reason whatever to fear a failure of the power of importation, but at present the energy of the local merchants has not been wholly rewarded, for the large stocks of grain they brought in were attacked by weevils and they had to sell at a serious loss in some cases. This has had the effect of reducing prices up to now, but it may have a bad effect later on preventing merchants from importing. It may result in an enhancement of prices hereafter in consequence of the supply not being in sufficient quantity. There are a number of enterprising merchants in the district, and trade is generally brisk. Roads abound and, indeed, are far too numerous for the Local Funds to maintain in proper order, so that there is abundance of means of communication and no fear need be entertained on that score.

5. It should be mentioned that the village stocks are believed to be larger than usual this year in consequence of a superstition among the people that because there

was a very severe famine in the last cyclic year bearing the name of "Nandana," i.e., 60 years ago, so the next year of the Kaliyug (which begins on 29th March in the Telugu countries and 11th April in the south) will also be a year of terrible distress and scarcity. The year 1832 is always spoken of with horror in the Telugu districts and they dread 1892.

6. It will probably not be necessary to open relief works in the taluks of Hospet, Harpanahalli and Kúdligi, though the latter taluk is doubtful. For the next six months the following estimate of the numbers requiring relief, and the cost of it, will probably be found fairly near the mark. I adopt the figures of the Divisional officers. In March the numbers will not be nearly so great, but in April and May I should not wonder if they were exceeded. If rains fall in May and June, numbers will leave the works and there will be very few left, but after the crops are down a large number will come back and remain on the works till the first harvest. On the whole, the figures may stand though they may be over-estimated. It is also absolutely impossible to make a fair estimate at the present stage. The fall of rain, or the out-break of an epidemic, may at any moment entirely upset all previous calculations. The rough estimate of numbers and cost, calculating at 2 annas per head per diem for 6 months—not, I think, an excessive estimate—is as follows:—

Taluk.	Number requiring relief.	Amount required for six months. RS.
Bellary	...	6,000
Adoni	...	6,500
Alór	...	1,46,250
Ráyadrug	...	78,750
Hadagalli	...	67,500
Kúdligi	...	45,000
	...	22,500
Total	22,000	4,95,000

In the estimate of cost is included cost of extra supervision and of kitchens.
7. To the estimate so made I would add Rs. 1,27,500 required for advances to landed classes and raise the total estimate to Rs. 6,22,500.

8. I have already in former reports gone into the question of the relief works that are proposed for the district, and I need therefore do no more than give the list of those selected, premising that as necessity arises works will be put in hand primarily from amongst those, tank works being preferred to roads:—

List of Irrigation works.

Taluk.	Name of work.	Amount estimated.	Authority sanctioning the work.	Remarks.
Bellary	Repairing the Gundiganur tank	Rs. 5,620	Board's Proceedings, No. 35, 16th January 1892.	The estimate for this work was prepared in 1885 by the Public Works Department. It will not meet the present condition of things. Public Works Department has been asked to prepare a revised estimate. The work is in progress.
	Havinahal tank	824	Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 5371, 9th June 1885.	This work was estimated by Public Works Department in 1885 and was sanctioned. A revised estimate is prepared to suit the present state of things.
	Kuditani tank	500	Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 5371, 9th June 1885.	This was estimated for in 1885 and sanctioned. A revised estimate is being prepared.
	Kurugodu tank	400	Board's Proceedings, No. 5595, 16th November 1891.	This was estimated at Rs. 1,300 originally. The Divisional officer thinks repairs to the extent of Rs. 400 only are necessary. He has been directed to prepare a revised estimate.

List of Irrigation works—cont.

Taluk.	Name of work.	Amount estimated.	Authority sanctioning the work.	Remarks.
Bellary— cont.	Clearing the prickly-pear on Daroji tank-bund.	Rs. 4,385	Board's Proceedings, No. 35, 16th January 1892.	This was included in famine slip No. 8 and was taken up by the Superintending Engineer. It is approaching completion.
	Repairing the Arlehalli tank	10,380	Board's Proceedings, No. 3635, 18th September 1885.	Estimate for a sluice and waste weir are required to be prepared for this tank. Superintending Engineer has been asked to get it done. Estimate already sanctioned for Rs. 10,380 does not provide for them.
	Weir to Gundiganur tank	1,545	Superintending Engineer's letter No. 2337, 25th November 1891.	
	Total	23,654		
Ráyadrug	Chikkannavadera tank at Kanikal.	9,230	Board's Proceedings, No. 35, 16th January 1892.	This was sanctioned as a test work and subsequently closed, not being required as yet.
	Deepala Nagammacheruvu	2,000	Superintending Engineer's No. 2622, 13th December 1891.	
	Srirangapuram tank	930	Board's Proceedings, No. 7322, 16th December 1891.	
	Kottapalli tank at Rangasamudram.	1,330	Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 7233, 7th August 1885.	
	Kottapalli tank at Kanikal	416	Board's Proceedings, No. 9476, 20th October 1885.	
	Obannacheruvu of Naranjigundla-palli.	294	Board's Proceedings, No. 7530, 31st Dec. 1891.	
	Gungavaram tank	478		
	Siripi tank	900		
	Badigunna tank	87		
	Belaguppa tank	140	Board's Proceedings, No. 6614, 14th Sept. 1891.	
	Vuntakal tank	145		
	Bhiravantippe tank	676		
	Gummaghatta tank	350		
	Total	16,970		
Kúdligi	Jiginihalli small tank	175	Do.	
	Gundinahola tank	200	Board's Proceedings, No. 7322, 16th Dec. 1891.	
	Ramadurgam irrigation channel	170		
	Do. tank	70	Board's Proceedings, No. 6614, 14th Sept. 1891.	
	Amalapuram tank	30		
	Tummaraguddi small tank	25		
	Huli kunta	300		
	Total	970		
Hadagali	Repairing the kunta near Giriapuram at Kettebennur.	500	Board's Proceedings, No. 6595, 16th Nov. 1891.	
Alór	Deepening the supply channel of Alór tank.	960	Do.	Amount of the estimate revised according to Superintending Engineer's instructions.
	Grand Total	43,054		
	Local Fund Works.			
Bellary	Collection of gravel and metal, Bellary via Bommanahal to Kalyándrug frontier.	14,412	Board's Proceedings, No. 26, 13th Jan. 1892.	The estimates for these works have been duly sanctioned and the Board has authorized me to put these in hand.
	Collection of gravel and metal, Bellary to Siruguppa.	64,063	Board's Proceedings, No. 35, 16th Jan. 1892.	
	Repairing road, Bellary via Bommanahal to Kalyándrug frontier.	45,045	Board's Proceedings, No. 26, 13th Jan. 1892.	
Ráyadrug	Collection of gravel and metal on the sides of road from Mysore frontier near Ráyadrug to Kuder via Belguppa.	63,063	G.O., No. 3033, 3rd Dec. 1891.	

List of Irrigation work—cont.

Taluk.	Name of work.	Amount estimated.	Authority sanctioning the work.	Remarks.
Kádligi ..	Collection of gravel and metal, Kádligi to Harpanahalli via Kótúr.	rs. 21,621	G.O., No. 3033, 3rd Dec. 1891.	
Hadagalli ..	Repairing road from Gouripur to Duggavatti.	41,442		
Alár ..	Repairing road from Hirehadagali to Mogalam.	12,612	Board's Proceedings, No. 35, 16th Jan. 1892.	
Adóni ..	Collection of gravel and metal on the side of road from Alár to Guntakal.	29,728		
	Repairing road, Bellary via Moka to Kurnool frontier.	43,242	G.O., No. 3033, 3rd Dec. 1891.	
	Nancherla Railway feeder road ..	5,406		
	Completing the incomplete portion of road from Nandavaram to Nagaldinne 1st section.	5,060	G.O., No. 169, 16th Jan. 1892.	
	Completing the incomplete portion of road from Nandavaram to Nagaldinne 2nd section.	11,610		
	Collection of gravel and metal, Adóni to Nagaldinne.	36,036	Board's Proceedings, No. 35, 16th Jan. 1892.	The estimates for this work have been duly sanctioned and the Board has authorized me to take this up on hand.
	Collection of gravel and metal, Madhavaram via Adóni to Asperi.	59,460		
	Total ..	4,62,800	G.O., No. 3033, 3rd Dec. 1891.	
	<i>Municipal Works.</i>			
Bellary ..	Improving and extending the bund of Allipore tank.	81,900	Board's Proceedings, No. 2025-W., 26th Feb. 1892.	The Sanitary Engineer has sent in an estimate; sanction will be separately applied for.
	Grand Total of Works under all Departments.	5,77,754		
				This sum exceeds the amount of estimated cost referred to in paragraph 6 <i>supra</i> . It is due to the full amount of the estimate of each work having been shown in this list. The road-works extend over several miles, but only such portions will be taken up as run through the affected tract.

9. There are several other works that may be taken up, if approved of, eventually by the Public Works Department and sanctioned and they may take the place of those mentioned in the above list. They are not included therein for the present as they have not yet been completely examined or finally resolved on. They are as follows:—

Hospet Taluk.

Restoring the ruined tank at Chinnapuram.

Bellary Taluk.

Extending the Chaganur Irrigation channel.

Kádligi Taluk.

Supply channel of Kótúr tank.

Closing the breach and completing the tank at Rampuram.

Irrigation channel of Kótúr tank.

Dam across the surplus channel of Kótúr tank.

Hosahalli tank.

Gunasagaram tank.

Hadagalli Taluk.

Completing the tank at Devagondanahalli.

Do. at Magalam.

Hampapatnam-Bheemacheruvu.

Marabbihal-Bingancheruvu.

Basi Reddi tank in Katnekal.

Adóni Taluk.

Restoring the Mandigiri tank.

Do. tank at Devibetta.

Do. do. at Gudicallu.

Do. do. at Parvatapuram.

Do. do. at Yenigabal.

I shall put up certain forest works also, hereafter, if need arise, to the amount of over two lakhs.

There will also be, I expect, considerable expenditure on relief to weavers under the system propounded in the papers embodied in G.O., No. 150, dated 15th February 1892, Revenue. I cannot at all forecast this satisfactorily as it depends very greatly on the success of the scheme whether the relief will be accepted or not. At present I estimate the amount required as Rs. 20,000.

10. The above works (paragraph 7) will be thus classified, keeping the totals down to requirements and not according to estimates—

	RS.
(1) Amount required for the Public Works Department	43,054
(2) Amount to be placed at my disposal	...
(III) For Local Fund and Municipal works	4,41,446
(V) For gratuitous relief including that to weavers	30,500
Total	5,15,000

11. I have the honour to apply for funds for all the sums referred to in paragraph 9, total Rs. 5,15,000 as well as Rs. 1,27,500, required for advances to landed classes, total Rs. 6,42,500.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From M.R. Ry. K. SUBBARAYADU Pantulu Garu, Deputy Collector of Adóni Division, to the Collector of Bellary, dated Bellary, 17th February 1892, No. 196.

Referring to your Reference No. 466, dated 20th ultimo, on copy of Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 430, dated 13th idem (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), I have the honour to report as follows:—

Degree and locality of distress.—A statement showing which of the villages in my division may be said to be seriously affected, which generally affected and which unaffected is herewith submitted, and it will be observed from this statement that, roughly speaking, out of a total area of 961,942 acres, 384,015 acres may be considered as seriously affected, acres 327,603 as generally affected and acres 250,324 as unaffected, the percentages being 40, 34 and 26, respectively. With the exception of two comparatively small extents, one at about the centre of the taluk and the other to its north-east, the whole of the Alár taluk may fairly be said to be affected, the seriously affected portion, which is comparatively more in extent than that generally affected, lying to the south, west and north of the taluk. In the Adóni taluk the affected portions are to the north-east, south and west, the seriously affected tract being, even here, comparatively more than that generally affected. To give a clearer idea of the localities affected and unaffected in the division, I beg to submit herewith a sketch in which the seriously affected portion is marked in thick blue color, and the generally affected in light blue, the unaffected portion being left uncolored.

Classes and numbers likely to need relief.—The classes that generally need relief are Malas (Pariahs), Madigas (Chucklers), Boyas and some of the Muhammadans including "Pinjaris" or cotton beaters. The majority of these are people who, in ordinary times, live by coolly on labour in fields, and amongst those needing relief are also petty ryots holding small extents of land as also people usually living by weaving. The number of artisans, viz., carpenters, smiths, potters, &c., in the division is on the whole limited; and I do not think that either they or the Waddars generally stand in need of relief. On the two relief works already opened in the division there are at present about 4,500 coolies working; and, but for many of the labour-requiring people, especially from the affected villages to the north of the Alár and west of the Adóni taluks having already gone in search of labour into the favoured tracts in the interior of the Nizam's Dominions, I believe we would have had a much larger number on the relief works already. The works of clearance of "nuth grass" from regar lands and repair or construction of wells opened here and there by some big and well-to-do ryots who are taking advantage of the present season and cheap labour, are also contributing to keep away some labour-requiring

people from the relief works opened although "nuth" clearance is a work which suits only strong adult male coolies and not old men, women or children. According to information kept in taluk offices, the approximate population of the division according to the last census is 245,090 or nearly 2½ lacs; and 5 per cent of this would be about 12,250; but, in considering (a) that unlike in the Famine of 1876-78, the present system of famine labour is enforcement of task and payment of wages by results—a system which itself acts as a check and brings to the relief works only such as are actually in need; and (b) that "nuth" clearance and well works find labour for some of the labour-requiring near their houses, I think we may fairly estimate the maximum number of coolies that may ultimately resort to our relief works at 4 per cent. of the population or nearly 10,000, unless the distress assumes a more severe aspect by extending into the coming agricultural year also or fasli 1302, which God forbid.

Special mortality and movement or migration of population.—I am glad to have to say that under the head of "mortality" there is as yet nothing special or uncommon; and this, I believe, is mainly due to the timely opening of the above-mentioned two relief works. As I have already stated above in the preceding paragraph, several people in need of labour, especially from the affected parts to the north of the Alúr and west of the Adóni taluks, which are situated far from the relief works already opened, have left their homes for the favoured tracts in the interior of the Nizam's Dominions in search of labour, as they seem to be getting there a daily wage of two seers or a seer and a half of grain, but I think we may expect them all to come back in the course of some weeks more or as soon as the harvest will be over there. There are also some people who have gone to other favoured parts of the country to graze their cattle. I am not in possession of exact information as regards the number of people that have left the division, but I believe I will not be far from the mark if I roughly estimate it as something like 1,500 or so.

The resources of the affected area in respect to the supply of food-grains and its accessibility as regards the operations of trade.—The merchants of Adóni who have recently imported into Adóni large quantities of cholam and rice from favoured parts outside, and some big ryots here and there in the division have, on their hands, enough grain and there is, in my humble opinion, consequently no need at all for any anxiety in regard to the sufficiency of the stock of food-grains. Unless occasion suddenly arises for exports again from the division of which, however, there seems to be little or no likelihood, I feel sure that the present stock of food-grains in the division will suffice to meet its requirements for some time to come; and even if the present stocks should be reduced we can be certain that the merchants of Adóni will begin importation again. It is, in fact, the recent heavy imports into Adóni that are contributing to keep prices steady, and sometimes even show a tendency to falling off in prices at Adóni and elsewhere in the division. The Adóni market, which is really an important one, chiefly supplies grains to all the other markets in the division, and all the affected tracts can fairly be said to be easily accessible from it as regards the operations of trade. Besides the railway line passing through the division, south to north, *via* Adóni, Adóni is well connected by roads with Nandavaram in the north-east, with Chippagiri *via* Alúr in the south and with Siruguppa of the Bellary taluk in the west *via* Hariyanam and Ravari of the Alúr taluk. There are also other roads of comparatively minor importance branching off from Adóni in other directions.

What relief works will provide labour.—Supposing the necessity for relief will cease or almost cease as soon as the next rains fall and agricultural operations begin in July next, I think the two road-works already opened and similar work of collection of metal and gravel on the road from Adóni towards Siruguppa, commencing, say, from Santekudlur westward will, I am sure, provide more than enough labour for coolies needing relief in this division. I mention the Adóni to Siruguppa road also because the two works already opened, one to the north-east and the other to the south of the division, are too far from the affected villages situated to the north of the Alúr taluk and to the south-west and west of the Adóni taluk, and it seems to me to be the only work fitted to answer the requirements of the affected tract in the middle of the division, the Nandavaram road-work meeting the wants of the affected tract to the north-east of the division, and the Chippagiri to Alúr road-work, the wants of the affected tract to the south. It may, perhaps, be questioned that the road from Nandavaram to Nagaladinne, where work is now going on, will come to a close in a couple of months or so and may not serve all the interval; but, when that list is finished, collection of metal and gravel may be begun on that road southward from Nandavaram, and similarly if the work from Chippagiri to Alúr is not found sufficient, work on the same road may be continued northwards from Alúr towards Adóni. Of all the roads in the division the Adóni to Nagaladinne road is the most important especially as it passes by the side of Yemmiganur, and next to that in importance are the roads from Adóni to Alúr and from Adóni to Siruguppa. Unfortunately Adóni division is not an important one in point of irrigation works, and with the exception of the restoration of the Mandigiri ruined tank, which subject seems to be in the hands of the Public Works Department, there is no other really important and highly promising irrigation work to be mentioned. In Adóni there is the earth portion of the work to be done to the Nallachernyu tank in connection with the water-supply scheme of the municipality; but, considering that the laboring classes still find labour there and continue to demand rather high wages, my own

impression is that we will not find it necessary to open any relief work in the municipality unless the distress prolongs itself into the next agricultural season.

Gratuitous relief.—Provided the distress terminates with the current and does not extend into the coming agricultural year or fasli, I think it would suffice if one kitchen on each relief work is opened for the benefit of the non-working children of the coolies and of the other poor and needy unsuited for labour, as local charity may suffice to meet any isolated cases still left behind in villages. I do not think it will be necessary to continue the relief works after July, provided the next agricultural year opens and goes on favorably and normally, but even then it may perhaps be necessary to keep on at least one small kitchen for each taluk till November next or so, so as to meet the case of any helpless cripples, &c., left and unsuited for labour.

Other relief in the shape of loans.—Being heavy regar soil for the most part, there is not naturally much scope for wells here; but every endeavour is being made to get in applications for loans for the repair or construction of wells wherever local conditions are favorable for such works. A number of applications have been obtained and some of them have also been accepted. Applications for loans for "nuth grass" clearance, on the other hand, flow in more freely in this division; and now that the requisite assistance—a want so long felt—is given to Tahsildars by the appointment of special Revenue Inspectors, I am hopeful that a good deal of progress can be shown hereafter in the direction of the grant of loans (a) for wells, (b) for nuth grass clearance and (c) for purchase of fodder, and, I think, that within the next five months a total amount of about Rs. 40,000 will be sanctioned in this division under all the three heads.

I regret very much the delay that has occurred in the submission of this report; but it is due to nothing else but pressure of other famine work and especially to time taken up to collect information and prepare the classified village-wise statement referred to in paragraph 2 *supra*.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From W. E. JARDINE, Esq., Head Assistant Collector of Bellary, to the Collector of Bellary, dated 26th February 1892.

In reply to your Proceedings, Ref. No. 466, dated 21st January 1892, I have the honour to submit the following report as required by sections 34 and 35 of the Famine Code.

2. To begin with I should observe that prices are still well below scarcity rates; during the last month they have actually fallen in Harpanahalli and Hospet.

3. As, however, the fact that prices have risen above scarcity rates indicates the actual existence of severe scarcity, I am not entitled on this account alone to argue that at present there is no scarcity at all in this division. Not only do I apprehend the approach of scarcity, but I admit that is present, though not severely, to those who, having no stock in hand, are compelled to buy at current prices.

4. I have inspected practically the whole of the four taluks of Hadagalli, Kúdligi, Harpanahalli and Hospet and find them affected in that order. In Hadagalli there has been a partial but widespread failure of mungari crops and very generally total failure of the hingari. In Kúdligi the failure of the mungari was more complete and more widely spread, while the failure of the hingari is limited, there being but little regada in that taluk. In Harpanahalli there is still less regada and the mungari failed more or less only in scattered patches. In Hospet the affected area is confined to a few villages to the east adjoining the railway and bordering on the Bellary taluk.

5. The condition of this last, the Hospet taluk, need not be seriously considered for some time to come. A large part of it, that bordering on the Tungabhadra, is watered by great channels, and the Ramandrug hills secure an almost certain rainfall to most of the remaining villages. Rainfall means not only agricultural operation, but grass, and grass will be in great demand if drought should continue elsewhere. The small affected tract lies north-east of the Sandúr hills and the increased demand for grass will be of the utmost importance to it. For the present the cutting of hill grass is providing employment at 5 or 6 annas a day for men for all who need it in that neighbourhood; their independence up to date is proved by the fact that no coolies from that part of the country were to be found on the Daroji works. I do not anticipate that their employment will cease as long as any grass, sapless or otherwise, remains uncut, and when relief is needed it will be provided by works in the adjacent Bellary taluk. A bandy-load now costs Rs. 2-10-0 and a cooly gets 7 annas per diem. I should state that this tract is partly "mixed," but the unfavorable character of the season necessitated the cultivation of hingari crops and they failed.

6. There is another tract on the west bordering on the Hadagalli and Kudligi taluks where the outturn was below the average, but the presence of reserves will prevent distress there. Cattle feeding is not so expensive, and the tract being purely mungari, the cooly is not suffering much. When distress comes it will be relieved at first by the Hadagalli works.

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7. As regards Harpanahalli, it is only necessary to state that the tracts in which the mungari failed are so isolated that at this stage relief works are both impossible and unnecessary. The regada villages are very few, practically limited to a small area in the east of the taluk adjoining a similar tract on the west of Kudligi. When relief is needed, it can be found on the Hadagalli works; at present the existence of tanks and well lands and the disbursement of some loans on that locality will combine to stave off all necessity. It is to be noted that in this the sowcars have been paid back their outstanding grain advances and are thus again both willing and able to make fresh loans for the ensuing season; from this I argue that the outturn must have been fair on the whole and it was, and that the sowcars will see their poorer dependants as far through as they can.

8. In Kudligi the failure of the mungari was more general than elsewhere and also more complete. In the south and south-east the failure was total, and in the rest of the taluk there are few villages which have not been recommended for remission more or less. The hingari failed entirely where sown; this part of the country has already been dealt with as adjoining a similar tract in Harpanahalli and any distress that arises therein must be met for the present by works in Hadagalli. It is peculiar that a taluk noted for water should be short of it now for cattle and men; the wells will however hold out till the rains in April and then fill.

9. From Kudligi and Harpanahalli, tamarind and cocoanut are largely exported and jaggery too from the latter; this is providing considerable employment.

10. In Hadagalli the state of things is worse. The failure of the mungari was considerable and widespread. So much so that the sowcars have not recovered their debts and are not making fresh advances, whence the fact that prices have not fallen in Hadagalli as they did in Harpanahalli. Then, what is far more serious from the Famine Code point of view, is the large area of regada it contains has for the far greater part been left unsown. My view of the significance of this has been already pointed out in a demi-official, but for convenience of reference it is again stated below.

11. The Famine Code requires me to indicate specifically the locality of distress. This I have done in the accompanying sketch maps, two showing separately the failure of mungari and hingari crops and a third the resultant degree of distress. There are no particularly poor localities, i.e., poor in ordinary years.

12. I also subjoin a statement showing more exactly the extent of failure both mungari and hingari throughout the taluk of Hadagalli where alone the situation is serious.

13. From this and the sketch maps it will appear that the parts of the taluk most affected are:—

- (1) The tract lying west and south-west and south of Magalam and north of the road from Hiri-Hadagalli to Hollal.
- (2) That east of the Hagiri river from Sonna to Uttangi latitudinally and from Enigittigi from north to south.

14. The distress that may arise in the first will be considerably mitigated by the fact that the state of things in the adjoining part of the Dharwar district is markedly superior and cooly can be earned there in picking cotton, &c. For both tracts works will ultimately become necessary; they will then be started at Ittigi and Hiri-Hadagalli.

15. So much for the locality of distress. To meet the latter works at Ittigi and Hiri-Hadagalli will suffice at first. Subsequently, that is after April, if the rains fail and ploughing becomes impossible, further works may become advisable near Kottur, Hosahalli and Teligi.

16. Village relief will not be necessary for a long time to come. I have not yet found a single man, woman or child abnormally worse for want of food.

17. The classes that will suffer first are the poorest ryots and coolies. It is necessary to state fully my view of their position.

18. The richer ryots are fully able to keep themselves and their families for a year. Their hoard of grain amounts to enough for from four months to a year, and their borrowing power is good. This is the case even on hingari lands that have failed entirely, for in ordinary years their earnings thereon are considerable and the savings large. I find this a matter of fact in the purely hingari village of Ittigi where both mungari and hingari failed this year entirely. I found there in the Madiga quarter of some 40 houses 20 grain pits containing 1,600 seers of cholum. This is of course though exceptional; Madigas do not usually own much land; but it must not be forgotten that each year's harvest is buried to mature for consumption the year following and that therefore however bad this year's outturn be there is still last year's in existence. At the same time the custom of borrowing year by year to meet the ensuing year's consumption, i.e., the practice of borrowing to sustain labour during the next season, means that many have to pay up all they have got this year to the sowcar before he will lend again. In Harpanahalli, as already stated, the ryots were well enough off to repay the advances upon pressure and now sowcars are lending again on more advantageous terms; that being so, the sowcar is sure to keep his debtors giving as long as possible.

19. In Hadagalli on the contrary the ryots say that they have not repaid their sowcars; that means that the outturn whatever it was is in their possession and will serve them for food for some months more.

20. The smaller ryots have little in hand; they are dependent on the sowcar for loans. On mungari lands the yield was something, but at the same time prices have doubled. On hingari lands they have generally no yield at all. Here then they lose heavily. They differ only in credit from the ordinary cooly classes.

21. The cooly on mungari lands got the usual employment for the fasli; they lose only on the rise in price being largely paid in cash instead of grain.

22. The cooly on hingari lands not only loses on exchange, so to speak, but actually did not get his ordinary employment for the fasli; in many villages the hingari was not sown; in others it failed speedily; in others it will hardly come to harvest.

23. Again the cooly on mungari lands will get his ordinary cooly again in April if rain falls. It is just possible that regada lands, usually hingari, may this April be cultivated with mungari crops; if so it will be good for the hingari cooly, otherwise he will not get his regular employment till the fall of the year.

24. The hingari cooly then is much worse off than the mungari cooly and his future the more precarious.

25. There is only one caste that may be expected to suffer much, that is, the Madiga. The Kurubars have still their sheep and goats in good condition; they are making six cumblies a month at 1 rupee a piece from their wool. The Boyas are a hardy lot and their women work independently like men; the Woddars could always command good wages. The Muhammadans are few and their women are not strictly gosha, while of the weavers the rich will support the poor by loans and low wages to secure their services when trade revives.

26. It is then only the poorest ryots and the coolies that are likely to suffer before June, and even they only in inverse ratio to the rainfall and agricultural operations that take place in April.

27. As regards their condition the following notes as to wages may be of interest:—

In Bellahansi last year a cooly during the harvest got 6 measures of cholum or 2 annas cash and 2 annas worth of jaggery. This year a man doing the same work would get 3 annas or 4 annas which calculated in cholum, now doubled in price, is just half of what he got last year. During the slack season in an ordinary year a cooly would get 2 annas a day for removing nuth grass or 4 seers. This year he gets the same in cash or 2 seers.

Cooly weavers are getting in cash just half of what they were earning last year and in grain this is only a quarter. They do not do as much work for this; they would do more if it were given to them. Thus there is no rise of real wages with prices.

28. If this view of the economical condition of the people be accepted, it will be clear that the hingari tracts alone will require relief for the present. If rain falls in April mungari labour will be fully employed, and I expect hingari will be cultivated with mungari crops to secure good prices. If this happens all labour will be taken up. If rain fails all labour will be thrown on relief till the season for hingari cultivation. If rain fails and only mungari crops are sown the hingari cooly will want work. It is this forecasting that I find the hardest part of my present task. It will be simplest to take each contingency separately.

29. Till April.—From what I have seen and heard I am not in favour of opening any works. I am fully aware that the women and children are not in the distressed portions of Hadagalli getting employment as they would in an ordinary year, but I consider that the necessity of State intervention is not yet called for. Savings have still to be exhausted and the springs of charity to be dried up. There is further the certainty that the employers of village labour are keeping their usual laborers in health by means of advances and petty jobs. In Kudligi, tamarind is being prepared, so too in Harpanahalli, and manure is being carted, nuth grass cleared and embankments made; men are getting 3 annas and women 2 annas a day and on a much smaller scale in Hadagalli.

30. In Harpanahalli and Hadagalli many wells too are being sunk privately; labour is cheap and the demand is increasing. For the Hadagalli taluk till April I propose to find sufficient employment by putting in hand minor irrigation works and by granting takkavi; an extension of ordinary operations, as suggested by section 38 of the Famine Code, will, I think, prove enough at first, and the disbursement of a few 1,000 rupees takkavi will materially relieve tension, and I take this opportunity of regretting that the appointment of additional Revenue Inspectors in Hadagalli and Harpanahalli was so long deferred till now it is practically useless for famine purposes. The people have been choked off fodder loans, and loan for improvement of the lands can hardly be granted in large quantities before

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the rain comes and finds other employment for all, or fails and necessitates the opening of relief works. The disbursement of loans will then only have the effect of reducing the number on works and increasing in some small measure the outturn of ensuing years, and *now* it is only just possible if at all to defer opening works at Ittigi till April.

31. Since writing the above Mr. Sewell reports visible distress from Hadagalli on the 31st; but I believe people will not go far for work and will want to return home every night unless shelter is provided. If it be considered advisable to open trial works it will be excellent preparation for works on a large scale if rain falls in April.

32. If rain falls in April and both mangari and hingari lands are cultivated all will be well till the rains in June and the harvest.

33. If rain falls but hingari land is not cultivated with mungari it is difficult to say whether hingari coolies will not seek employment in mungari villages. Besides most villages contain both hingari and mungari.

34. If rain falls in April and seems likely to hold off altogether or be so untimely as to cause short cultivation works will become necessary at once and the places most suited for starting at are Ittigi, Hire Hadagalli, Kottur, Kúdligi or Hosahalli and Teligi and the numbers on works will be large. It is quite impossible to gauge the number or the cost at all exactly; but it is not likely to fall short of 2,000, 2,000, 1,000, 1,000, 1,000, or 7,000 in all; it may extend to perhaps double that number. The cost per 1,000 per month is roughly Rs. 2,650-4-0 not including the cost of implements or supervision, and this for seven months till the end of November when hingari cultivation should begin will amount to Rs. 18,550-12-0.

35. I am here presuming that some rainfalls enough to induce wet cultivation and fill the wells. If rain failed altogether a water famine would supervene and I see no way of facing that but by migration to works near rivers. This possibility should be considered. Tahsildars will be called on to report on localities where wells are likely to fail and where to furnish a certain supply large enough for relief works.

36. I should add that on the 16th 2½ ounces of rain have fallen in the Gadiganur firk of the Hospet taluk and 3 ounces in the west of Harpanahalli. In the latter case the Tahsildar reports that harrowing and ploughing of light soil was thereby rendered possible.

37. Hospet, Hadagalli and Harpanahalli are accessible by rail through the Southern Mahratta Railway stations at Hospet, Koppal and Ranibennur and Harihur: Kúdligi is only 27 miles from Hospet and about 35 from Bellary. All the division may be considered accessible.

38. I append a rough statement gathered from final census table No. XII for 1884. The figures will, I trust, prove correct if examined; but they are in any case quite accurate enough for the purpose of roughly estimating the numbers and classes likely to be affected by scarcity. My remarks are subjoined to the statement itself and need not be repeated here.

READ—the following telegram from the Collector of Bellary, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Bellary, 10th March 1892:—

Telegram eighth. Rs. 10,500 required for purely gratuitous relief.

Resolution—dated 15th March 1892, No. 195.

The Collector's report, under section 35 of the Famine Code, will be submitted for the orders of Government.

2. The condition of the district has been very fully noticed in previous reports and need not be recapitulated. The Collector estimates * that it will be necessary to provide employment for 22,000 persons on the average for the next six months.

So far the numbers resorting to the relief works open in Adóni, Alúr, Bellary and Ráyadrúg have not reached 7,000, and, judging from this fact, the Collector's estimate would seem unduly high. Judged, however, from the known extent of the failure of crops, the estimate is a low one and it may be allowed to stand. The Collector thinks that the estimate may be exceeded in April and May, but that, if rain falls as usual in the latter month and in June, the works will be deserted during the sowing of the early crops, though the people may

return later on and remain till the early harvest. The Commissioner does not consider it necessary to provide for relief works to a later date than four months from the 1st March, and, at present prices, the estimate of cost may be considerably reduced. An estimate of Rs. 2,64,000 will probably suffice for four months.

3. The Collector gives a list of works which he has selected in the affected taluks, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 4,95,854 besides the Alipur tank works (Rs. 81,900) at Bellary, which are also available. The following is an abstract of the list:—

Taluks.	Irrigation works.			Road works.			Total.		Amount required as estimated by the Collector.
	Number.	Cost.	Spent up to 27th February 1892.	Number.	Cost.	Spent up to 27th February 1892.	Cost.	Already spent.	
Adóni	1	960	..	4	1,12,166	11,590	1,12,166	11,590	1,46,250
Alúr	7	23,654	4,002	3	78,376	8,516	79,336	8,516	78,750
Bellary	13	16,970	..	2	78,475	2,814	1,02,129	6,815	* 1,35,000
Ráyadrúg	7	970	..	2	1,08,108	..	1,25,078	..	67,600
Kúdligi	1	500	..	1	21,621	..	22,591	..	22,500
Hadagalli	1	500	..	2	54,054	..	54,554	..	45,000
Total ..	29	43,054	4,002	14	4,52,800	22,920	4,95,854	26,921	..

* Rs. 81,900 for repairing the Alipur tank (Municipal work) not included.

Except in Bellary and Ráyadrúg the amount of work available on irrigation works is scarcely worthy of notice and resort must be had to road works generally. The Commissioner recommends that the list of works submitted by the Collector may be approved; the works to be taken up only in case of necessity. He also considers that, for the present, it will suffice if the following grants for works be sanctioned, including the sum of Rs. 29,500 alluded to in G.O., dated 16th December 1891, No. 1192:—

	Rs.
(1) For irrigation works	43,054
(2) For road works	2,45,000

4. Besides the above sums the Collector estimates that Rs. 10,500 will be required for the purposes of gratuitous relief and Rs. 20,000 for the cost of relieving weavers. On the former account no expenditure has yet been incurred and the sum therefore includes the grant of Rs. 500 alluded to in the Government Order above quoted. These estimates may, the Commissioner considers, be accepted tentatively.

5. The Collector also anticipates that Rs. 1,27,500 may be required for loans to the ryots, but he does not specify in detail the purposes of the loans, whether for works, fodder, cattle, or seed-grains, or the amounts that may be required under each heading.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Collector of Bellary.

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

28TH MARCH 1892, No. 299, REVENUE.

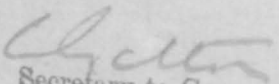
ORDER—dated 28th March 1892, No. 299, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The list of relief works selected by the Collector is approved.

2. The application for funds will be considered in the Financial Department.

(True Extract.)


 Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.
 „ the Financial Department.
 „ the Local and Municipal Department.
 „ the Public Works Department (Works).
 „ the Public Works Department (Irrigation). ✓

CHIEF ENGINEER
 FOR IRRIGATION.
 6- APR. 92
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Exd. C. M. BRISSON.

95 Copies.

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P. VI. CURRENT No. 3718

Govt. of {1892} Madras
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... 220 h. 22-1-92
... 874. 11-3-92 file

No. 1137 Way 6 April 1892

Communicated to
the Supdy. Engineer III
Circle.

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Issued

Recd. 6.4.92

Encl.

G.O., 28th March 1892, No. 299.

over
6.4.92 S. 6m

MARCH.

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Famine-relief Works.

The list of — selected by the Collector of
Bellary for the district to be put in hand in case
any necessity arises, approved.

With order

S. E. m Circle ✓ 6/4/92
C. E. for J. with 2.5. c
26 h. 18-12-91
16 h. 15-1-92
S. 6m

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