(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 14

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 1/97

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

PWD துறை

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அரசாணை எண்.
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். 1238

அச்சகம்
பலவகை

நாள் : 14-4-1892 198 .

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(13)

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

12338/1

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 21st March 1892, No. 218:—

MR. CLOGSTOUN.

Read—the following letter from C. KOUGH, Esq., Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated 26th February 1892, No. 1444:—

I have the honour to submit the report called for in Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 430, dated 13th ultimo, in detail for each taluk separately.

2. *Rámallakót taluk.*—This taluk is one of those in the district which have fared not particularly badly this year. The south-west monsoon was fair in this taluk except a few villages, and the north-west monsoon too was not a serious failure. The portion affected in this taluk lies on both sides of the Kurnool-Bellary road and extends to a distance of about 10 miles on each side and consists of the villages of (1) Peddapad, (2) Gudipad, (3) Parla, (4) Regadikanapuram, (5) Joharapuram, (6) Kurubanagalapuram, (7) Lanjapolur, (8) Dinnedevarapad, (9) Banditandrapad, (10) Amadaguntla, (11) Penchikalapad, (12) Budidepad, (13) Anugonda, (14) Pusalur, (15) Nayakallu, (16) Konganapad, (17) Gorantla, (18) Laddagiri, (19) Ayyavari-gokulapad, (20) Pandipad, (21) Salakapuram, (22) Mannegunta, and (23) Dupad. These villages cover an extent of about 128 square miles and both the monsoons almost entirely failed over this tract. The usual resources of this taluk, including of course the affected villages, are the local crops as well as the extensive imports made by the Kurnool merchants. The taluk is not hilly except very slightly on the eastern corner and is traversed by two high roads, one of which is the Kurnool-Gooty road running right through the middle of the taluk from the north to the south, the other, the Bellary road, passes through the affected tracts, whilst the Southern Mahratta Railway runs in the south of the taluk from west to east. All parts of the taluk are therefore freely accessible to trade from without.

3. Prices having gone beyond scarcity rates early in the month of November 1891 in Kurnool town, there was a great clamour among the poorer classes, the chief of which were Muhammadans, about want of work, and therefore, with the permission of the Board, I opened a Local Fund road work at about a distance of 3 miles from Kurnool. The expenditure incurred on this in November was Rs. 600 and in December Rs. 1,550. The number of coolies is generally from 300 to 500, but has never gone beyond 600 as yet. Taking, therefore, the average to represent about 500 persons and calculating at the rate of, say, 2 annas per man per diem, the monthly expenditure comes to Rs. 1,875, or, say, Rs. 1,900. The need for State aid, of course, depends on the success or failure of the next monsoon which will not be evident till about the end of June next. Granting, therefore, that the work should be continued till then, the amount for six months comes to about Rs. 12,000; and seeing that April and May will probably be the severest of the months, a much larger number of coolies may be then expected, and to make provision for these a sum of Rs. 3,000 may be put down. Besides the road work referred to above, the Public Works Department have commenced the repairs of the Veldurti tank, for which an allotment of Rs. 8,300 has been provided, and this work is reported to be sufficient to last for a period of six months for about 200 laborers. Judging from the weekly

reports, I have reason to think that the number of coolies will come up to 2,000 in April and May or about 1,500 on an average for six months from January. Labour for these additional men can be provided in the repair of Erradodde tank, which has been put down in the district programme as requiring an outlay of Rs. 7,815, and in the minor irrigation works mentioned in list C appended; but of course best of all as a relief work for this taluk would be the railway from Dhone to Kurnool. Under these circumstances, I think that an allotment of Rs. 34,000 in round figures may be provided for this taluk. As to gratuitous relief, an experimental kitchen was opened at Kurnool town under the Board's orders to meet the cases of gosha women and others standing in need of relief, but nobody resorted to it. Later on perhaps it may be required. I may take 150 as the average figure for four months from March to June, and allowing 1 anna per man per diem or Rs. 2 per month, I think a sum of Rs. 1,200 will be the most that will be required under this head.

4. With regard to granting advances to landed classes, the Deputy Collector seems to lay great stress on this point and states that upwards of 200 applications have already been received. I think this is a matter in which the interests of Government are seriously concerned and should not be made a point to grant advances as a matter of course simply on the ground that innumerable applications are pouring in. The ryots of this taluk have not apparently as yet displayed any indications of having realized the advantages of State loans, and under such circumstances the usual allotments provided for the taluk will, I think, quite suffice.

5. *Nandikótkur taluk.*—This taluk is one of the two that have fared best in this district in spite of the adverse season, and the fact is simply due to there having been no appreciable failure in either of the monsoons and to the running of the Kurnool-Cuddapah irrigation canal through a large portion of the taluk. Excepting the marginally noted 16 villages, the first 3 of which are seriously affected, the whole taluk has had excellent crops both in the first and the second seasons. Rainfall, however, was not even throughout the taluk, but where its want was slightly felt, there was the canal to supplement it. Scarcity, therefore, has not yet been felt to any perceptible degree. Even the worst of the villages, excepting the seriously affected spot, had no less than 8-anna crop of all grains on the average. The usual resources of this taluk are the principal food-grains locally produced, and the produce of this year is amply sufficient for its requirements for a year. The country too, with the exception of about a dozen villages on the east bordering on the Nallamalais, is plain and easily passable for cart traffic. There is no railway, but the Kurnool-Bairluti High road passes through the centre of the taluk lengthwise from west to east and another road leads from Atmakúr southwards through Velgode to Nandyál frontier. The whole taluk is therefore easily accessible to operations of trade from all parts except the east. Even the affected portion lies on the southern side of the first mentioned road, so that when the food supply in these villages runs short, imports from outside can be made without difficulty. Local markets are therefore well supplied although the rates at which grain is sold are prohibitive to the poorer classes. With regard to the probable numbers needing relief, I beg to observe that for one month more agricultural operations will continue to absorb a considerable number of laborers, and it is only subsequent to this that there will arise serious demand for work. The Public Works Department have commenced the repairs of the Pedda and Chinna Mallalamma tanks of Ramapuram, for which a sum of Rs. 14,250 is provided. This work is estimated to afford labour for about 300 persons for a period of six months. Further, the Board will remember that in my No. 757, dated 28th ultimo, I estimated the probable expenditure of this taluk on relief operations at Rs. 12,000, and I mean to expend this amount on the work of breaking and stacking metal on the Kurnool-Bairluti road near Nandikótkur which I have, in anticipation of the Commissioner's approval, already sanctioned. No laborers have, however, yet chosen to

Seriously affected villages.

1. Devanur.	3. Talamudipi.
2. Jalakanar.	

Partially affected villages.

1. Paramanchala.	8. Midthur.
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3. Rollapad.	10. Chintalapalli.
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6. Vipanagundla.	13. Kadumur.
7. Tartur.	

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come forward on account of the low wages they expect according to the task system, but in April I anticipate about 1,000 coolies will present themselves On the whole, therefore, I am of opinion that the aggregate sum of these works, *i.e.*, Rs. 26,250, will be more than sufficient for this taluk, and I do not think I shall want any allotment under the head of kitchens or for any other purpose.

6. With regard to loans, the usual allotment will suffice.

7. *Pattikonda taluk.*—This taluk is one of those in the district in which the south-west monsoon was a partial, and the north-east a total, failure. The taluk is almost equally divided between red and black soils. The former alone, which chiefly depend upon the first monsoon, had therefore a partial crop; but the latter, which mostly depend upon the north-east monsoon, have seriously suffered on account of its failure. The Deputy Collector states that the distress is general throughout the taluk, but keenly felt only in the affected portions; but I am inclined to think that it is confined only to the latter which comprises the villages of (1) Burugula, (2) Kommamarri, (3) Jakkasanikuntla, (4) Jaladurgam (red soil villages of the Pyápali Revenue Inspector's firka situated on and adjoining the Yerramalais plateau where the monsoons have particularly failed this year), (5) Devanabanda, (6) Hosur, (7) Puchikayalamada, (8) Buruzula, (9) Peravali, (10) Kancharadinne, (11) Maddikera Agraharam, (12) Maddikera, (13) Yadavali (all black cotton soil villages forming a portion of the Pattikonda firka), (14) Bellagal, and about a dozen black soil villages in its neighbourhood comprising a portion of the Gonegondla firka and Kodumur and about ten villages in its neighbourhood forming a portion of the Kapatralla Revenue Inspector's firka. These distressed tracts extend over an area of about 300 square miles in the aggregate. The failure of the monsoons has so seriously affected these villages that none of them has secured even so much as a 3-anna crop this year on the average. The later jonna, *i.e.*, white cholum, which grows chiefly on black cotton soils, has been a general failure, and cotton, which is also one of the chief products in these parts, is estimated to yield between 1 and 2 annas. The usual resources of this taluk are the local products, but the failure of harvests this season in these villages has necessitated large imports from Kistna, Sholapur and other large trade centres. Excepting the eastern portion of the Pyápali firka bordering on the Yerramalais, the rest of the taluk is all plain country and is traversed by 4 high roads, the Pyápali-Aspari road, the Rampur pass road, the Kurnool-Bellary road and the Kurnool-Gooty road. The Southern-Mahratta Railway also runs through the south of the taluk in an easterly direction. The taluk is therefore amply provided with free means of communication and is accessible to operations of trade from all parts. The population of the affected villages is 40,742 and about 2,500 persons are likely to come on relief list. Calculating at the rate of annas 2 per head per diem, the amount for four months from March to June comes to about Rs. 37,500. About 500 persons are expected to resort to kitchens for four months from March, and at 1 anna per head per diem, or Rs. 2 per mensem on an average, the estimated outlay on gratuitous relief comes to Rs. 4,000. Again, under the Loans Acts, the Deputy Collector applies for an allotment of Rs. 10,000, and considering the paucity of wells, the scarcity of fodder, and the applications already pending disposal apart from those still expected as distress goes on increasing, I am of opinion that the allotment applied for is not above the mark and may be therefore granted. On the whole, therefore, a sum of Rs. 51,500 will be quite sufficient for this taluk as far as present circumstances go. To provide for expenditure to be allotted for works, I propose the construction of three roads—one from Kodumur to Gonegondla village frontier at a cost of Rs. 15,000, another from Maddikera to Pattikonda, a distance of 12½ miles, lying through pure black cotton soil and utterly impassable in the rainy season, at a cost of Rs 8,250, and the third from Obalapuram to Devarabanda, a distance of about 25 miles, at a cost of Rs. 13,750 besides a few Public Works Department works on a small scale as per list C accompanying.

8. *Koilkuntla taluk.*—This taluk also is almost on a level with, if not worse than, its neighbour Pattikonda. It is chiefly comprised of black cotton soil depending on the later monsoon which was not particularly favorable this year though not exceptionally bad. The Owk Deputy Tahsildar's division, which consists of more than half the taluk, is mostly red soil which depends on the south-west monsoon which unfortunately failed almost entirely here, so that this portion of the taluk is in the

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8. *Koilkuntla taluk.*—This taluk also is almost on a level with, if not worse than, its neighbour Pattikonda. It is chiefly comprised of black cotton soil depending on the later monsoon which was not particularly favorable this year though not exceptionally bad. The Owk Deputy Tahsildar's division, which consists of more than half the taluk, is mostly red soil which depends on the south-west monsoon which unfortunately failed almost entirely here, so that this portion of the taluk is in the

worst condition. According to the Deputy Collector, the affected portion of this taluk comprises 57 villages or nearly three-fourths of the taluk, made up of almost the Owk division and about two dozen villages in the black cotton tract of the cusba firka. The usual resources of this taluk are the local products, which in ordinary years are considerably exported; but this year, the harvest in all the red soils and in a few of the black soil villages was almost a complete failure and therefore the taluk has to depend somewhat on imports from without. Further, the taluk is also not very fortunate in point of communications. Excepting the Owk-Tadpatri high road which runs through a portion of the Owk firka, there is no high road of any importance. The western and southern portions of the Owk firka are hilly, the Yerramalai range passing through them, and the Banganapalli Nawab's territory intercepts the taluk totally from north to south. The affected tract extends over an area of 252,942 acres or about 395 square miles and contains a population of about 52,000. The Deputy Collector gives no estimate of the numbers likely to require relief, but the Tahsildar is of opinion that eventually about 6,000 persons may turn out to be in need of relief. According to his detailed estimate, I conclude that 3,200 persons on the average for 7 months from March will have to be provided for. This is somewhat above 5 per cent. of the population of the affected tract. I recently visited this taluk and saw some of the villages affected, and on my personal experience I find that the Tahsildar's estimate is not above the mark. I should, if anything, say below it. Calculating at the rate of 2 annas per man per diem on the average, the total charge for 3,200 persons for a period of 7 months comes to Rs. 84,000. Besides these, I find that some kitchens are necessary to provide food to persons incapable of work and children of those engaged on works. About 500 persons on an average for 7 months from March will have to be so provided for; and allowing at the rate of one anna per head per diem or Rs. 2 per mensem, the total charge for this number for 7 months amounts to Rs. 7,000.

9. With regard to works I propose the following—The construction of a road from Jaladurgam in the Pattikonda taluk to Cherlapalli in the Koilkuntla taluk over the Yerramalai plateau to meet the Banganapalli-Tadpatri road near Cherlapalli at a cost of Rs. 40,975 and another from Owk to Koilkuntla at a cost of Rs. 47,000. I think that these two works, besides the Minor Irrigation and Public Works Department works as per list C enclosed, will amply suffice for our present purposes. The taluk being generally defective in point of wells, I require an allotment of Rs. 5,000 under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

10. *Nandyál taluk.*—The affected portions of this taluk where crops have generally failed this year are—(1) Udumalpuram, (2) Togarchedu, (3) Kowlur, (4) Nerwada, (5) Panem, (6) Balapanur, (7) Pólúr, (8) Bhímavaram, (9) Pulimuddi (these comprise a small portion forming a circle with about a 10-mile radius about the west and north of the Nandyál town), (10) Kothur, (11) Gaggatur (two villages in the extreme south), (12) Gadivemula (a village in the extreme north), (13) Narayanapuram, (14) Galichennayapalem, (15) Anupur, (16) Gazulapalle, (17) Baswapuram, (18) Tammadapalli, (19) Bukkapuram, (20) Kadamalakalwa, (21) Rayamalpuram, (22) Masidpuram, (23) Ayalur, (24) Orvakallu, (25) Sekunala, (26) Tippayapalli, (27) Brahmanapalli, (28) Gani, (29) Chennakkapalli, (30) Santajutur, (31) Peddadevalapuram. The normal supply of food-grains produced in this taluk, including of course the affected portions, is amply sufficient for its wants and there is generally neither exportation nor importation on a large scale. Some merchants from Koilkuntla taluk sell cholum in Nandyál and an appreciable quantity of paddy is exported from Nandyál town by the merchants of Banganapalli territory. As this year's harvest is generally estimated at only four annas, it is evident that it largely falls short of the requirements of the year and will, together with the large stocks remaining from last year, I estimate, provide food only for about six months to come. The Southern Mahratta Railway passes right through the middle of the taluk from west to east and the worst affected portion partly touches the line on both sides. Further, the country round the affected portions is flat and traversed everywhere by easy bandy-tracks. Even apart from the affected parts and besides the Southern Mahratta Railway, there are the Banganapalle frontier road, the Atmakúr-Koilkuntla road and the Kurnool-Cuddapah road, which pass through the taluk, and it is all therefore, excepting that very small portion of it which touches the Nallamalais, easily

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accessible to trade. The probable number that will need relief is about 1,750, of which about 1,250 represents the numbers that will work and earn their livelihood, and the remaining 500 will have to be fed gratuitously. Calculating at the rate of 2 annas per diem on the average for each cooly that comes upon the works, the amount for 1,250 coolies for a period of 4 months comes to Rs. 18,750 and to make provision for this, I recommend that the works as per list C may be ordered to be taken on hand, whenever the need for the same arises.

11. With regard to gratuitous relief, the cost of feeding 500 persons at the rate of, say, one anna a day or 2 rupees per month for a period of 4 months, comes to Rs. 4,000. I may put down Rs. 5,000 as the allotment required under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

12. *Sirvél taluk.*—This is the second best-off taluks in this district. Its affected portion consists of the villages of (1) Mahadevapuram, (2) Boyal Kuntla, (3) Yallavattula, (4) Pedda Kumbalur, (5) Gangavaram, (6) Kotakonda, (7) Srirungapuram, (8) China Kambalur, and (9) Sirvél, lying about the north-east corner of the taluk. The crops in these villages have withered partially, but the rest of the taluk has fared very well and had on the average not less than an 8-anna crop everywhere, both wet and dry. The total harvest of food-grains, *i.e.*, rice, ragi, cholum and miscellaneous food-crops, such as sujja, arika and korra, are estimated to provide food for almost nearly 10 months and the balance of last year's stock is reported to be more than sufficient for about two months' consumption, so that the food-supply is amply sufficient for the next 12 months to come. Further, rice is imported on a small scale from Kistna and Cuddapah districts. With regard to accessibility to trade, the taluk is traversed by the Kurnool-Cuddapah road alongside the Kurnool-Cuddapah irrigation canal on the western side of the taluk, but there are no other roads nor are there any large towns, the largest in the taluk containing only from 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants. Trade is not, therefore, very active generally, but the taluk lies not far off from the two important centres of trade, Nandyál on the one side, almost adjoining, and Cuddapah on the other, within a distance of some 36 miles. The Head Assistant Collector Mr. J. A. Cumming in whose charge this taluk lies is of opinion that no relief works on any extensive scale are necessary and that the provisions of the Famine Code need not be made applicable to this taluk, but, however, both according to his as well as the Tahsildar's estimate, the number of persons that may eventually turn out to be in need of relief approximates only 500, and to make provision for this number at the rate of 2 annas per diem for a period of 4 months, a sum Rs. 7,500 will be required. I would therefore propose the opening of the minor irrigation works mentioned in list C accompanying estimated to cost Rs. 8,036. No allotments under the Loans Acts or gratuitous relief are required for this taluk.

13. *Cumbum taluk.*—The area affected in this taluk is the whole of the Racherla Revenue Inspector's firka and a portion of the Cumbum Revenue Inspector's firka consisting of the villages of (1) Lanjakota, (2) Nadunpalle, (3) Arungabad, (4) Salakalavid, (5) Pitikayagundla, (6) Madana Pullalacheruvu, (7) Basivepalli, (8) Galijerugundla and (9) Konapalli on the east and about half a dozen villages on the north. The usual resources of this taluk are the local crops, but this year, owing to the failure of the monsoons, Guntúr and other large centres of trade have been drawn on for supply of food-grains. The failure of water in the Cumbum tank for raising second-crop cultivation has greatly crippled the resources of this taluk. However, according to my estimate, there is at present enough of food-supply for about a lakh of persons for a period of four months. The communications and means of transport into the interior of the taluk are generally defective, and owing to this to some extent, there is much slackness on the part of the local traders to import grain from outside, but the introduction of the Southern Mahratta Railway which passes through a portion of the affected area has considerably changed matters and even if the existing supply of food-grains should run short before the next harvest, there is every facility for timely replenishment by imports. As to the probable number of persons likely to come on relief works, the Divisional-officer estimates this at 5,000. Calculating at the rate of 2 annas per man per diem, the amount comes to Rs. 1,68,750 or Rs. 1,70,000 in round figures for nine months from January. To provide for this I

beg to propose the works as per list C. With regard to gratuitous relief, the Divisional-officer says that about 500 persons may require it. Allowing one anna per soul per diem or Rs. 2 per month, the charge for feeding 500 persons for nine months from January comes to Rs. 9,000.

14. The advantages of special well rules being appreciated in this taluk, I would ask for an allotment of Rs. 20,000 under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

15. *Márkápur taluk.*—This is worst of all, and the whole of this taluk is seriously affected. In ordinary years, the people here depend upon the ragi and cumbu crops raised under wells and other food-grains raised on dry lands. There is comparatively little wet cultivation in the taluk, so that the failure of the dry crops is naturally followed by scarcity and distress. This year, owing to the Southern Mahratta Railway running through it, it has been possible to import large quantities of cumbu, cholum and ragi from Guntúr, Narsaraopet and Kistna canal in the Kistna district. Thus, at the present moment, there is, in spite of the very bad harvest, no lack of food-grains and the present stock is estimated to provide food for about a lakh of people for two months. This taluk is particularly defective in point of communications and, therefore, trade is far from active in the interior; but the Railway has changed matters to some extent and when the existing stocks of food-grains are exhausted, there will not be any difficulty in early replenishing the same. As to the probable number requiring relief, the Divisional-officer estimates this at 14,000 persons and to provide this number for a period of 11 months from January last at an average of 2 annas per man per diem, the cost will come to Rs. 5,77, 500 or say Rs. 5,80,000 in round figures. To provide work for this amount, I beg to recommend works as per list C, amounting to Rs. 2,58,502, and proposals for the remaining amount will follow on receipt of information from the Deputy Collector. With regard to gratuitous relief I estimate the number requiring this at 1,500 on the average for 11 months. At the rate of one anna per man per diem or Rs. 2 per month, the cost comes to Rs. 33,000 in round figures. In this as well as in the Cumbum taluk, the period of continuance of distress has been calculated to extend till about October and November next, as these taluks mostly depend upon the later monsoons and agricultural labourers do not generally find enough of employment till then.

16. *Loans.*—As cultivation in this taluk largely depends upon wells, I would require an allotment of Rs. 25,000 under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

17. *Weavers.*—This class of labourers will form the subject of a separate report.

18. With regard to extra establishments, I beg to state that the following additional hands will be necessary:—

(1) Special Assistant Collector to aid the Collector—his salary, say Rs. 700 a month, for 6 months from March to August, Rs. 4,200.

(2) Two Deputy Collectors for Cumbum and Pyápali Divisions. Their salary, at Rs. 250 each for a month, for 6 months from March to August, Rs. 3,000.

(3) Four Special Deputy Tahsildars to aid the Tahsildars of Cumbum, Márkápur, Pattikonda and Koilkuntla at Rs. 70 each per mensem. The salary of the first two for 10 months from January to October being Rs. 1,400, and that of the latter two for 4 months from March to June being Rs. 560 or total Rs. 1,960.

(4) A special Public Works Department officer, say of the grade of Assistant Engineer, to supervise works in Pyápali Division. His salary Rs. 500 per mensem; for 4 months, Rs. 2,000.

(5) Establishments of the above-named officers, say Rs. 2,000, on the whole.

The total amount that will be required under this head, therefore, comes to 4,200 + 3,000 + 1,960 + 2,000 + 2,000 = Rs. 13,160.

19. To sum up, my estimate for the whole district comes to Rs. 9,83,500 for works, Rs. 58,200 for gratuitous relief, and Rs. 65,000 for advances under the Loans Acts to landed classes and Rs 13,160 under extra establishment.

20. I beg to enclose statements (A) of forecast of outlay on works; (B) of allotments required under gratuitous relief and loans; (C) of works selected from the programme for execution.

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A.—FORECAST of outlay on works proposed to be executed in the Kurnool district in the year 1892.

Taluks.	Population as per census of 1891.	Average number of persons who will probably require work.	Period for which numbers in column 3 require work.	Proportion of column 3 to column 2.	Cost of providing work for the numbers shown in column 3 at 2 annas per head per diem for the periods mentioned in column 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			MONTHS.		RS.
1. Pattikonda	138,787	2,500	4	1·80	37,500
2. Rámallakót	125,272	1,500	6	1·19	33,750
3. Nandikótkur	88,575	1,500	4	1·69	22,500
4. Nandyál	96,447	1,250	4	1·20	18,750
5. Koilkuntla	86,631	3,200	7	3·69	84,000
6. Sirvel	65,202	500	4	0·76	7,500
7. Cumbum	116,538	5,000	9	4 29	1,68,750
8. Márkápur	100,076	14,000	11	13·98	5,77,500
Total ..	817,528	29,450	6	3·60	9,50,250

Taluks.	Heads under which work is proposed to be provided and cost under each head.						Allotment applied for.
	Public Works Department.	Minor Irrigation Works.	Local Funds.			Grand Total.	
			Repair or construction of roads.	Village improvements and water supply.	Total.		
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Pattikonda	500	..	37,000	..	37,000	37,500	37,500
2. Ramallakót	16,115	2,005	15,000	..	15,000	33,120	34,000
3. Nandikótkur	14,250	..	12,000	..	12,000	26,250	26,000
4. Nandyál	..	19,826	..	..	..	19,826	20,000
5. Koilkuntla	960	21,290	87,975	..	87,975	1,10,225	1,10,000
6. Sirvel	..	8,036	..	..	..	8,036	8,000
7. Cumbum	71,000	4,485	85,800	..	85,800	1,61,285	1,70,000
8. Márkápur	40,000	21,217	1,97,285	..	1,97,285	2,58,502	5,78,000
Total ..	1,42,825	76,859	4,35,060	..	4,35,060	6,54,744	9,83,500

B.—STATEMENT showing allotments recommended for gratuitous relief and advances under the Loans Acts in the Kurnool district in the year 1892.

Taluk.	Population as per census of 1891.	Probable average number requiring gratuitous relief.	Proportion of column 3 to column 2.	Period for which relief will be required.	Cost of relief at Rs. 2 per head per mensem for the period shown in column 5.	Allotment now applied for.	Allotments applied for under the Loans Act.			Total of columns 7 and 10.
							Under the Land Improvement Act.	Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				MTHS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1. Pattikonda ..	138,787	500	0·36	4	4,000	4,000	6,000	4,000	10,000	14,000
2. Rámallakót ..	125,272	150	0·11	4	1,200	1,200	..	..	..	1,200
3. Nandikótkur ..	88,575	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Nandyál	96,447	500	0·51	4	4,000	4,000	5,000	..	5,000	9,000
5. Koilkuntla ..	86,631	500	0·57	7	7,000	7,000	5,000	..	5,000	12,000
6. Sirvel	65,202	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Cumbum	116,538	500	0·42	9	9,000	9,000	20,000	..	20,000	29,000
8. Márkápur	100,076	1,500	1·49	11	33,000	33,000	25,000	..	25,000	58,000
Total ..	817,528	3,650	0·44	5	58,200	58,200	61,000	4,000	65,000	123,200

C.—LIST of works referred to in columns 7 to 12 of statement A.

Taluks.	Name and cost of work proposed to be executed.	
	Name of work.	Amount of estimate.
1	2	3
	(a) Public Works Department Works.	RS.
Pattikónda	(1) Repairs of Pulacheruvu of Bellagallu	200
	(2) Do. of Peddacheruvu of Pattikónda	200
	(3) Do. of Nallacheruvu of Karivemula	100
	Total ..	500
	(b) Local Fund Road Works.	
	(1) Road from Kodumur to Gonigundla village frontier	15,000
	(2) Do. from Vobalapuram to Devarabanda	13,750
	(3) Do. from Maddikeru to Pattikónda	8,250
	Total ..	37,000
	Grand Total ..	37,500
	(a) Public Works.	
Rámallakót	(1) Repairs of Veldurti tank	8,300
	(2) Do. of Yerradoddi division	7,815
	Total ..	16,115
	(b) Local Fund Works.	
	(1) Breaking and stacking metal near Kurnool town	15,000
	(c) Minor Irrigation Works.	
	(1) Gúdúr tank	730
	(2) Do.	275
	(3) Tadakanapalli division	1,000
	Total ..	2,005
	Grand Total ..	33,120
	(a) Public Works Department Works.	
Nandikótkur taluk	(1) Repairs of Chinna and Peda Mallalamma tank	14,250
	(b) Local Fund Works.	
	(1) Breaking and stacking metal near Nandikótkur 19 miles	12,000
	Total ..	26,250
	(a) Minor Irrigation Works.	
Nandyál taluk	(1) Mitual Peddakunta repairs	2,000
	(2) Bilakalagudur tank repairs	7,000
	(3) Digging a channel from Vaddagandla Buga to Nallavagu	90
	(4) Repairing supply channel of Bandi Atmákur tank	480
	(5) Parmatur Peddakunta repairs	4,500
	(6) Bollavaram tank repairs	5,756
	Total ..	19,826
	(a) Public Works Department Works.	
Koilkuntla taluk	(1) Repairs to Owk tank	960
	(b) Local Fund Road Works.	
	(1) Road from Jaladurgam of Pattikónda taluk to Cheriopalli	40,975
	(2) Do. from Owk to Koilkuntla	47,000
	Total ..	87,975
	(c) Minor Irrigation Works.	
	(1) Repair of tank at Gullasengavaram	2,200
	(2) Do. of Boddamanur	190
	(3) Do. of Gullathurthi	900
	(4) Do. of Injedu	250
	(5) Do. of Kolimigundla	5,000
	(6) Do. of Mayalur	750
	(7) Do. of Hanumatgundem	1,500
	(8) Do. of Kalvatala	10,000
	(9) Do. of Tudumuladinne	500
	Total ..	21,290
	Grand Total ..	1,10,225

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List of works referred to in columns 7 to 12 of statement A—*cont.*

Taluks.	Name and cost of work proposed to be executed.	
	Name of work.	Amount of estimate.
1	2	3
	(a) Minor Irrigation Works.	RS.
Sirvel taluk	(1) Peddakambalur-Kesavaraju tank	100
	(2) Boyalakuntla tank	1,944
	(3) Yellavattula-Peddaraju tank	579
	(4) Srirungapuram-Avala-Boyanna tank	134
	(5) Do. Tirunama tank	506
	(6) Do. Chinnally tank	1,195
	(7) Chinnakambalur Peddareddicheruvu	325
	(8) Do. Ankireddicheruvu	316
	(9) Do. Kottacheruvu	1,146
	(10) Do. Kotamunacheruvu	498
	(11) Gangavaram-Dokkacheruvu	121
	(12) Sirvel-Nagalacheruvu	803
	(13) Perur-Navallacheruvu	369
	Total ..	8,036
	(a) Public Works Department Works.	
Cumbum taluk	(1) Repairs of Timmannacheruvu of Bollupalli	4,500
	(2) Do. of Cumbum tank	29,000
	(3) Do. of Tappatavanicheruvu of Turimilla	2,000
	(4) Do. of Dasabandamcheruvu of Kakarla	5,000
	(5) Do. of Sankaranicheruvu of Gudimetta	8,000
	(6) Do. of Maisummacheruvu of Basinepalli	10,000
	(7) Do. of Dasabandamcheruvu of Komarolu	3,500
	(8) Do. of Paddithappa do.	4,000
	(9) Do. of Peddacheruvu of Reddicherla	5,000
	Total ..	71,000
	(b) Local Fund Road Works.	
	(1) Road from Cumbum to Taticherla	50,000
	(2) Do. from Donakonda to Cumbum	35,800
	Total ..	85,800
	(c) Minor Irrigation Works.	
	(1) Repairs of Daddavadu of Kothacheruvu	150
	(2) Do. of Gundlakamma-Katwa of Tudimella	1,500
	(3) Do. of Chennurayanicheruvu of Aravid	200
	(4) Do. of Mallayacheruvu of Bollupalli	280
	(5) Do. of Doddalicheruvu of Akiwid	550
	(6) Do. of Yerravagu Katwa of Akiwid	25
	(7) Do. of Janapalati Katwa of Bollupalli	20
	(8) Do. of Ardavid	260
	(9) Do. of Gundlakamma-Katwa of Yerrabalem	1,500
	Total ..	4,485
	Grand Total ..	1,61,285
	(a) Public Works Department Works.	
Márkápur taluk	(1) Peddacheruvu of Vemulakota	8,000
	(2) Circarcheruvu of Márkápur	3,000
	(3) Badvid tank	3,000
	(4) Dupaud do.	2,000
	(5) Yerragundapallem tank	15,000
	(6) Tripurantakam cheruvu	5,000
	(7) Ganapanaram cheruvu	4,000
	Total ..	40,000
	(b) Local Fund Works.	
	(1) Removing prickly-pear at Márkápur town	2,000
	(2) Márkápur road	15,000
	(3) Dupaud road	30,000
	(4) Dornah do.	80,000
	(5) Vemulakota road	15,000
	(6) Isukatripuravaram road	19,285
	(7) Rajampally-Jagamkuntla road	36,000
	Total ..	1,97,285
	(c) Minor Irrigation Works.	
	(1) Yellareddikunta of Rachakonda	1,000
	(2) Kolukulacheruvu of Gollavidigi	3,000

List of works referred to in columns 7 to 12 of statement A—*cont.*

Taluk.	Name and cost of work proposed to be executed.	
	Name of work.	Amount.
1	2	3
	(c) *Minor Irrigation works*—cont.	RS.
Márkápur taluk	(3) Repairs of Kankanalapalli tank	1,000
	(4) Do. of Tippayapalem tank	190
	(5) Do. of Malienpeta tank	1,584
	(6) Do. of Balijapalli tank	1,948
	(7) Do. of Bupatipalli tank	260
	(8) Do. of Chapalmadugu tank	1,200
	(9) Do. of Narasiahpallem tank	75
	(10) Do. of Medapi tank	540
	(11) Do. of Annagari cherum	770
	(12) Do. of Bakkareddi tank of Rachakonda	200
	(13) Do. of Kankanalapalli tank	100
	(14) Do. of Dammavari gulla tank	150
	(15) Do. of Gurrapusala tank	8,000
	(16) Do. of Karollu tank	200
	(17) Removing silt from Chennakeswaraswam Koneri, Márkápur ..	1,000
	Total ..	21,217
	Grand Total ..	2,58,502
	Grand Total of all taluks ..	6,54,744

Resolution—dated 21st March 1892, No. 218.

The Collector's report will be submitted for the orders of Government.

2. The areas in Kurnool which have suffered more or less severely from the failure of the usual rains during the past season and in which distress is being felt are as follows :—

Pattikonda taluk, four villages on or adjoining the Yerramala plateau on the south-east of the taluk, close to the affected area in Tadpatri and Koilkuntla ; nine villages situated on the border of the taluk immediately south of Pattikonda, adjoining the affected area in Alur ; and about twenty villages at the northern extremity of the taluk near Kodumur and Bellagal, adjoining the affected area in Adóni. These villages have an area of about 300 square miles and a population of 40,742, 2,500 of whom are expected on the average to need relief on works and 500 in kitchens up to the end of June.

Ramallakot taluk, twenty villages on the western side of the taluk with an area of 128 square miles, and in this area the Collector estimates that 1,500 persons will need employment on relief works for six months and that 150 may have to be fed in kitchens for four.

Nandikotkur taluk, fared better than the rest of the district, and it is only in 16 villages situated about the centre of the taluk and adjoining the affected villages on the north-west border of Nandyal that are at all affected, the taluk generally having had excellent early and late crops, the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal having supplemented the local deficiency of the rainfall in a good many villages. The Collector does not anticipate that many coolies will resort to relief works in the taluk till April or May, when 1,000 may have to be provided for in addition to those already employed by the Public Works Department on two large tank works, both of which, however, are situated at a considerable distance from the affected area. The Collector has already opened a road work near the village of Nandikotkur.

Nandyal taluk, nine villages situated west and north of Nandyal town, two villages on the extreme south, seven villages on the north-west and ten villages on the eastern border of the taluk close to the Nallamalas. The Collector estimates that 1,750 persons may need relief in this taluk, 500 of whom would have to be fed in kitchens.

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Koilkuntla taluk, according to the Divisional officer, nearly the whole of the Owk division and about 24 villages in the black cotton soil tract near Koilkuntla itself. The area affected is about 395 square miles with a population of about 52,000, of whom the Collector estimates 3,200 on the average will need relief on works for seven months, and about 500 have to be fed in kitchens for the same period.

Sirvel taluk fared well ; the distressed area lies in the north-east corner of the taluk, where 9 villages are affected. In this taluk it is estimated, that only 500 persons may need relief on works.

Cumbum taluk, the area affected has already been reported and consists of nearly all the northern half of the taluk, in parts of which the failure of the supply of water in the great Cumbum tank has crippled the resources. In this taluk, the Divisional officer estimates that 5,000 persons may need relief on works and 500 at kitchens for nine months from January last.

Markapur taluk is the worst portion of the district and is affected throughout. In this taluk the Collector estimates that an average of 14,000 people will need relief on works and 1,500 at kitchens up to the end of November next.

3. The particulars given above may be abstracted as follows :—

Taluk.	Period during which relief required.	For relief on works.			For relief at kitchens.	
		Numbers.	Collector's estimate of cost.	Cost at current prices.	Numbers.	Collector's estimate of cost.
			RS.	RS.		RS.
Pattikonda	4	2,500	37,500	23,438	500	4,000
Ramallakot	6	1,500	33,750	21,094	150	1,200
Nandikotkur	4	1,500	22,500	14,063	..	..
Nandyal	4	1,250	18,750	11,719	500	4,000
Koilkuntla	7	3,200	84,000	52,501	500	7,000
Sirvel	4	500	7,500	4,687	..	..
Cumbum	9	5,000	1,68,750	1,05,469	500	9,000
Markapur	11	14,000	5,77,500	3,60,944	1,500	33,000
Total ..	..	29,450	9,50,250	5,93,915	3,650	58,200

The numbers which have resorted to relief works during the four weeks of February were as follows for each taluk in which works are now open :—

Taluks.	February.			
	6th.	13th.	20th.	27th.
Pattikonda	..	..	601	510
Rámallakót	1,036	577	846	738
Nandikotkur	206	519	685	568
Koilkuntla	..	28	792	887
Cumbum	2,762	5,417	6,967	7,040
Márkápur	6,192	6,179	6,546	7,299
Total ..	10,196	12,720	16,437	17,042

The average number for the whole district during February is thus about 14,100 or less than the Board's original estimate (Board's Proceedings, dated 21st January 1892, No. 44), and the Commissioner sees no reason for anticipating that the numbers are likely in succeeding months to rise much above the estimate given therein. The average number therefore that may have to be provided for during the four months, March to June, both inclusive is not likely to reach the Collector's figure. The Commissioner also considers that, should the next south-west monsoon rains fall in reasonable amount and begin at the usual time—the end of May—the continuance of relief operations after the end of June

February	15,000
March	20,000
April	25,000
May	25,000
June	15,000

will be unnecessary, though it may be found advisable to continue expenditure on a few works carried out under ordinary rules. Even in the Cumbum and Márkápur taluks the cultivation accounts show that nearly 60 per cent. of the whole year's crop is sown before the middle of August, and these accounts are notoriously behind the actuals. It is not, therefore, he considers, necessary to estimate for more than four months' continuance of relief at present, and, allowing for an average of 25,000 persons at current prices, a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 for expenditure on wages should suffice, to which an addition of about 10 per cent. must be made for petty supervision.

4. The Collector submits lists of works which he has selected as suitable for relief, of which the following is an abstract :—

Taluks.	Irrigation works.		New roads.	Road repairs.	Total allotment applied for.
	Number.	Estimate.	Cost.	Cost.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pattikonda	3	500	37,000	..	37,500
Rámallakót	5	18,120	..	15,000	33,120
Nandikótkur	1	14,250	..	12,000	26,250
Nandyál	6	19,826	..	..	19,826
Koilkuntla	10	22,250	87,975	..	1,10,225
Sirvel	13	8,036	..	..	8,036
Cumbum	18	75,485	85,800	50,000	2,11,285
Márkápur	24	61,217	85,285	1,10,000	2,56,502
Total ..	80	2,19,684	2,96,060	1,87,000	6,46,744

In the Rámallakót taluk, the repairs of the Veldurti tank costing Rs. 8,300 and in the Nandikótkur taluk those of the two tanks in Ramapuram costing Rs. 14,250 have already been provided for in the Public Works Department budgets. Deducting these sums, the Commissioner requests that sanction may be accorded for carrying out the remaining irrigation works mentioned by the Collector, the estimates and plans being first approved by the Public Works Department, by whom the irrigation works will be carried out, as required. Regarding the road works, the Commissioner considers that they should be confined as far as possible to the breaking and stacking of metal along the lines of existing roads. He would, however, make exceptions in the case of the following if the Collector finds it absolutely necessary to open them :—

Pattikonda	Road from Kodumur to Gonegundla frontier.
Koilkuntla	„ from Owk to Koilkuntla.
Márkápur	„ from Dupad, northwards.

5. The Collector will be requested to submit a statement showing all the irrigation works in each taluk, on which money can be usefully spent, showing at the same time any expenditure incurred on them during the last five years and the average revenue obtained from each during the same period. It seems quite possible that more funds might be usefully spent on the repair or improvement of these works.

6. The Collector also estimates that it will be necessary to relieve an average of 3,650 persons gratuitously in kitchens for varying periods. This estimate of number may be accepted, but the period during which this form of relief will be necessary may, the Commissioner considers, be reduced to four months and the allotment applied for (Rs. 58,200) to Rs. 20,000.

7. The Collector further estimates that he may be able to advance Rs. 61,000 for well-sinking, but the Commissioner considers that, if the local officers bestir themselves in the matter, it should be possible not only to do a good deal in the Rámallakót, Nandikótkur, and Sirvel taluks, for which the Collector makes no provision, but to advance larger sums than he estimates for in the remaining taluks. Márkápur, Cumbum, and parts of Sirvel are well favored for well-sinking, as also are some parts of the remaining taluks and no effort should be spared in any taluk to push forward this most valuable work.

1238/7

8. Similarly, the Collector's provision of Rs. 4,000 in the Pattikonda taluk only for loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act appears to be inadequate, especially as the losses of stock may probably be very large.

9. The Collector further alludes to the special establishments required and the period for which they will be wanted. They are—

1 Special Assistant Collector	for 6 months ...	... Already appointed.
2 Deputy Collectors	... „ 6 „ ...	... One do.
4 „ Tahsildars	... { 2 „ 10 „	Already appointed.
	{ 2 „ 4 „	... For Pattikonda and Koilkuntla.
1 Special Engineer	... „ 4 „ ...	... To supervise the Pyápali division.

The Commissioner recommends that the appointment of two Deputy Tahsildars for Pattikonda and Koilkuntla may be sanctioned, but does not consider that another extra Deputy Collector is at present required. As the special Engineer already recommended for the Cumbum division has been appointed, he does not think it will be necessary to appoint another for the present in the Pyápali division.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
„ Collector of Kurnool.
Copy to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

ORDER—dated 6th April 1892, No. 337, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The Government concurs in the Commissioner's remarks in paragraphs 3, 6 and 7 of his Proceedings read above.

2. The proposals in paragraph 4 of the Proceedings are approved.

3. The appointment of two Special Deputy Tahsildars on Rs. 70 each *per mensem*, for the two taluks of Pattikonda and Koilkuntla, for a period of four months, is approved. The necessary proposition statement should be submitted at an early date.

4. The application for funds in paragraphs 3 and 6 of the Proceedings will be considered in the Financial Department.

5. As regards the additional Engineer applied for by the Collector, the Government agrees with the Board of Revenue in considering that one is not at present required for the Pyápali division.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.
„ the Financial Department.
„ the Public Works Department.
„ the Local and Municipal Department.
Copy to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.

Exd. C. M. Brisson.

100 Copies.

P. W. CURRENT No. 4072

Govt. of {1892} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued. 20 8. c

Recd. 14-4-92 Encl.

G.O., 6th April 1892, No. 337.

APRIL.

Famine, Kurnool.

Passing orders on the Collector's report under section 35 of the Famine Code regarding the state of the season in the district, submitted by the Board of Revenue.

Ltr. No. 1054-3rd 31-3-92

R. No: 1238 W dt/14-4-92

Communicated to the Supdg: Engineer III Circle.

(7)

14/4/92

S.E. III Circle

C.E. for S. dated 20/4/92

Ltr. Cir. 21/4

Ltr. order