(12)

(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 42

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 10-90

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

PWD துறை

(57)

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518/1

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

READ—the following paper :—

G.O., dated 15th February 1892, No. 152, Revenue.

Read—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 22nd January 1892, No. 49.

Order—dated 15th February 1892, No. 152, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The concluding sentence of clause 1, paragraph 6 of the Board's Proceedings read above is not very clear and it seems desirable to lay down precisely the procedure which should be adopted in regard to the execution of all works classed as relief works, that is to say those to which the provisions of the Famine Code in respect of enforcement of tasks, regulation of wages and such like matters are applied.

2. The Government considers that all works undertaken for the relief of the distressed population, other than those connected with Local Fund roads and other Local Fund works, which will as a rule be executed under the supervision of the Local Fund Engineer and his staff, should be carried out under the orders of the Executive Engineer of the division ; in other words, all works undertaken for the purposes of relief (other than Local Fund works), whether they are major works which the Department of Public Works would undertake in ordinary times or minor works such as would ordinarily be executed by the Revenue Department, will be classed as professional agency and the provisions of the Famine Code relating to works of that description will be applicable to them. It will of course be open to the Collector to direct that any work which would ordinarily be carried out by the Local Fund Engineer as a civil agency work should be classed for special reasons as professional agency and placed under the Executive Engineer of the division.

3. The position of the Collector in relation to officers of all departments employed on famine duty within the limits of his district is very clearly defined in paragraph 10 of the Famine Code under which all officers are bound to accept his decision on all points not strictly of a technical or professional character. Accordingly his orders regarding all matters relating to the employment and wages of laborers, opening and closing of works, periods of payment and matters of the like description must be obeyed at once without question. It is essential that this position should be maintained and that the Collector should exercise the most complete powers of control.

All officers of the Department of Public Works posted to affected districts for famine duty will be placed under the Executive Engineer of the division through whom the Collector should issue all orders relating to the management of relief works. The former will be subject to the general supervision ordinarily exercised by the Superintending Engineer in purely professional matters.

4. The subordinate staff required for the execution of professional agency works will be provided in the Department of Public Works and that department will also arrange for making payments, so far as it is in a position to do so, but it will be the duty of the Collector to render such assistance as the Executive Engineer may require by placing at his disposal additional paymasters. The subordinate staff required for Local Fund works must be provided by the Boards concerned.

5. All expenditure on relief works classed as professional agency will be accounted for in the manner prescribed in the Famine Code. As regards Local Fund works, the cost may perhaps have to be met from Provincial funds eventually, but as a matter of convenience and to ensure adequate check, it is desirable that the expenditure should pass through the Local Fund accounts, any deficit which may arise in consequence of such debit being met by a grant from Provincial funds. This procedure has already been ordered—*vide* G.O., dated 16th December 1891, No. 1192—and it should be carefully followed.

6. The necessary orders to give effect to the above instructions will be issued in the Department of Public Works and the necessity for strengthening the executive staff in the affected districts to admit of its coping with the increased work which will devolve upon it will also be considered in that department.

7. The question of opening certain sections of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway for goods traffic will be considered in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department.

8. The appointment of a Special Deputy Tahsildar on Rs. 70 is sanctioned as recommended for each of the taluks of Gooty, Tadpatri, Anantapur and Dharmavaram. The Government agrees with the Board in considering that no Special Deputy Collector is required for the present.

9. The numbers on gratuitous relief in Anantapur are high as compared with the number on works. This is a feature peculiar to Anantapur and the Commissioner should report on the subject.

Week ending 6th February—works 546, kitchens 584.

The Collector should also be called upon to report what steps have been taken to check admissions to kitchens.

(True Extract.)

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

ORDER—dated 18th February 1892, No. 518 W., Public Works.

Communicated to officers of the Public Works Department for information and guidance.

2. It will be seen, from para. 4 of the Proceedings in the Revenue Department, that it will be the duty of the Collector to place, at the disposal of the Executive Engineer, such additional paymasters as may be needed to give effect to the provisions of the Famine Code in regard to the regular and frequent payment of famine laborers. Care should be taken that this most essential requirement is attended to and that timely application is made to the Collector for the requisite staff of paymasters and to the Chief Engineer for the upper subordinate agency that may be needed.

3. The instructions in para. 5 in regard to accounting for expenditure on relief works should be carefully observed.

4. The subject of para. 6 is already engaging attention in the Public Works Department.

5. Para. 7 will be considered in the Railway Branch.

(True Extract.)

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

To Superintending Engineers.
„ the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
„ the Consulting Engineer for Railways.
„ the Examiner, Public Works Accounts.

Exd. A. D. Xavier.
Spare Copies

518/2

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of {1892} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated February, 18th.

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 18th Feb. 1892, No. 518 W.

FEBRUARY.

Famine Relief Works

Proceedings, Revenue Department, laying down certain procedure, &c., to be adopted in connection with the —, communicated to officers of the Public Works Department with instructions.

518/3

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

MR. CLOGSTOUN.

READ—the following letter from W. G. UNDERWOOD, Esq., Collector of Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated 15th January 1892, No. F. 12:—

As directed in paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings, No. 833, dated 30th December 1891, I have the honour to report, in continuation of my letter, F. No. 4, dated 10th instant, on the state of this district for December 1891.

2. *Rainfall.*—There was no rain during the month except in Dharmavaram, Kalyándrug, Penukonda and Madakasíra, where the fall was, respectively, ·12, ·08, ·05, and ·05, giving a nominal average for the four weeks of December of ·03 inches against ·58 for December 1890. The total average for the district from April to December 1891 was 10·84 inches against an average of 24·88 for the corresponding period in 1890. The following abstract shows, as per weekly season reports, the fall in 1891 as compared with the preceding five years' average for each registering station in the district:—

	Stations.	1891.	Five years' average.
		INCHES.	INCHES.
1.	Gooty ...	11·86	26·65
	Uravakonda ...	9·90	23·94
2.	Tadpatri	14·41	28·70
	Yadiki	9·23	25·21
3.	Anantapur	9·75	20·59
4.	Dharmavaram	9·92	20·66
	Kalyándrug	6·44	22·12
5.	Penukonda	12·04	25·60
	Bukkapatnam	10·80	30·89
6.	Hindupur	12·80	24·91
7.	Madakasíra	12·11	24·38
	Average ...	10·84	24·88

The divisions which suffered most from want of rain are Uravakonda in Gooty taluk, Yadiki in Tadpatri taluk and notably Kalyándrug in the Dharmavaram taluk, also the Anantapur taluk. In the remainder of the district the fall varied from 11 to 14 inches. Taking the district as a whole, both the monsoons have been much below the average, the fall in November 1891 being less than quarter of that in the same month of 1890 and the fall in December being almost nothing.

3. *Cultivation.*—The subjoined statement gives particulars of cultivation up to the end of December under dry and wet as compared with the figures for the same period

in 1890. The statistics include Government and inam lands under the first and second crops :—

Taluks.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
1. Gooty	302,783	374,125	5,809	8,561	308,593	382,686
2. Tadpatri	185,403	214,744	8,630	8,587	194,033	223,331
3. Anantapur	161,515	182,466	8,006	10,460	169,521	192,926
4. Dharmavaram	170,644	204,186	8,091	9,614	178,735	213,800
5. Penukonda	69,426	82,341	7,920	10,988	77,346	93,329
6. Hindupur	43,319	51,933	14,807	14,280	58,126	66,213
7. Madakasira	43,819	58,814	8,608	7,228	52,447	66,042
Total ..	976,909	1,168,609	61,871	69,718	1,038,780	1,238,327

Compared with 1890 there is a decrease in cultivation both under dry and wet, that under the former being acres 191,700 and under the latter 7,847.

4. *Crops.*—The following extract from the Head Assistant Collector's report No. 31, dated 10th instant, gives a succinct account of the condition of crops in the four taluks of his division :—

"The only standing crops in my division are at present paddy under one or two tanks (best under Kambadur and Mulakaledu. Harvesting of crops under the former partly finished and partly progressing now. Crops under the latter have already been harvested, so there are no standing crops) cholum, especially under wells, and castor-oil plants and horsegram in dry lands. The latter two are not in a flourishing condition owing to failure of rain. They are already withering and, if harvested at all, would not fetch much. The cholum, &c., under wells is far better than the above two, but the ryots are afraid of decrease of water in their wells. A few paddy fields still stand unharvested under Kambadur tank. They are in good condition, and the water in the tank is reported to be sufficient for all of them. The ryots of Kambadur say that the yield of the crop already harvested was a middling (8 annas) one. This was, it appears, for want of timely rain after the weeding to mature the ears. Water from the underneath cannot do this sufficiently. To test the allegation, I got a kunta of a wet field containing paddy crops ready for harvest measured, crops cut, and thrashed in my presence. The outturn was 31 seers. At this rate the outturn for one acre will be 1,240 seers. This, I believe, an average (1 rupee) crop. A bumper crop is generally reckoned as 2,000 seers per acre of wet land. From the above experiment I am of opinion that the crops already harvested produced 1 rupee crop. There was a total failure of dry crops around Kalyándrug, and I am of opinion that in the other part of the Deputy Tahsildar's division the yield was less than 4 annas. At the end of November I passed through Ramgiri, Nasavakota, Kanaganapalli and surrounding villages and nowhere did I see any dry crop with a probable outturn of more than 2 or 3 annas . . . In Madakasira taluk dholl and horsegram are fair in several parts, though withering in others. Cholum in tank-bed is good. With regard to tank-bed cultivation generally, good crops, I am afraid, will not be obtained, as cultivation was not begun till most of the moisture had evaporated. In Madakasira, however, and parts of Hindupur, fair crops ought to be obtained. Cholum and Bengal-gram have been generally sown in tank-beds. With regard to Penukonda taluk, Bukkapatnam sub-division is worst off, and I am afraid no outturn greater than 2 annas can be expected. There will probably be a crop from 4 to 8 annas of ragi and cholum under wells and nalas. In Bukkapatnam itself and Kottacheruvu at the beginning of December I saw fair crops of sugarcane and the outturn ought to be more than 8 annas. In Penukonda, generally, the early dry crops are withering, sugarcane not more than 4 annas. Paddy under wells and nalas is fair and ought to realise 8 annas."

For the remaining taluks of Anantapur, Gooty and Tadpatri, the Divisional officers' reports have not yet been received ; but the following particulars are extracted from the weekly season reports sent by the Tahsildars for December :—

Anantapur.—Paddy and ragi under wells and nalas fair, the outturn being 8 annas. The dry crops, viz., red-gram, horse-gram, gingelly, and castor-oil seed withered in most parts. But where there has been any harvest, the yield is estimated at 4 to 6 annas. Tank-bed lands are being sown with cholum. The operations in the Anantapur tank-bed are not encouraging.

Gooty.—Paddy under tanks having supply good and ploughing under nalas for second-crop. Bengal-gram, cholum, korra and cotton withered in some and withering in others ; the harvest of the last three and of ragi, cumbu and oil-seeds being 1 to

6 annas. But cholum and ragi under wells may yield 6 to 12 annas and paddy under nalas 4 to 8. In the Uravakonda division, crops withered and withering. No harvest and no ploughing for want of rain.

Tadpatri.—Wet crops under wells and nalas with water good and under those without it withering. Dry crops on unirrigated lands have failed and are withering. Cholum and castor-oil blighted in some villages ; outturn of cholum under wells ranging from 1 to 16. Paddy under nalas 4 to 16, korra, varagu and ragi under the same source 4 to 8. Ragi is being sown under wells and nalas and cholum in tank-beds.

5. *Water-supply.*—In the four taluks of Dharmavaram, Penukonda, Hindupur and Madakasíra comprising the Head Assistant Collector's division, the chief big tanks are Dharmavaram, Kambadur, Malayanur, Mulakaledu, Bukkapatnam, Kottacheruvu, Purghi, Chilamattur, &c. Of these, only Kambadur and Mulakaledu had a full supply ; the rest had either none or very little. The tanks, channels and wells in this division are dependent on rainfall and on freshes from the Pennér, Chitravati, Jayamangali and other vankas. The same remarks hold good for the remaining taluks. The Anantapur tank was practically dry. The Singanamala tank received some time back a nominal supply of three months and is now dry. The Gooty tank received a supply and one crop will be obtained. The Jokkalacheruvu tank breached owing to the bad state of the bund. The Royalcheruvu and Bhogasamudram tanks of the Tadpatri taluk are also dry and on the whole the supply of water was very inadequate for agricultural operations. At present drinking water is available generally, but I am afraid that the look of it may become a serious question later on.

6. *Prices.*—The following tabular statement furnishes talukwar particulars of the prices of second sort rice, cholum and ragi which form the chief food-grains of the district for the four weeks of December 1891 as compared with the corresponding periods of 1890 :—

Taluks.	Second sort rice.								Cholum.			
	Week ending December 1891.				Week ending December 1890.				Week ending December 1891.			
	5th.	12th.	19th.	26th.	6th.	13th.	20th.	27th.	5th.	12th.	19th.	26th.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Gooty	7·56	7·56	7·56	7·56	12·96	12·96	12·96	12·96	14·42	14·42	14·42	14·42
2. Tadpatri	8·64	8·64	8·64	8·64	12·96	12·96	12·96	12·96	12·88	12·36	12·88	12·87
3. Anantapur	7·56	8·10	8·64	8·64	12·96	12·96	12·96	12·96	13·39	14·42	14·94	14·42
4. Dharmavaram	7·56	7·56	7·56	7·56	14·04	14·04	14·04	14·04	11·33	11·33	11·33	11·33
5. Penukonda	7·56	7·56	7·56	7·56	15·02	15·02	15·02	14·58	11·33	11·33	11·33	12·88
6. Hindupur	7·56	7·56	7·56	7·56	14·04	14·04	15·04	14·04	12·36	12.36	11·33	11·33
7. Madakasira	9·72	9·72	9·72	9·72	15·56	15·56	15·06	15·22	..	..	..	..
Scarcity rates ..	9·7								13·7			

Taluks.	Cholum—*cont.*				Ragi.							
	Week ending December 1890.				Week ending December 1891.				Week ending December 1890.			
	6th.	13th.	20th.	27th.	5th.	12th.	19th.	26th.	6th.	13th.	20th.	27th.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1. Gooty	32·96	32·96	32·96	32·96	13·58	13·58	13·58	13·59	29·10	29·10	29·10	29·10
2. Tadpatri	26·78	27·04	26·78	27·81	14·55	13·58	13·58	13·58	27·16	27·16	27·16	27·16
3. Anantapur	25·75	28·84	28·84	25·75	15·52	15·52	14·55	14·55	27·16	27·16	27·16	27·16
4. Dharmavaram	26·78	26·78	26·78	26·78	13·58	13·58	13·58	13·58	35·86	35·86	35·86	35·86
5. Penukonda	28·84	28·84	28·84	28·07	14·55	14·55	14·55	16·49	38·80	38·80	38·80	38·80
6. Hindupur	32·57	26·15	30·90	25·30	14·55	14·55	14·55	14·55	44·85	43·71	38·80	39·87
7. Madakasira	30·90	30·90	30·90	30·90	17·52	15·52	15·52	15·52	38·80	38·80	38·80	38·80
Scarcity rates ..	13·7				14·7							

In almost all the taluks the prices have exceeded the scarcity rates. During the four weeks under reference, the price of the second-sort rice remained stationary in all taluks but Anantapur, where it has slightly fallen owing to imports from Cocanada and other places. In the prices of other grains there were slight fluctuations. In the four southern taluks and, I believe, in the other taluks also, the affected portions excepted, there are sufficient stores with ryots who have not yet left their houses in search of labour to distant places, but are attending to their own agricultural operations. But the sooner the Guntakal-Villupuram Railway is opened for goods traffic the better.

7. *Condition of Cattle.*—The following extract from the Head Assistant Collector's report shows the condition of cattle in his division :—

"Up to date, though the cattle are said to be in good health and condition, they must very shortly feel the scarcity of fodder, especially in parts of Dharmavaram and Pamdurty side of Bukkapatnam. In other parts also of the division, fodder is reported scanty. In my last inspection at the end of December and beginning of this month, I noticed that stalks of dry grain from which no crops have resulted are being cut and stalked for the cattle ; notably between Kambadur and Perur and in the latter place, cholum stalks are being so stalked. In some parts they are now feeding with *tungaveru*, roots of tunga grass and hill grass. In my recent tours I have seen numbers of cattle in jungles passing from one hill to another for want of grass and water. But they were not nearly so emaciated as I expected to see them. The weaker sort of the cattle which are turned out in the jungle for grazing will of course soon begin to die off; in fact, in Kalyándrug sub-division cases have occurred already. In my division there is scarcely any prickly-pear, so I cannot get the cattle fed on that. In some parts of Dharmavaram division, *i.e.*, Damajapalli, Nanoddala, Ramgiri, &c., there is a small quantity of prickly-pear. I am forwarding the instruments for cutting the plant to the Dharmavaram Tahsildar with directions to induce ryots to feed their cattle. But I hear that cattle require a "sauce" to this kind of fodder in the shape of some gravies of wheat, &c. If so, I am afraid the experiment will not be successful. However, it will be done."

My own experience is the same as the Head Assistant Collector's as to the condition of the cattle, and I can only attribute their being in no worn condition to the fact that they do no work and spend the whole day searching in a fairly successful way for dried up grass.

In the main division also the same state of things exists. Three sets of instruments for preparing the prickly-pear plant as a fodder to cattle have been received from the Collector of Bellary and distributed to each Divisional officer. The want of pasturage is everywhere felt for the present. I have allowed grass-cutting in the undermentioned forest reserves up to the close of December :—

Taluk.	Reserves in which free grazing is allowed.	Reserves in which free cutting is permitted.	Reserves in which grazing on payment of fees is allowed.
1. Gooty	..	..	1. Nagasamudram (north and south), 2. Cuttermalla, 3. Badrampalli, 4. Peddadoddi.
2. Tadpatri	..	..	
3. Anantapur	..	All reserves.	
4. Dharmavaram	Kalyándrug, north & south.	1. Ramgiri, 2. Badrapuram, 3. Kalayándrug.	1. Taramalla, 2. Marutla, 3. Kunakuntla.
5. Penukonda	..	1. Kothakoda, 2. Narasampalli, 3. Yerlampalli.	1. Guttur, east, 2. Nyalakota.
6. Hindupur	..	..	1. Somandepalli, 2. Mullakavemla, 3. Agraharam, 4. Jannivaripalli, 5. Vengalammacheruvu.
			1. Amagondupalliem, 2. Gopidevarapalli, 3. Yerrakonda.

8. The following statement shows talukwar the number of applications received and sanctioned under the Land Improvement Act and Agriculturists' Loans Act up to the end of December 1891 :—

Name of taluk.	Number of applications.						Allotment		Disbursement	
	Received		Disposed of		Pending					
	Under Land Improvement Act.	Under Agriculturists Loans Act.	Under Land Improvement Loans Act.	Under Agriculturists Loans Act.	Under Land Improvement Loans Act.	Under Agriculturists Loans Act.	Under Land Improvement Loans Act.	Under Agriculturists Loans Act.	Under Land Improvement Loans Act.	Under Agriculturists Loans Act.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Gooty	123	..	14	..	109	..	4,100	75	..	..
2. Tadpatri	6	1	3	1	3	..	500	75	..	..
3. Anantapur	3	..	..	..	3	..	600	75	..	..
4. Dharmavaram	15	3	8	1	7	2	6,435	200	150	200
5. Penukonda	16	6	2	..	14	6	600	75	200	..
6. Hindupur	26	25	4	19	22	6	3,750	160	500	90
7. Madakasira	180	95	30	11	150	84	1,300	55	1,180	..
Total ..	369	130	61	32	308	98	17,285	715	2,030	290

The grants for the taluks of Anantapur, Gooty and Tadpatri have not been utilised up to date. Two extra Revenue Inspectors have just been sanctioned for this purpose for the Gooty taluk and satisfactory results may soon be expected. The particular attention of the Divisional officers has often been drawn to the repeated orders of the Board and Government on the subject of well-sinking. The Head Assistant Collector, in whose division there is some progress, reports that he will soon be able to disburse Rs. 1,000 or so on well loans. From the progress reports received up to date it appears that the subject of well-sinking is receiving attention as shown below :—

	Number of wells sunk.
1. Dharmavaram	1
2. Penukonda	3
3. Hindupur	3
4. Madakasira	7
	14

9. *General aspect of the district and the parts affected.*—In the taluks of Penukonda, Hindupur, and Madakasira, where the rainfall was comparatively greater, there is no distress for the present, except that the prices are ruling high, and it is not likely that relief in any form will be needed for a month or two more. In the last-mentioned two taluks, importations from Bangalore and a good harvest under the Kambadur tank have contributed to keep prices stationary.

Excepting the Kalyándrug division of the Dharmavaram taluk, which has already formed the subject of a separate report from me (*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 708, dated 4th November 1891), and in which relief operations are now in progress, the remaining portion of the taluk does not stand in need of immediate help from the State. Provision will, however, have to be made for the relief of the ryots in villages lying at the foot of the hills just to the east of the Pennér river, viz., Ramgiri, Nasanakota, Netimadugu, &c. An estimate for Rs. 2,200 has been sanctioned by me for repairs to the Netimadugu tank and this fact was reported to the Board in my letter, F. No. 4, dated 10th January 1892. The Head Assistant Collector now forwards two more estimates for repairs to the tanks at Bhadrapuram and Yelakuntla at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,750 and Rs. 894, respectively. These will be sanctioned under section 46 of the code and the Head Assistant Collector authorized to proceed with them as necessity arises. The question of special agency to be employed on these works is treated in paragraph 12 *infra*. There is another tank in this taluk which the Public Works Department will undertake when there is a necessity. It is number B of the works proposed in paragraph 6 of my letter printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 833, dated 30th December 1891.

In my telegram to Government of the 4th instant, I reported that, owing to failure of crops, distress would shortly be felt in the Anantapur taluk. On the 11th instant I again wired that relief works would have soon to be opened, as the season continues unfavorable. I have just directed my Divisional officer to arrange for the opening of two works in the taluk. One of these is repairs to the tank at Alamúr at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,700. The ryots of the place having petitioned His Excellency the Governor when he was here on the 21st ultimo to repair their village tank, it will be taken up as the first work as I was directed by His Excellency. The second is Kamarapalli tank, for which an estimate for Rs. 2,000 is ready. It was prepared by the Public Works Department though a minor irrigation work, as it required their professional opinion. The Municipality of Anantapur have undertaken the construction of a feeder road to the railway station and this will give work to the needy poor at head-quarters for some time.

As regards Gooty, slight want is being felt. The training work at the Pennér bridge is capable of affording work for many thousands for three months. In the Uravakonda division, works will eventually have to be opened. At Uravakonda there is no useful work and the Madigas declined to go to Pamidi to the bridge, so I allowed the Tahsildar to clear out the Lattavaram tank if the people were in real want. In the main division of Tadpatri, hingari crop is being reaped and there is no want of work at present; but later on works must be started. The construction of the river embankment at Tádpatri should be proceeded with and the difficulty of revetment can be got over by planting nanul. The repairs to Balarajucalva of Sajjaladinna, for which an estimate was prepared by the Public Works Department for Rs. 500, and the repairs to the spring channel at Peddapolamadu at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,000. All these works will be taken in hand when necessity arises. There is now real distress in the Yadiki division and the Sub-divisional officer has been asked to lay out the Pinnapalli tank.

10. *Relief works, kitchens and gratuitous relief.*—The only relief work in progress in the district is the wall round the forest reserve at Kalyándrúg, the coolies employed being mostly weavers belonging to the kasba. The number relieved on the last day, according to the progress report for the week ending 2nd January 1892, was 501, consisting of 180 men, 243 women, and 78 children. The amount spent was Rupees 1,241–12–5. No relief kitchens were opened at the close of December; but, with reference to Board's Proceedings No. 782, dated 9th December 1891, arrangements have been made for starting 3 kitchens at Kalyándrúg, Uravakonda and Yadiki, and these will be dealt with in my next report. The Deputy Tahsildar of Kalyándrug sends a register under section 56 of 174 persons requiring gratuitous relief in 26 villages in his division. In 9 of these villages it appears that no relief can be given except in the form of village relief alone; but the Deputy Tahsildar's proposals are so incomplete that the Head Assistant Collector has called for further information and promises to send a supplemental report. In connection with this subject, he states: "From the Deputy Tahsildar's list of persons requiring gratuitous relief and from what I have observed in all my journeys through the Kalyándrúg sub-division and the other affected parts of Dharmavaram, I find that the people, who are at present in want of relief, are either such as weavers who never save, and who, owing to the adverse season, find no demand for what they manufacture, or beggars, who, even in good seasons, have no means of livelihood except what they get from charity, and who are now destitute because the ryots cannot afford in these hard times to give them their usual dole. Thus, in each of these several villages, there are about 3 decrepit persons of the latter class above mentioned and it is difficult to see how relief can be given them except in the form of village relief. In no case, except Kalyándrúg, is there a sufficient number of destitute persons to fill a relief kitchen, yet relief must be given soon in poor villages like Ramgiri, which I inspected a few days ago. The tank of this village only receives a good supply once in 3 years, so a bad season at once reduces the poorer classes to abject poverty. What is urgently wanted in my opinion is a sort of itinerant taluk relief officer to run through the taluk village by village and make centres where relief kitchens can be started and drive the destitutes to them. The Deputy Tahsildar now relieved in some measure by the appointment of the Stock Inspector can do this for his sub-division, but the

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Dharmavaram Tahsildar cannot do so for his taluk unless he is relieved of his magisterial and other routine duties. Further, all Tahsildars are now engaged in remission reports and I myself, for this reason, am unable to do more than make flying visits here and there; but, if some officer of the status of Deputy Tahsildar were appointed taluk relief officer for the whole of Dharmavaram taluk, we could obtain reliable information as to where and when to open relief kitchen."

11. I would humbly submit that with jamabandi close on our heels and a prospect of increased crime that it would be well to relieve Tahsildars of magisterial work and if possible Divisional officers also. If the Board is pleased to approve, definite proposals with proposition statements will be submitted.

12. *Establishment.*—For the supervision of the three works proposed to be taken in the Dhamavaram division of the taluk, the Head Assistant Collector supports the Tahsildar's proposal to entertain an overseer on Rs. 30 with a lascar on Rs. 8 + a daily batta of 8 and 1 anna respectively. In addition to this, a maistry on Rs. 20 per mensem is wanted for the preparation of estimates required for other tank repairs, so that there may be ample work available in case distress extends to the other parts of the taluk. This duty cannot be entrusted to the ordinary establishment of Revenue Inspectors, who have plenty to do in the way of azmaishing fields for remission and other extra work. I therefore request sanction for the entertainment of the proposed establishment, the batta to be allowed being according to the provisions of the Travelling Allowance Code. In the Anantapur taluk, where distress has commenced and in the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks, in portions of which it has been in existence for some time, it will be necessary to employ the same staff and the General Deputy Collector, Gooty, has submitted proposals for the entertainment of special establishment both in his office and in the taluk cutcherries; but I think his application to be premature and have informed him accordingly, drawing his attention to G.O., No. 1192, dated 16th December 1891, communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 825, dated 18th idem.

13. No private charity or relief is at present afforded in any taluk of this district and as far as I know none can be expected.

14. *Suspension of revenue.*—This subject has already been touched upon by me in the report printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 800, dated 16th December 1891. Up to date the Head Assistant Collector alone has given, as shown in the margin, a rough estimate of the probable amount requiring suspension at present in his division. The other Divisional officers have not yet furnished their estimates. The question of remissions will be separately reported as soon as information is received from Divisional officers to whom urgent reminders have been sent.

	Rs.
Dharmavaram	20,000
Penukonda	10,000
Hindupur	13,800
Madakasira	12,500
	56,300

Resolution—dated 22nd January 1892, No. 49.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. During December there was practically no rain at all in the Anantapur district, but even in an ordinary year the expectation of rain during the month is very small. For the district, as a whole, the rainfall of the north-east monsoon (October—December) has only averaged 4·43 inches against a normal fall of 7·64 inches. The deficiency was most marked at the three stations noted on the margin. There has been no rain since that alluded to in Board's Proceedings, dated 30th December 1891, No. 833.

Stations.	October—December.		
	Average.	1891.	Deficiency.
Yadiki	6·70	1·81	4·89
Uravakonda	7·62	1·50	6·12
Kalyándrúg	8·36	2·14	6·22

3. The cultivation returns for December 1891 are compared below with the averages of preceding years up to the

same period. The areas brought to account during the month have reduced the area left unsown by about 44,000 acres of dry and 9,200 acres of wet land. Of the former about 263,000 acres or 21 per cent. and of the latter about 56,000 acres or 48 per cent. have not been sown, and there is little prospect of further sowings taking place :—

Taluks.	Dry cultivation.				
	Sowings				Total for the year.*
	During December.		April to December.		
	Average.*	1891.	Average.*	1891.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Gooty	15,883	18,464	370,596	302,783	374,241
Tadpatri	4,037	2,972	216,019	185,403	218,029
Anantapur	10,222	7,335	192,451	161,515	204,382
Dharmavaram	9,657	7,779	206,021	170,644	218,972
Penukonda	4,211	3,468	77,158	69,426	80,536
Hindupur	2,657	2,378	52,732	43,319	54,934
Madakasira	1,287	1,379	61,517	43,819	62,983
District average * ..	47,857	43,775	1,197,951	976,909	1,239,634

Taluks.	Wet cultivation.				
	Sowings				Total for the year.*
	During December.		April to December.		
	Average.*	1891.	Average.*	1891.	
7	8	9	10	11	
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Gooty	1,304	991	8,520	5,809	11,945
Tadpatri	704	588	8,644	8,630	10,826
Anantapur	2,576	1,308	11,625	8,006	17,893
Dharmavaram	3,062	623	11,015	8,091	18,496
Penukonda	5,583	1,334	13,290	7,920	18,067
Hindupur	4,376	2,614	15,853	14,807	24,456
Madakasira	2,079	1,745	10,069	8,603	14,753
District average * ..	15,963	9,203	82,431	61,871	117,971

* Average of three years for taluks and five years for the district ending 1890–91.

From the statement it will be seen that the district depends chiefly on its dry crops. These are reported to be withered or withering almost throughout the district, but the accounts given are very vague, and from the taluks of Anantapur, Gooty and Tadpatri reports from the Divisional officers are entirely wanting. What is wanted is a reference to the staple crops of each taluk, and an estimate, rough of course it must necessarily be, of the average outturn. To state that an outturn ranges from 1 to 16 annas conveys no information whatever. The taluk returns of the area sown with the estimated outturn will, if intelligently read by an officer who is himself acquainted with the general state of the taluk, give very valuable information. The state of prices gives ample evidence that the harvest will b[illegible] very bad one.

4. The cattle throughout the district are falling o[illegible] in condition, and the pastures are dried up. There is not much store of fodder, and it is to be feared that the poorer cattle will soon begin to die off. The Collector has opened reserves for free grazing in Dharmavaram, and for cutting grass free of charge in Tadpatri, Dharmavaram and Penukonda. He will be requested to consider whether arrangements cannot be made immediately by the Forest Department for the collection of grass for future sale.

5. Prices rose very sharply during December, and that of cholum, the principal food-grain grown in the district, stood above the scarcity rate fixed for that grain

throughout. Since the close of the month prices have been much easier, owing, probably, to large importations and to the situation having been more accurately gauged by the merchants.

Stations.	Seers of 80 tolas per rupee.									
	Rice, second sort.					Cholum.				
	1891.			Normal for December.	2nd January.	1891.			Normal for December.	2nd January.
	October.	November.	December.			October.	November.	December.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Uravakonda	10·26	9·07	7·48	14·40	..	16·22	15·81	13·39	33·10	..
Gooty	9·99	8·64	7·56	13·41	7·56	20·34	15·97	13·39	31·97	14·42
Yadiki	11·34	8·75	8·21	15·66	..	24·10	14·71	12·59	31·93	..
Tadpatri	10 80	9·07	8·56	15·19	8·64	20·50	15·50	12·57	28·91	13·90
Anantapur	10·61	9·07	8·10	14·61	8·64	20·75	16·89	13·54	32·35	13·39
Dharmavaram	10·80	9·89	7·56	17·45	7·56	20·60	18·36	11·43	35·71	12·36
Kalyándrúg	10·80	9·72	7·83	16·56	..	21·11	16 74	11·21	32·96	..
Bukkapatnam	11·34	8·75	6·89	17·46	..	23·69	17·92	12·40	35·02	..
Penukonda	11·52	8·97	7·73	17·68	8·64	21·06	15·76	11·59	36·29	12·36
Hindupur	11·80	9·21	7·56	17·00	7·56	21·36	18·06	11·82	35·72	12·36
Madakasira	11·37	9·78	9·38	18·32	9·72	..	..	..	38·27	13·39
District average ..	11·00	9·20	7·90	15·40	8·33	21·00	16·60	12·40	32·60	13·17
Scarcity rates ..	9·7					13·7				

Stations.	Seers of 80 tolas per rupee—*cont.*									
	Cumbu.					Ragi.				
	1891.			Normal for December.	2nd January.	1891.			Normal for December.	2nd January.
	October.	November.	December.			October.	November.	December.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Uravakonda	14·10	16·92	9·24	26·92	..	12·61	..	..	35·63	..
Gooty	15·98	14·57	13·16	25·46	13·30	19·40	16·73	13·58	31·36	13·58
Yadiki	15·39	15·20	11·30	24·86	..	..	..	..	33·30	..
Tadpatri	16·17	14·48	11·56	27·32	12·22	20·95	17·27	13·78	30·17	14·06
Anantapur	16·92	14·66	11·84	29·02	12·22	20·99	17·65	17·55	33·63	13·58
Dharmavaram	20·90	17·39	10·45	31·75	10·45	24·09	20·69	13·58	36·84	13·58
Kalyándrúg	24·44	18·10	13·16	32·59	..	20·86	16·97	13·58	36·21	..
Bukkapatnam	22·56	..	12·00	32·90	..	29·68	22·02	14·45	37·57	..
Penukonda	..	..	..	33·74	..	24·37	19·33	13·45	43·39	15·52
Hindupur	..	..	..	..	..	26·91	21·58	14·55	53·11	16·49
Madakasira	..	..	..	..	..	22·99	21·73	15·55	52·07	16·49
District average ..	18·30	15·90	11·60	29·59	12·05	22·30	19·30	14·50	36·30	14·76
Scarcity rates ..	13·1					14·7				

Generally speaking, the Collector considers that the ryots possess ample stores of grain. The attention of the Government will be specially drawn to the advisability of opening the remaining sections of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway, for goods traffic at least, at the earliest possible date, as it serves a very large portion of the affected area both in the Anantapur and Cuddapah districts.

6. Only one relief work has yet been opened in the district—the walling of the Kalyándrúg forest reserve—on which 501 persons were employed on the 2nd current. The number employed has, it is observed, remained steady for several weeks, and it would appear therefore that there is no urgent demand at present for the opening of further works in the neighbourhood. The Collector has, however, sanctioned the opening of three tank works to cost Rs. 5,844 in the Dharmavaram taluk and two in the Anantapur taluk to cost Rs. 7,700, whilst in the Yadiki division of the Tadpatri taluk he has ordered the work of repairing the Pinnapalli tank to be laid out. No estimate appears to have been prepared for the last-named work. The Collector also mentions several other works additional to those alluded to in Board's Proceedings, dated 30th December 1891, No. 833, as being available for execution as relief works, but he will be reminded that the powers conferred by section 48 of the Famine Code only apply to works which have been approved by the Government under section 35 of the code. It is eminently undesirable that important tank works should be undertaken on estimates which, for all that is known to the contrary, may have been prepared by a Revenue Inspector on Rs. 30 or a maistry on Rs. 20, and as no urgency exists it is absolutely unnecessary that such a course should be followed. Assuming that the estimates for the works alluded to are accepted by the Public Works Department, no more suitable works can, the Commissioner considers, be undertaken, but he would recommend that the duty of supervising all relief works in Anantapur, other than Local Fund works, so far as professional details are concerned should be imposed upon the District Engineer lately appointed to the district, the duty of making payments on all Civil Agency works being left to the Revenue Department.

No relief kitchens were opened during the month, but arrangements are being made for opening them shortly. In reference to the remarks made by the Collector on the subject of gratuitous relief in paragraph 10 of his letter, he will be informed that on proved necessity kitchens may be opened at convenient centres, but that village relief will not be given otherwise than in kitchens. It does not appear that any kitchen is at present necessary anywhere in the Dharmavaram taluk, besides at Kalyándrúg, to which place village officers may be authorised to send all destitute persons unable to go there themselves.

7. Up to the end of the month 2,030 rupees had been disbursed in four taluks for well-sinking, by the aid of which 14 wells are reported to have been sunk. At the end of the month 308 applications for loans under the Land Improvements Act were pending and during the month 61 applications under the same Act had been disposed of. It is hoped that in future the applications will be more rapidly disposed of. The District officers have the opportunity before them of doing inestimable good to their district by pushing forward the construction of wells. The results achieved in Chingleput, North Arcot, Coimbatore and the neighbouring sub-division of Cuddapah show what can be done by officers who devote their energies to this good work.

8. In his report the Collector urges that all Tahsildars should be relieved of their magisterial work, and, if possible, Divisional officers also. The Commissioner recommends that in each of the marginally-noted taluks a Special Deputy Tahsildar should be appointed to set free the Tahsildars for the supervision of relief works. It seems premature at present to recommend that an additional Deputy Collector may be appointed to relieve the Head Assistant Collector of his routine and magisterial work. A Special Assistant Collector has already been appointed to relieve the Collector at head-quarters.

Gooty.	Anantapur.
Tadpatri.	Dharmavaram.

[The necessary proposition statements will be forwarded through the Accountant-General.]

9. The Collector reports that the Head Assistant Collector estimates that it will be necessary to suspend the collection of about Rs. 56,300 in the four taluks of his division. His further report on the suspensions necessary in the remaining taluks will be awaited.

10. As the provisions of the Famine Code have been put in force in the district, in future the Collector will forward the prescribed fortnightly narrative, and he must insist on his Divisional officers submitting their reports punctually in order that the Commissioner may be kept fully informed as to the state of the district.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Accountant-General, with a proposition statement.
" Collector of Anantapur.
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
Copy to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Exd. J. Moses.

C. No. 873 of 92

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1892.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed January 27th.

Proceedings, 22nd January 1892, No. 49.

Submitting, with remarks, for the information of Government, letter from the Collector of *Anantapur* regarding *the state of the season* for December 1891.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 22nd January 1892, No. 49 :—

MR. CLOGSTOUN.

Read—the following letter from W. G. UNDERWOOD, Esq., Collector of Anantapur, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated 15th January 1892, No. F. 12 :—

As directed in paragraph 3 of Board's Proceedings, No. 833, dated 30th December 1891, I have the honour to report, in continuation of my letter, F. No. 4, dated 10th instant, on the state of this district for December 1891.

2. *Rainfall.*—There was no rain during the month except in Dharmavaram, Kalyándrug, Penukonda and Madakasíra, where the fall was, respectively, ·12, ·08, ·05, and ·05, giving a nominal average for the four weeks of December of ·03 inches against ·58 for December 1890. The total average for the district from April to December 1891 was 10·84 inches against an average of 24·88 for the corresponding period in 1890. The following abstract shows, as per weekly season reports, the fall in 1891 as compared with the preceding five years' average for each registering station in the district :—

	Stations.	1891.	Five years' average.
		INCHES.	INCHES.
1.	Gooty ...	11·86	26·65
	Uravakonda ...	9·90	23·94
2.	Tadpatri ...	14·41	28·70
	Yadiki ...	9·23	25·21
3.	Anantapur ...	9·75	20·59
4.	Dharmavaram ...	9·92	20·66
	Kalyándrug ...	6·44	22·12
5.	Penukonda ...	12·04	25·60
	Bukkapatnam ...	10·80	30·89
6.	Hindupur ...	12·80	24·91
7.	Madakasira ...	12·11	24·38
	Average ...	10·84	24·88

The divisions which suffered most from want of rain are Uravakonda in Gooty taluk, Yadiki in Tadpatri taluk and notably Kalyándrug in the Dharmavaram taluk, also the Anantapur taluk. In the remainder of the district the fall varied from 11 to 14 inches. Taking the district as a whole, both the monsoons have been much below the average, the fall in November 1891 being less than quarter of that in the same month of 1890 and the fall in December being almost nothing.

3. *Cultivation.*—The subjoined statement gives particulars of cultivation up to the end of December under dry and wet as compared with the figures for the same period

in 1890. The statistics include Government and inam lands under the first and second crops :—

Taluks.	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Gooty	302,783	374,125	5,809	8,561	308,593	382,686
2. Tadpatri	185,403	214,744	8,630	8,587	194,033	223,331
3. Anantapur	161,515	182,466	8,006	10,460	169,521	192,926
4. Dharmavaram	170,644	204,186	8,091	9,614	178,735	213,800
5. Penukonda	69,426	82,341	7,920	10,988	77,346	93,329
6. Hindupur	43,319	51,933	14,807	14,280	58,126	66,213
7. Madakasira	43,819	58,814	8,608	7,228	52,427	66,042
Total ..	976,909	1,168,609	61,871	69,718	1,038,780	1,238,327

Compared with 1890 there is a decrease in cultivation both under dry and wet, that under the former being acres 191,700 and under the latter 7,847.

4. *Crops.*—The following extract from the Head Assistant Collector's report No. 31, dated 10th instant, gives a succinct account of the condition of crops in the four taluks of his division :—

"The only standing crops in my division are at present paddy under one or two tanks (best under Kambadur and Mulakaledu. Harvesting of crops under the former partly finished and partly progressing now. Crops under the latter have already been harvested, so there are no standing crops) cholum, especially under wells, and castor-oil plants and horsegram in dry lands. The latter two are not in a flourishing condition owing to failure of rain. They are already withering and, if harvested at all, would not fetch much. The cholum, &c., under wells is far better than the above two, but the ryots are afraid of decrease of water in their wells. A few paddy fields still stand unharvested under Kambadur tank. They are in good condition, and the water in the tank is reported to be sufficient for all of them. The ryots of Kambadur say that the yield of the crop already harvested was a middling (8 annas) one. This was, it appears, for want of timely rain after the weeding to mature the ears. Water from the underneath cannot do this sufficiently. To test the allegation, I got a kunta of a wet field containing paddy crops ready for harvest measured, crops cut, and thrashed in my presence. The outturn was 31 seers. At this rate the outturn for one acre will be 1,240 seers. This, I believe, an average (1 rupee) crop. A bumper crop is generally reckoned as 2,000 seers per acre of wet land. From the above experiment I am of opinion that the crops already harvested produced 1 rupee cr p. There was a total failure of dry crops around Kalyándrug, and I am of opinion that in the o. part of the Deputy Tahsildar's division the yield was less than 4 annas. At the end of Novem I passed through Ramgiri, Nasavakota, Kanaganapalli and surrounding villages and nowh did I see any dry crop with a probable outturn of more than 2 or 3 annas . . . In Madakas taluk dholl and horsegram are fair in several parts, though withering in others. Cholum tank-bed is good. With regard to tank-bed cultivation generally, good crops, I am afraid, will not be obtained, as cultivation was not begun till most of the moisture had evaporated. In Madakasíra, however, and parts of Hindupur, fair crops ought to be obtained. Cholum and Bengal-gram have been generally sown in tank-beds. With regard to Penukonda taluk, Bukkapatnam sub-division is worst off, and I am afraid no outturn greater than 2 annas can be expected. There will probably be a crop from 4 to 8 annas of ragi and cholum under wells and nalas. In Bukkapatnam itself and Kottacheruvu at the beginning of December I saw fair crops of sugarcane and the outturn ought to be more than 8 annas. In Penukonda, generally, the early dry crops are withering, sugarcane not more than 4 annas. Paddy under wells and nalas is fair and ought to realise 8 annas."

For the remaining taluks of Anantapur, Gooty and Tadpatri, the Divisional officers' reports have not yet been received; but the following particulars are extracted from the weekly season reports sent by the Tahsildars for December :—

Anantapur.—Paddy and ragi under wells and nalas fair, the outturn being 8 annas. The dry crops, viz., red-gram, horse-gram, gingelly, and castor-oil seed withered in most parts. But where there has been any harvest, the yield is estimated at 4 to 6 annas. Tank-bed lands are being sown with cholum. The operations in the Anantapur tank-bed are not encouraging.

Gooty.—Paddy under tanks having supply good and ploughing unde alas for second-crop. Bengal-gram, cholum, korra and cotton withered in some and withering in others; the harvest of the last three and of ragi, cumbu and oil-seeds being 1 to

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6 annas. But cholum and ragi under wells may yield 6 to 12 annas and paddy under nalas 4 to 8. In the Uravakonda division, crops withered and withering. No harvest and no ploughing for want of rain.

Tadpatri.—Wet crops under wells and nalas with water good and under those without it withering. Dry crops on unirrigated lands have failed and are withering. Cholum and castor-oil blighted in some villages; outturn of cholum under wells ranging from 1 to 16. Paddy under nalas 4 to 16, korra, varagu and ragi under the same source 4 to 8. Ragi is being sown under wells and nalas and cholum in tank-beds.

5. *Water-supply.*—In the four taluks of Dharmavaram, Penukonda, Hindupur and Madakasíra comprising the Head Assistant Collector's division, the chief big tanks are Dharmavaram, Kambadur, Malayanur, Mulakaledu, Bukkapatnam, Kottacheruvu, Purghi, Chilamattur, &c. Of these, only Kambadur and Mulakaledu had a full supply; the rest had either none or very little. The tanks, channels and wells in this division are dependent on rainfall and on freshes from the Pennér, Chitravati, Jayamangali and other vankas. The same remarks hold good for the remaining taluks. The Anantapur tank was practically dry. The Singanamala tank received some time back a nominal supply of three months and is now dry. The Gooty tank received a supply and one crop will be obtained. The Jokkalacheruvu tank breached owing to the bad state of the bund. The Royalcheruvu and Bhogasamudram tanks of the Tadpatri taluk are also dry and on the whole the supply of water was very inadequate for agricultural operations. At present drinking water is available generally, but I am afraid that the look of it may become a serious question later on.

6. *Prices.*—The following tabular statement furnishes talukwar particulars of the prices of second sort rice, cholum and ragi which form the chief food-grains of the district for the four weeks of December 1891 as compared with the corresponding periods of 1890 :—

Taluks.	Second sort rice.								Cholum.			
	Week ending December 1891.				Week ending December 1890.				Week ending December 1891.			
	5th.	12th.	19th.	26th.	6th.	13th.	20th.	27th.	5th.	12th.	19th.	26th.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Gooty	7·56	7·56	7·56	7·56	12·96	12·96	12·96	12·96	14·42	14·42	14·42	14·42
2. Tadpatri	8·64	8·64	8·64	8·64	12·96	12·96	12·96	12·96	12·88	12·36	12·88	12·87
3. Anantapur	7·56	8·10	8·64	8·64	12·96	12·96	12·96	12·96	13·39	14·42	14·94	14·42
4. Dharmavaram	7·56	7·56	7·56	7·56	14·04	14·04	14·04	14·04	11·33	11·33	11·33	11·33
5. Penukonda	7·56	7·56	7·56	7·56	15·02	15·02	15·02	14·58	11·33	11·33	11·33	12·88
6. Hindupur	7·56	7·56	7·56	7·56	14·04	14·04	15·04	14·04	12·36	12·36	11·33	11·33
7. Madakasira	9·72	9·72	9·72	9·72	15·56	15·56	15·06	15·22	..	..	..	..
Scarcity rates ..	9·7								13·7			

Taluks.	Cholum—*cont.*				Ragi.							
	Week ending December 1890.				Week ending December 1891.				Week ending December 1890.			
	6th.	13th.	20th.	27th.	5th.	12th.	19th.	26th.	6th.	13th.	20th.	27th.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1. Gooty	32·96	32·96	32·96	32·96	13·58	13·58	13·58	13·59	29·10	29·10	29·10	29·10
2. Tadpatri	26·78	27·04	26·78	27·81	14·55	13·58	13·58	13·58	27·16	27·16	27·16	27·16
3. Anantapur	25·75	28·84	28·84	25·75	15·52	15·52	14·55	14·55	27·16	27·16	27·16	27·16
4. Dharmavaram	26·78	26·78	26·78	26·78	13·58	13·58	13·58	13·58	35·86	35·86	35·86	35·86
5. Penukonda	28·84	28·84	28·84	28·07	14·55	14·55	14·55	16·49	38·80	38·80	38·80	38·80
6. Hindupur	32·57	26·15	30·90	25·30	14·55	14·55	14·55	14·55	44·85	43·71	38·80	39·87
7. Madakasira	30·90	30·90	30·90	30·90	17·52	15·52	15·52	15·52	38·80	38·80	38·80	38·80
Scarcity rates ..	13·7				14·7							

In almost all the taluks the prices have exceeded the scarcity rates. During the four weeks under reference, the price of the second-sort rice remained stationary in all taluks but Anantapur, where it has slightly fallen owing to imports from Cocanada and other places. In the prices of other grains there were slight fluctuations. In the four southern taluks and, I believe, in the other taluks also, the affected portions excepted, there are sufficient stores with ryots who have not yet left their houses in search of labour to distant places, but are attending to their own agricultural operations. But the sooner the Guntakal-Villupuram Railway is opened for goods traffic the better.

7. *Condition of Cattle.*—The following extract from the Head Assistant Collector's report shows the condition of cattle in his division :—

"Up to date, though the cattle are said to be in good health and condition, they must very shortly feel the scarcity of fodder, especially in parts of Dharmavaram and Pamdurty side of Bukkapatnam. In other parts also of the division, fodder is reported scanty. In my last inspection at the end of December and beginning of this month, I noticed that stalks of dry grain from which no crops have resulted are being cut and stalked for the cattle; notably between Kambadur and Perur and in the latter place, cholum stalks are being so stalked. In some parts they are now feeding with *tungaveru*, roots of tunga grass and hill grass. In my recent tours I have seen numbers of cattle in jungles passing from one hill to another for want of grass and water. But they were not nearly so emaciated as I expected to see them. The weaker sort of the cattle which are turned out in the jungle for grazing will of course soon begin to die off; in fact, in Kalyándrug sub-division cases have occurred already. In my division there is scarcely any prickly-pear, so I cannot get the cattle fed on that. In some parts of Dharmavaram division, *i.e.*, Damajapalli, Nanoddala, Ramgiri, &c., there is a small quantity of prickly-pear. I am forwarding the instruments for cutting the plant to the Dharmavaram Tahsildar with directions to induce ryots to feed their cattle. But I hear that cattle require a "sauce" to this kind of fodder in the shape of some gravies of wheat, &c. If so, I am afraid the experiment will not be successful. However, it will be done."

My own experience is the same as the Head Assistant Collector's as to the condition of the cattle, and I can only attribute their being in no worn condition to the fact that they do no work and spend the whole day searching in a fairly successful way for dried up grass.

In the main division also the same state of things exists. Three sets of instruments for preparing the prickly-pear plant as a fodder to cattle have been received from the Collector of Bellary and distributed to each Divisional officer. The want of pasturage is everywhere felt for the present. I have allowed grass-cutting in the undermentioned forest reserves up to the close of December :—

Taluk.	Reserves in which free grazing is allowed.	Reserves in which free cutting is permitted.	Reserves in which grazing on payment of fees is allowed.
1. Gooty	..	..	{1. Nagasamudram (north and south), 2. Cuttermalla, 3. Badrampalli, 4. Peddadoddi.
2. Tadpatri	..	All reserves.	....
3. Anantapur	..		
4. Dharmavaram	{Kalyándrug, north & south.	1. Ramgiri, 2. Badrapuram, 3. Kalayándrug.	1. Taramalla, 2. Marutla, 3. Kunakuntla.
5. Penukonda	..	{1. Kothakoda, 2. Narasampalli, 3. Yerlampalli.	1. Guttur, east, 2. Nyalakota.
6. Hindupur	..	..	1. Somandepalli, 2. Mullakavemla, 3. Agraharam, 4. Jannivaripalli, 5. Vengalammacheruvu.
			1. Amagondupalliem, 2. Gopidevarapalli, 3. Yerrakonda.

8. The following statement shows talukwar the number of applications received and sanctioned under the Land Improvement Act and Agriculturists' Loans Act up to the end of December 1891 :—

Name of taluk.	Number of applications.						Allotment		Disbursement	
	Received		Disposed of		Pending					
	Under Land Improvement Act.	Under Agriculturists Loans Act.	Under Land Improvement Loans Act.	Under Agriculturists Loans Act.	Under Land Improvement Loans Act.	Under Agriculturists Loans Act.	Under Land Improvement Loans Act.	Under Agriculturists Loans Act.	Under Land Improvement Loans Act.	Under Agriculturists Loans Act.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Gooty	123	..	14	..	109	..	4,100	75	..	..
2. Tadpatri	6	1	3	1	3	..	500	75	..	..
3. Anantapur	3	..	..	..	3	..	600	75	..	..
4. Dharmavaram	15	3	8	1	7	2	6,435	200	150	200
5. Penukonda	16	6	2	..	14	6	600	75	200	..
6. Hindupur	26	25	4	19	22	6	3,750	160	500	90
7. Madakasira	180	95	30	11	150	84	1,300	55	1,180	..
Total ..	369	130	61	32	308	98	17,285	715	2,030	290

The grants for the taluks of Anantapur, Gooty and Tadpatri have not been utilised up to date. Two extra Revenue Inspectors have just been sanctioned for this purpose for the Gooty taluk and satisfactory results may soon be expected. The particular attention of the Divisional officers has often been drawn to the repeated orders of the Board and Government on the subject of well-sinking. The Head Assistant Collector, in whose division there is some progress, reports that he will soon be able to disburse Rs. 1,000 or so on well loans. From the progress reports received up to date it appears that the subject of well-sinking is receiving attention as shown below :—

	Number of wells sunk.
1. Dharmavaram	1
2. Penukonda	3
3. Hindupur	7
4. Madakasira	3
	14

9. *General aspect of the district and the parts affected.*—In the taluks of Penukonda, Hindupur, and Madakasira, where the rainfall was comparatively greater, there is no distress for the present, except that the prices are ruling high, and it is not likely that relief in any form will be needed for a month or two more. In the last-mentioned two taluks, importations from Bangalore and a good harvest under the Kambadur tank have contributed to keep prices stationary.

Excepting the Kalyándrug division of the Dharmavaram taluk, which has already formed the subject of a separate report from me (*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 708, dated 4th November 1891), and in which relief operations are now in progress, the remaining portion of the taluk does not stand in need of immediate help from the State. Provision will, however, have to be made for the relief of the ryots in villages lying at the foot of the hills just to the east of the Pennér river, viz., Ramgiri, Nasanakota, Netimadugu, &c. An estimate for Rs. 2,200 has been sanctioned by me for repairs to the Netimadugu tank and this fact was reported to the Board in my letter, F. No. 4, dated 10th January 1892. The Head Assistant Collector now forwards two more estimates for repairs to the tanks at Bhadrapuram and Yelakuntla at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,750 and Rs. 894, respectively. These will be sanctioned under section 46 of the code and the Head Assistant Collector authorized to proceed with them as necessity arises. The question of special agency to be employed on these works is treated in paragraph 12 *infra*. There is another tank in this taluk which the Public Works Department will undertake when there is a necessity. It is number B of the works proposed in paragraph 6 of my letter printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 833, dated 30th December 1891.

In my telegram to Government of the 4th instant, I reported that, owing to failure of crops, distress would shortly be felt in the Anantapur taluk. On the 11th instant I again wired that relief works would have soon to be opened, as the season continues unfavorable. I have just directed my Divisional officer to arrange for the opening of two works in the taluk. One of these is repairs to the tank at Alamúr at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,700. The ryots of the place having petitioned His Excellency the Governor when he was here on the 21st ultimo to repair their village tank, it will be taken up as the first work as I was directed by His Excellency. The second is Kamarapalli tank, for which an estimate for Rs. 2,000 is ready. It was prepared by the Public Works Department though a minor irrigation work, as it required their professional opinion. The Municipality of Anantapur have undertaken the construction of a feeder road to the railway station and this will give work to the needy poor at head-quarters for some time.

As regards Gooty, slight want is being felt. The training work at the Pennér bridge is capable of affording work for many thousands for three months. In the Uravakonda division, works will eventually have to be opened. At Uravakonda there is no useful work and the Madigas declined to go to Pamidi to the bridge, so I allowed the Tahsildar to clear out the Lattavaram tank if the people were in real want. In the main division of Tadpatri, hingari crop is being reaped and there is no want of work at present; but later on works must be started. The construction of the river embankment at Tádpatri should be proceeded with and the difficulty of revetment can be got over by planting nanul. The repairs to Balarajucalva of Sajjaladinna, for which an estimate was prepared by the Public Works Department for Rs. 500, and the repairs to the spring channel at Peddapolamadu at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,000. All these works will be taken in hand when necessity arises. There is now real distress in the Yadiki division and the Sub-divisional officer has been asked to lay out the Pinnapalli tank.

10. *Relief works, kitchens and gratuitous relief.*—The only relief work in progress in the district is the wall round the forest reserve at Kalyándrúg, the coolies employed being mostly weavers belonging to the kasba. The number relieved on the last day, according to the progress report for the week ending 2nd January 1892, was 501, consisting of 180 men, 243 women, and 78 children. The amount spent was Rupees 1,241-12-5. No relief kitchens were opened at the close of December; but, with reference to Board's Proceedings No. 782, dated 9th December 1891, arrangements have been made for starting 3 kitchens at Kalyándrúg, Uravakonda and Yadiki, and these will be dealt with in my next report. The Deputy Tahsildar of Kalyándrug sends a register under section 56 of 174 persons requiring gratuitous relief in 26 villages in his division. In 9 of these villages it appears that no relief can be given except in the form of village relief alone; but the Deputy Tahsildar's proposals are so incomplete that the Head Assistant Collector has called for further information and promises to send a supplemental report. In connection with this subject, he states: "From the Deputy Tahsildar's list of persons requiring gratuitous relief and from what I have observed in all my journeys through the Kalyándrúg sub-division and the other affected parts of Dharmavaram, I find that the people, who are at present in want of relief, are either such as weavers who never save, and who, owing to the adverse season, find no demand for what they manufacture, or beggars, who, even in good seasons, have no means of livelihood except what they get from charity, and who are now destitute because the ryots cannot afford in these hard times to give them their usual dole. Thus, in each of these several villages, there are about 3 decrepit persons of the latter class above mentioned and it is difficult to see how relief can be given them except in the form of village relief. In no case, except Kalyándrúg, is there a sufficient number of destitute persons to fill a relief kitchen, yet relief must be given soon in poor villages like Ramgiri, which I inspected a few days ago. The tank of this village only receives a good supply once in 3 years, so a bad season at once reduces the poorer classes to abject poverty. What is urgently wanted in my opinion is a sort of itinerant taluk relief officer to run through the taluk village by village and make centres where relief kitchens can be started and drive the destitutes to them. The Deputy Tahsildar now relieved in some measure by the appointment of the Stock Inspector can do this for his sub-division, but the

Dharmavaram Tahsildar cannot do so for his taluk unless he is relieved of his magisterial and other routine duties. Further, all Tahsildars are now engaged in remission reports and I myself, for this reason, am unable to do more than make flying visits here and there; but, if some officer of the status of Deputy Tahsildar were appointed taluk relief officer for the whole of Dharmavaram taluk, we could obtain reliable information as to where and when to open relief kitchen."

11. I would humbly submit that with jamabandi close on our heels and a prospect of increased crime that it would be well to relieve Tahsildars of magisterial work and if possible Divisional officers also. If the Board is pleased to approve, definite proposals with proposition statements will be submitted.

12. *Establishment.*—For the supervision of the three works proposed to be taken in the Dhamavaram division of the taluk, the Head Assistant Collector supports the Tahsildar's proposal to entertain an overseer on Rs. 30 with a lascar on Rs. 8 + a daily batta of 8 and 1 anna respectively. In addition to this, a maistry on Rs. 20 per mensem is wanted for the preparation of estimates required for other tank repairs, so that there may be ample work available in case distress extends to the other parts of the taluk. This duty cannot be entrusted to the ordinary establishment of Revenue Inspectors, who have plenty to do in the way of azmaishing fields for remission and other extra work. I therefore request sanction for the entertainment of the proposed establishment, the batta to be allowed being according to the provisions of the Travelling Allowance Code. In the Anantapur taluk, where distress has commenced and in the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks, in portions of which it has been in existence for some time, it will be necessary to employ the same staff and the General Deputy Collector, Gooty, has submitted proposals for the entertainment of special establishment both in his office and in the taluk cutcherries; but I think his application to be premature and have informed him accordingly, drawing his attention to G.O., No. 1192, dated 16th December 1891, communicated with Board's Proceedings, No. 825, dated 18th idem.

13. No private charity or relief is at present afforded in any taluk of this district and as far as I know none can be expected.

14. *Suspension of revenue.*—This subject has already been touched upon by me in the report printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 800, dated 16th December 1891. Up to date the Head Assistant Collector alone has given, as shown in the margin, a rough estimate of the probable amount requiring suspension at present in his division. The other Divisional officers have not yet furnished their estimates. The question of remissions will be separately reported as soon as information is received from Divisional officers to whom urgent reminders have been sent.

	Rs.
Dharmavaram	20,000
Penukonda	10,000
Hindupur	13 800
Madakasira	12,500
	56,300

Resolution—dated 22nd January 1892, No. 49.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. During December there was practically no rain at all in the Anantapur district, but even in an ordinary year the expectation of rain during the month is very small. For the district, as a whole, the rainfall of the north-east monsoon (October—December) has only averaged 4·43 inches against a normal fall of 7·64 inches. The deficiency was most marked at the three stations noted on the margin. There has been no rain since that alluded to in Board's Proceedings, dated 30th December 1891, No. 833.

Stations.	October—December.		
	Average.	1891.	Deficiency.
Yadiki	6·70	1·81	4·89
Uravakonda	7·62	1·50	6·12
Kalyándrúg	8·36	2·14	6·22

3. The cultivation returns for December 1891 are compared below with the averages of preceding years up to the

same period. The areas brought to account during the month have reduced the area left unsown by about 44,000 acres of dry and 9,200 acres of wet land. Of the former about 263,000 acres or 21 per cent. and of the latter about 56,000 acres or 48 per cent. have not been sown, and there is little prospect of further sowings taking place :—

Taluks.	Dry cultivation.				
	Sowings				Total for the year.*
	During December.		April to December.		
	Average.*	1891.	Average.*	1891.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Gooty	15,883	18,464	370,596	302,783	374,241
Tadpatri	4,037	2,972	216,019	185,403	218,029
Anantapur	10,222	7,335	192,451	161,515	204,382
Dharmavaram	9,657	7,779	206,021	170,644	218,972
Penukonda	4,211	3,468	77,158	69,426	80,536
Hindupur	2,657	2,378	53,732	43,319	54,934
Madakasira	1,287	1,379	61,517	43,819	62,983
District average * ..	47,857	43,775	1,197,951	976,909	1,213,634

Taluks.	Wet cultivation.				
	Sowings				Total for the year.*
	During December.		April to December.		
	Average.*	1891.	Average.*	1891.	
7	8	9	10	11	
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Gooty	1,304	991	8,520	5,809	11,945
Tadpatri	704	588	8,644	8,630	10,826
Anantapur	2,576	1,308	11,625	8,006	17,893
Dharmavaram	3,062	623	11,015	8,091	18,496
Penukonda	5,583	1,334	13,290	7,920	18,067
Hindupur	4,376	2,614	15,853	14,807	24,456
Madakasira	2,079	1,745	10,069	8,608	14,753
District average * ..	15,963	9,203	82,431	61,871	117,971

* Average of three years for taluks and five years for the district ending 1890–91.

From the statement it will be seen that the district depends chiefly on its dry crops. These are reported to be withered or withering almost throughout the district, but the accounts given are very vague, and from the taluks of Anantapur, Gooty and Tadpatri reports from the Divisional officers are entirely wanting. What is wanted is a reference to the staple crops of each taluk, and an estimate, rough of course it must necessarily be, of the average outturn. To state that an outturn ranges from 1 to 16 annas conveys no information whatever. The taluk returns of the area sown with the estimated outturn will, if intelligently read by an officer who is himself acquainted with the general state of the taluk, give very valuable information. The state of prices gives ample evidence that the harvest will be a very bad one.

4. The cattle throughout the district are falling off in condition, and the pastures are dried up. There is not much store of fodder, and it is to be feared that the poorer cattle will soon begin to die off. The Collector has opened reserves for free grazing in Dharmavaram, and for cutting grass free of charge in Tadpatri, Dharmavaram and Penukonda. He will be requested to consider whether arrangements cannot be made immediately by the Forest Department for the collection of grass for future sale.

5. Prices rose very sharply during December, and that of cholum, the principal food-grain grown in the district, stood above the scarcity rate fixed for that grain

throughout. Since the close of the month prices have been much easier, owing, probably, to large importations and to the situation having been more accurately gauged by the merchants.

Stations.	Seers of 80 tolas per rupee.									
	Rice, second sort.					Cholum.				
	1891.			Normal for December.	2nd January.	1891.			Normal for December.	2nd January.
	October.	November.	December.			October.	November.	December.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Uravakonda	10·26	9·07	7·48	14·40	..	16·22	15·81	13·39	33·10	..
Gooty	9·99	8·64	7·56	13·41	7·56	20·34	15·97	13·39	31·97	14·42
Yadiki	11·34	8·75	8·21	15·66	..	24·10	14·71	12·59	31·93	..
Tadpatri	10·80	9·07	8·56	15·19	8·64	20·50	15·50	12·57	28·91	13·90
Anantapur	10·61	9·07	8·10	14·61	8·64	20·75	16·89	13·54	32·35	13·39
Dharmavaram	10·80	9·89	7·56	17·45	7·56	20·60	18·36	11·43	35·71	12 36
Kalyándrúg	10·80	9·72	7·83	16·56	..	21·11	16 74	11·21	32·96	..
Bukkapatnam	11·34	8·75	6·89	17·46	..	23·69	17·92	12·40	35 02	..
Penukonda	11·55	8·97	7·73	17·68	8·64	21·06	15·76	11 59	36·29	12·36
Hindupur	11·80	9·21	7·56	17·00	7·56	21·36	18·06	11·82	*35·72	12·36
Madakasira	11·37	9·78	9·38	18·32	9·72	..	..	..	38·27	13 39
District average ..	11·00	9·20	7·90	15·40	8·33	21·00	16·60	12 40	32·60	13·17
Scarcity rates ..	9·7					13·7				

Stations.	Seers of 80 tolas per rupee—*cont.*									
	Cumbu.					Ragi.				
	1891.			Normal for December.	2nd January.	1891.			Normal for December.	2nd January.
	October.	November.	December.			October.	November.	December.		
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Uravakonda	14·10	16·92	9·24	26·92	..	12·61	..	..	35 63	..
Gooty	15·98	14·57	13·16	25·46	13·30	19·40	16·73	13·58	31·36	13·58
Yadiki	15·39	15·20	11·30	24·86	..	..	..	..	33·30	..
Tadpatri	16·17	14·48	11·56	27·32	12·22	20·95	17·27	13·78	30·17	14·06
Anantapur	16·92	14·66	11·84	29·02	12·22	20·99	17·65	17·55	33·63	13·58
Dharmavaram	20·90	17·39	10·45	31·75	10·45	24·09	20·69	13·58	36·84	13·58
Kalyándrúg	24·44	18·10	13·16	32·59	..	20·86	16·97	13·58	36·21	..
Bukkapatnam	22·56	..	12·00	32·90	..	29·68	22·02	14·45	37·57	..
Penukonda	..	..	..	33·74	..	24·37	19·33	13·45	43·39	15·52
Hindupur	..	..	..	..	..	26·91	21·58	14·55	53·11	16·49
Madakasira	..	..	..	..	..	22·99	21·73	15·55	52·07	16·49
District average ..	18·30	15·90	11·60	29·50	12·05	22·30	19·30	14·50	36·30	14·76
Scarcity rates ..	13·1					14·7				

Generally speaking, the Collector considers that the ryots possess ample stores of grain. The attention of the Government will be specially drawn to the advisability of opening the remaining sections of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway, for goods traffic at least, at the earliest possible date, as it serves a very large portion of the affected area both in the Anantapur and Cuddapah districts.

578/13

6. Only one relief work has yet been opened in the district—the walling of the Kalyándrúg forest reserve—on which 501 persons were employed on the 2nd current. The number employed has, it is observed, remained steady for several weeks, and it would appear therefore that there is no urgent demand at present for the opening of further works in the neighbourhood. The Collector has, however, sanctioned the opening of three tank works to cost Rs. 5,844 in the Dharmavaram taluk and two in the Anantapur taluk to cost Rs. 7,700, whilst in the Yadiki division of the Tadpatri taluk he has ordered the work of repairing the Pinnapalli tank to be laid out. No estimate appears to have been prepared for the last-named work. The Collector also mentions several other works additional to those alluded to in Board's Proceedings, dated 30th December 1891, No. 833, as being available for execution as relief works, but he will be reminded that the powers conferred by section 48 of the Famine Code only apply to works which have been approved by the Government under section 35 of the code. It is eminently undesirable that important tank works should be undertaken on estimates which, for all that is known to the contrary, may have been prepared by a Revenue Inspector on Rs. 30 or a maistry on Rs. 20, and as no urgency exists it is absolutely unnecessary that such a course should be followed. Assuming that the estimates for the works alluded to are accepted by the Public Works Department, no more suitable works can, the Commissioner considers, be undertaken, but he would recommend that the duty of supervising all relief works in Anantapur, other than Local Fund works, so far as professional details are concerned should be imposed upon the District Engineer lately appointed to the district, the duty of making payments on all Civil Agency works being left to the Revenue Department.

No relief kitchens were opened during the month, but arrangements are being made for opening them shortly. In reference to the remarks made by the Collector on the subject of gratuitous relief in paragraph 10 of his letter, he will be informed that on proved necessity kitchens may be opened at convenient centres, but that village relief will not be given otherwise than in kitchens. It does not appear that any kitchen is at present necessary anywhere in the Dharmavaram taluk, besides at Kalyándrúg, to which place village officers may be authorised to send all destitute persons unable to go there themselves.

7. Up to the end of the month 2,030 rupees had been disbursed in four taluks for well-sinking, by the aid of which 14 wells are reported to have been sunk. At the end of the month 308 applications for loans under the Land Improvements Act were pending and during the month 61 applications under the same Act had been disposed of. It is hoped that in future the applications will be more rapidly disposed of. The District officers have the opportunity before them of doing inestimable good to their district by pushing forward the construction of wells. The results achieved in Chingleput, North Arcot, Coimbatore and the neighbouring sub-division of Cuddapah show what can be done by officers who devote their energies to this good work.

8. In his report the Collector urges that all Tahsildars should be relieved of their magisterial work, and, if possible, Divisional officers also. The Commissioner recommends that in each of the marginally-noted taluks a Special Deputy Tahsildar should be appointed to set free the Tahsildars for the supervision of relief works. It seems premature at present to recommend that an additional Deputy Collector may be appointed to relieve the Head Assistant Collector of his routine and magisterial work. A Special Assistant Collector has already been appointed to relieve the Collector at head-quarters.

Gooty.	Anantapur.
Tadpatri.	Dharmavaram.

[The necessary proposition statements will be forwarded through the Accountant-General.]

9. The Collector reports that the Head Assistant Collector estimates that it will be necessary to suspend the collection of about Rs. 56,300 in the four taluks of his division. His further report on the suspensions necessary in the remaining taluks will be awaited.

578/14

10. As the provisions of the Famine Code have been put in force in the district, in future the Collector will forward the prescribed fortnightly narrative, and he must insist on his Divisional officers submitting their reports punctually in order that the Commissioner may be kept fully informed as to the state of the district.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Accountant-General, with a proposition statement.
" Collector of Anantapur.
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
Copy to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Read—also office-note from the Public Works Department, dated 5th February 1892, No. 605-C.

Abstract.—Enquiring, with reference to G.O., No. 121, dated 4th February 1892, Revenue, whether the special officer to be posted to the North Arcot district should be under the Collector or Superintending Engineer.

Order—dated 15th February 1892, No. 152, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The concluding sentence of clause 1, paragraph 6 of the Board's Proceedings read above is not very clear and it seems desirable to lay down precisely the procedure which should be adopted in regard to the execution of all works classed as relief works, that is to say those to which the provisions of the Famine Code in respect of enforcement of tasks, regulation of wages and such like matters are applied.

2. The Government considers that all works undertaken for the relief of the distressed population, other than those connected with Local Fund roads and other Local Fund works, which will as a rule be executed under the supervision of the Local Fund Engineer and his staff, should be carried out under the orders of the Executive Engineer of the division; in other words, all works undertaken for the purposes of relief (other than Local Fund works), whether they are major works which the Department of Public Works would undertake in ordinary times or minor works such as would ordinarily be executed by the Revenue Department, will be classed as professional agency and the provisions of the Famine Code relating to works of that description will be applicable to them. It will of course be open to the Collector to direct that any work which would ordinarily be carried out by the Local Fund Engineer as a civil agency work should be classed for special reasons as professional agency and placed under the Executive Engineer of the division.

3. The position of the Collector in relation to officers of all departments employed on famine duty within the limits of his district is very clearly defined in paragraph 10 of the Famine Code under which all officers are bound to accept his decision on all points not strictly of a technical or professional character. Accordingly his orders regarding all matters relating to the employment and wages of labourers, opening and closing of works, periods of payment and matters of the like description must be obeyed at once without question. It is essential that this position should be maintained and that the Collector should exercise the most complete powers of control.

All officers of the Department of Public Works posted to affected districts for famine duty will be placed under the Executive Engineer of the division through whom the Collector should issue all orders relating to the management of relief works. The former will be subject to the general supervision ordinarily exercised by the Superintending Engineer in purely professional matters.

4. The subordinate staff required for the execution of professional agency works will be provided in the Department of Public Works and that department will also arrange for making payments, so far as it is in a position to do so, but it will be the duty of the Collector to render such assistance as the Executive Engineer may require by placing at his disposal additional paymasters. The subordinate staff required for Local Fund works must be provided by the Boards concerned.

5. All expenditure on relief works classed as professional agency will be accounted for in the manner prescribed in the Famine Code. As regards Local Fund works, the cost may perhaps have to be met from Provincial funds eventually, but as a matter of convenience and to ensure adequate check, it is desirable that the expenditure should pass through the Local Fund accounts, any deficit which may arise in consequence of such debit being met by a grant from Provincial funds. This procedure has already been ordered—*vide* G.O., dated 16th December 1891, No. 1192—and it should be carefully followed.

6. The necessary orders to give effect to the above instructions will be issued in the Department of Public Works and the necessity for strengthening the executive staff in the affected districts to admit of its coping with the increased work which will devolve upon it will also be considered in that department.

7. The question of opening certain sections of the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway for goods traffic will be considered in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department.

8. The appointment of a Special Deputy Tahsildar on Rs. 70 is sanctioned as recommended for each of the taluks of Gooty, Tadpatri, Anantapur and Dharmavaram. The Government agrees with the Board in considering that no Special Deputy Collector is required for the present.

9. The numbers on gratuitous relief in Anantapur are high as compared with the number on works. This is a feature peculiar to Anantapur and the Commissioner should report on the subject.

Week ending 6th February—works 546, kitchens 584.

The Collector should also be called upon to report what steps have been taken to check admissions to kitchens.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Financial Department.
„ the Judicial Department.
„ the Local and Municipal Department.
„ the Public Works Department.
„ the „ (Railway Branch).
„ the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).
„ the „ (Land Revenue).
„ the Accountant-General.

Exd. A. Aubert.

130 Copies.

518/15

P. W. CURRENT No. 1648

Govt. of {1892} Madras.

REVENUE.

Issued

Read. Encl.

Regd. 16.2.92

G.O., 15th February 1892, No. 152.

FEBRUARY.

Season, Anantapur.

Laying down the procedure which should be adopted in regard to the execution of all works classed as relief works; sanctioning the appointment of a Special Deputy Tahsildar on Rs. 70 for each of the taluks of Gooty, Tadpatri, Anantapur and Dharmavaram; agreeing with the Board in considering that no Special Deputy Collector is required for the present; and calling upon the Collector to report what steps he has taken to check admissions to kitchens where the numbers are comparatively high.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

518/16

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read Proceedings of the

(Copy attached) Board of Revenue Revenue Settlement

dated 22d January 1892 No. 49.

Also the office note from the

Public Works Department dated 6 Feby

1892 No. 605C. enquiring with reference

to G. O No 1218 & 4 Feby 92 Rev. Whether the

Special officer to be posted to the

N. Arcot Dt shd be under the

Collector or Superintending Engineer.

Order thereon: 15th February 1892 No. 152.

The Concluding sentence of

the Board's Proceedings read above

is not very clear and it seems desirable

to lay down precisely the procedure

which should be followed in

regard to the execution of all works

classed as relief works, that is to

say those to which the provisions of

the Famine Code in respect

of

of enforcement of tasks, regulation of wages and such like matters are applied.

2. The Government considers that all works undertaken for the relief of the distressed population other than those connected with Local Fund roads and other Local Fund works which will as a rule be executed under the supervision of the Local Fund Engineer and his staff should be carried out under the orders of the Executive Engineer of the Division, in other words all works undertaken for the purposes of relief (other than Local Fund works) whether they are major works which the D.P.W would undertake in ordinary times or minor works such as would ordinarily be executed by the Revenue Department will be classed as Professional Agency and the provisions of the Famine Code relating to works of that description will be applicable to them. It will of course be open to the Collector to direct that any work which would ordinarily be carried out by the Local Fund Engineer as a Civil agency work should be classed for special reasons as Professional agency and placed under the Executive Engineer of the Division. 5/8/17

3. The position of the Collector in relation to officers of all Departments employed on famine duty within the limits of his district is very clearly defined in para 10 of the Famine Code under which all officers are bound to accept his decisions on points not strictly of a technical or professional character. Accordingly his orders regarding all matters relating to the employment and wages of labourers, opening and closing of works, periods of payments and matters of the like

description must be alerted at once without question. It is essential that this position should be maintained and that the Collector should exercise the most complete powers of Control.

All officers of the D.P.W posted to affected districts for famine duty will be placed under the executive Engineer of the Division through whom the Collector should issue all orders relating to the management of relief works. The famine will be subject to the general supervision ordinarily exercised by the Superintending Engineer in purely professional matters.

4. The subordinate staff required for the execution of Professional agency works will be provided in the D.P.W. and that Department will also arrange for making payments so far as it is in a position to do so, but it will be the duty of the Collector to render such assistance as the Executive Engineer may require by placing at his disposal additional paymasters. The subordinate staff required for Local Fund works must be provided by the Boards concerned. 5/8/18

5. All expenditure on relief works classed as Professional agency will be accounted for in the manner prescribed in the Famine Code. As regards Local Fund works the cost may perhaps have to be met from Provincial Funds eventually, but as a matter of convenience and to ensure adequate check it is desirable that the expenditure should pass through the Local Fund Accounts any deficit which may arise in consequence of such debit being met by a grant from Provincial Funds. This Procedure has already been ordered vide G.O. 2, 16 Dec 1891 No 1192 and it should be carefully followed.

6. The necessary orders to give effect to the above instructions will be issued in the D.P.W and the necessity for strengthening the executive staff in the affected districts to admit of its coping with the increased work which will devolve

upon it will also be considered in that Department.

7. The question of opening certain sections of the Villupuram - Gudalur Railway for goods traffic will be considered in the Railway Branch of the D.P.W

8. The appointment of a special Deputy Tahsildar on Rs 70 is sanctioned as recommended for each of the Talukas of Gooty, Tadpatry, Anantapur and Dharmavaram. The Government agrees with the Board in Considering that no special Deputy Collectors is required for the present.

9. The numbers on gratuitous relief in Anantapur are high as compared with the number on works. This is a feature peculiar to Anantapur and the Commissioner should report on the subject. The Collector should also be called upon to report what steps have been taken to check admissions to kitchens.

/True Extract/

C. A. Gilchrist
Secretary to Govt.

To:

Financial Dept
Judicial Dept
L & M Dept
D.P.W.
D.P.W (Rly)
Board of Rev
" " (L.R)
Rock Range
Accts General.

5718/19

Weekending 6th July
Works - Kitchens
546 - 584

P. W. CURRENT No. 1648

Govt. of {1892} Madras.

REVENUE.

To

The P.W. Deptt.

Dated

Recd. 16-2-92

Encl.

~~Mis.~~ G.O., 15 Febry 1892, No 152

SUBJECT.

Laying down the procedure to be adopted in regard to the execution of all works classed as 'relief works', defining the position of the Collector in relation to officers of all Depts employed on famine duty, sanctioning the appointment of a Special Deputy Tahsildar for certain talukas in Anantapur & calling on the Collector to report on the steps taken to check admission bogus.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

518

READ the following

From the Govt. Revenue Dept. No. 152 of 15th Febry 92

Communicated to officers of the P.W. Dept. for information and guidance.

2. It will be seen from para 4 of the Proceedings in the Revenue Dept. that it will be the duty of the Collector to place at the disposal of the Executive Engineer such additional paymasters as may be needed to give effect to the provisions of the Famine Code in regard to the regular and frequent payment of famine labourers. Care should be taken that this most essential requirement is attended to and

and that timely
application is made to
the Collector for the
requisite staff of pay-
masters, and to the
Chief Engineer for the
upper Subordinate Agency
that may be needed.

3. The instructions in
para 5 in regard to
accounting for expenditure
on relief works should
be carefully observed.

4. The subject of para 6
is already engaging
attention in the P.W. Dept

5. Para 7 will be con-
sidered in the Railway
Branch.

D 16.2

To
The Supdtg. Engrs
Chief Engr for Irrign
Consg. Engr for Ry
Exr P.W. Dept
Dept. in m/s. 5.
S. Rs II, III & IV Circle & E R.

D 1812

E18/21

C. Dec 1648

Govt. of Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

15th February 92 518 M

Famine Relief Works

Pro: Revenue Dept. laying down certain procedure to be adopted in connection with the ——, Communicated to officers of the P.W.D with instructions.

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