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## தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

PWD துறை

58

அரசாணை எண். 519 அச்சகம்  
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். பலவகை

நாள் : 18-2-1892

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மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

3 Sheets

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செவ்வகம்

9TH FEBRUARY 1892, No. 134, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.  
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

519  
1

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 25th January 1892, No. 58:—

MR. CLOGSTOUN.

Read—the following fortnightly narrative, from the Collector of Bellary, for the period 1st to 9th January 1892, dated 12th January 1892, R.P.R. No. 37:—

STATE OF COUNTRY.—*Crops—Mungári.*—Mungári, cholam, cumbu and sajja have been harvested. Yield in red and mixed-soil villages varies from 2 to 6 annas. Mungári in black-soil villages has almost failed. Thrashing and storing have not yet been quite completed in parts. Pulses have been partly harvested. Where they are still on the ground if the yield comes to anything at all, it will not exceed 1 anna.

*Hingári.*—Hingári is sure to fail except in a few isolated cases, and even then the yield will not exceed 4 annas. In many places, white cholam and cotton are in bad condition, and are fit for use only as fodder, and are being used as such.

*Under wells.*—Crops under well lands, such as ragi, onions, tobacco and vegetables, are in fair condition with prospect of fair outturn, though chillies in Adóni under wells are diseased.

*Under tanks.*—Earlier crops under large tanks, such as Kanekal and like tanks, have been harvested, and the later crops are on the ground in various stages of growth. Supply in Kanekal tank is sufficient for about a fortnight, and about 200 temporary wells have been constructed to aid the cultivation.

Smaller tanks are not up to the average. Dry crops are raised in many places. Cultivation of tank bed is not successful, save where it is possible to aid it by temporary wells.

*Under channels.*—Crops under channels have been partly harvested, outturn is about 12 annas; and the standing crops are also in fair condition with prospects of yielding a similar outturn.

*Fodder.*—Pasture and green fodder are practically nil. Stored fodder exists only in a very small quantity, and only with a few ryots. Dry grass is largely imported from Sandúr and other hill forests. Date and margosa leaves, thatch and prickly-pear are also used as fodder in some places. Price of fodder is very high. Cart-load of cholam stalk costs 10 to 12 rupees, while that of jungle grass costs 7 to 8 rupees. I have ascertained that the Nallamalla Hill grass was sold by the village officers of Maddikera at a rate fixed by the Kurnool District Forest-officer. It was a prohibitive rate, and no trade at that rate could succeed. I have now written to Mr. Kough, asking if he will be so kind as to give me an estimate of the actual net cost. I am trying to introduce the prickly-pear fodder, and many people seem anxious to give it a trial. I fear, however, that they may not have patience enough to persevere when they find the cattle unwilling to adopt it at first.

*Water-supply.*—Decidedly failing in parts. It is impossible at present to make any useful forecast of what difficulties the next few months may produce. All that can be said is that the probabilities point to extensive dearth of water-supply, and yet that up to the present almost all villages seem to be able to get water though sometimes with difficulty.

*Agricultural operations.*—A small amount of castor plant remaining on the ground is being plucked. The work under wells is increasing. Under Tungabhadra channels where first crop is harvested, land is being prepared for second crop. In black-soil

villages nuth grass is being removed here and there. In nearly all cases, however, the work is performed by the members of the cultivators' families and not by paid labour.

In the tract I am now in, north of the Alúr hills, a good many ryots are employing their labourers in deephoeing black-cotton fields.

**Cattle.**—Generally thin and emaciated, except in red and mixed-soil villages which had a fair mungari crop. In régad villages several have died of starvation. Water as well as fodder is becoming scarce. Cattle are brought to sale in large numbers, and are sold at cheap rates varying from 10 to 25 per cent. of their normal price. Hides also are sold in large numbers and their prices are 50 per cent. less than usual. The cattle market is very dull and purchasers are found mostly, if not exclusively, amongst butchers.

Foot and mouth disease in Hospet and parts of Sandúr. No disease anywhere else.

**General remarks.**—There is nothing to add to my last report. The *Hingári* crop is universally a complete failure.

**CONDITION OF PEOPLE.**—*On works.*—As a rule good. Amongst the 2,600 and odd at Nandavaram, I saw only a few bad cases. Chippigiri the same. As I say the worst were at the Bommanahal works now closed. I shall see the Tekkalakota work labourers on Tuesday and Gandiganur, Wednesday.

*In villages.*—Generally good, so far as I have seen.

*Mortality.*—None.

*Sickness.*—One case of cholera in Adóni taluk. No deaths. Fever spreading in Hospet taluk.

**Remarks.**—In the northern taluks, distress is daily becoming greater in parts, but the real pinch is not yet felt. I have been travelling in this tract during the fortnight and rarely see a case that looks like true famine emaciation, though there are some here and there, particularly amongst weavers. In the south and west Mr. Jardine reports still favorably much to the same effect; about the Bellary taluk I think the condition of people is not so satisfactory, but I shall be able to say more in my next report, as I am journeying through that tract this week. The worst cases I have yet seen were on the Bommanahal road works, now closed under orders, yet they are not so bad as to travel to the Kanekal works. I do not well understand this, I confess. All those people I saw must be at present unrelieved, and several were much emaciated, yet they certainly do not go the 17 miles south to Kanekal. On the other hand, in the Adóni taluk, people have come over 30 miles to the Nandavaram works and yet do not look much pulled down by famine.

#### RELIEF MEASURES—

*Relief works in what taluk open—*

**Adóni taluk.**—Road work at Nandavaram. Number of coolies on 8th—

| Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. |
|------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 805  | 1,264  | 580       | 2,649  |

**Alúr taluk.**—Road work at Chippigiri. Number of coolies on 8th—

| Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. |
|------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 482  | 778    | 385       | 1,645  |

**Bellary taluk.**—Road work at Tekkalakota. Number of coolies on 8th—

| Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. |
|------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 128  | 252    | 133       | 513    |

**Tank work at Gandiganur.** Number of coolies on 8th—

| Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. |
|------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 142  | 216    | 42        | 400    |

**Hospet taluk.**—Clearance of prickly-pear on Daroji tank work. Number of coolies on 9th:—

| Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. |
|------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 400  | 458    | 150       | 1,008  |

**Ráyadrag taluk.**—Kanekal tank work. Number of coolies on 7th—

| Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. |
|------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 36   | 15     | 1         | 52     |

*Poor-horses—in what places and the number at each.*—Nil.

*Village relief.*—None.

*Cases of death for want of food.*—None.

**Remarks.**—Though the numbers on works is not large, some people have travelled long distances to get to the relief works. For instance, people from Hacholli have come 33 miles to Nandavaram, and people from Adóni went 26 miles to Chippigiri. At present there are cases of suffering and want in every village almost, but they are not yet numerous.

I should much like to see sanctioned the Sanitary Engineer's proposal to start work on the large bund of the Alipur tank near Bellary. This would afford relief to the people thrown out at Bommanahal, for I think they would travel the 12 miles or so to Alipur.

The Daroji tank work will soon be at an end, and the Superintending Engineer does not approve of the proposal to carry on silt clearances to the Daroji tank channels. I have therefore directed the Tahsildar to tell the coolies to go to the Tekkalakota road works or the Gandiganur tank works.

I should be glad of orders about the closing the Kanekal tank work for the present. It seems absurd to go on with it for such a small number, and yet it affords relief to those few persons, there being no other work for them at present nearer than Gandiganur, 47 miles off.

**GRAIN-SUPPLY.**—*Private trade.*—Active. The Adóni merchants are selling cheap owing to the discovery that weevils are attacking the stock of dry grain—cholum—they imported from the Central Provinces.

*Imports by rail.*—Large quantities are imported by rail.

*Known or estimated stock in taluks.*—Ryots from 4 months to 1 year's supply. The coolies have of course none. There is ample supply with large land-holders and merchants.

#### STATE OF MARKETS—

| Taluks.         | Rice. | White cholum. | Yellow cholum. | Ragi. | Cumbu. | Rising at | Falling at | Stationary at | Remarks.                                                                                    |
|-----------------|-------|---------------|----------------|-------|--------|-----------|------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Bellary ..      | 8-64  | 13-65         | 14-42          | 14-07 | 12-22  | ..        | Bellary.   | ..            | Prices have fallen slightly owing to large imports to Bellary, mostly from the Bombay side. |
| Ráyadrag ..     | 8-64  | 14-42         | 14-42          | 15-04 | 12-35  | ..        | Ráyadrag.  | ..            |                                                                                             |
| Hospet ..       | 8-10  | 13-39         | 13-91          | 15-52 | 13-30  | ..        | Hospet.    | ..            |                                                                                             |
| Kádligi ..      | 7-56  | ..            | 15-45          | 15-52 | ..     | ..        | ..         | Kádligi.      |                                                                                             |
| Hadagalli ..    | 7-..  | ..            | 13-..          | 19-40 | ..     | ..        | ..         | ..            |                                                                                             |
| Harpanahalli .. | 8-64  | ..            | 15-45          | ..    | ..     | ..        | ..         | ..            |                                                                                             |
| Alúr ..         | 8-64  | 13-39         | 14-42          | ..    | ..     | ..        | Alúr.      | ..            |                                                                                             |
| Adóni ..        | 8-64  | 14-42         | 14-42          | ..    | 12-35  | ..        | Adóni.     | ..            |                                                                                             |

A talukwar statement of loans in the prescribed form is sent.

**Resolution**—dated 25th January 1892, No. 58.  
Submitted to Government.

2. There was practically no change in the state of the Bellary district during the period under report, but a more correct view of the situation is becoming possible. The cultivation returns for December, which are abstracted below, and may be taken as including practically the whole area that has been or can be sown this year, show that in Alúr, Bellary and Ráyadrag, and to a more limited extent in Hadagalli, there is

a very large area left unsown. In this district the wet lands are of very limited extent and of very minor importance, except where irrigation water is obtained from the Tungabhadra channels in Hospet, and to a very small extent in Bellary and Adóni. Nowhere are wells numerous, and in fact the district is dependent on the success or failure of its dry crops. For these there are two seasons, the early, or *Mungári*, during which the lighter soils are chiefly put under crop, and the late, or *Hingári*, which is the season for sowing the stiff black cotton soils. The deficiencies noted above have occurred chiefly on the latter class of soils:—

| Taluks.            | 'DRY CULTIVATION. |                |                    |                 |                      | WET CULTIVATION. |             |                    |               |                      |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|
|                    | Sowings           |                |                    |                 | Total for the year.* | Sowings          |             |                    |               | Total for the year.* |
|                    | During December.  |                | April to December. |                 |                      | During December. |             | April to December. |               |                      |
|                    | Average.<br>*     | 1891.          | Average.<br>*      | 1891.           |                      | Average.<br>*    | 1891.       | Average.<br>*      | 1891.         |                      |
| Adóni ..           | ACS.<br>27,660    | ACS.<br>25,293 | ACS.<br>308,347    | ACS.<br>304,763 | ACS.<br>327,057      | ACS.<br>166      | ACS.<br>126 | ACS.<br>3,278      | ACS.<br>1,640 | ACS.<br>4,013        |
| Alor ..            | 19,221            | 21,588         | 310,584            | 179,460         | 324,110              | 45               | 3           | 179                | 22            | 201                  |
| Bellary ..         | 20,176            | 25,665         | 405,522            | 169,071         | 411,071              | 152              | 273         | 4,414              | 4,113         | 5,226                |
| Ráyadug ..         | 9,295             | 27,435         | 241,870            | 177,270         | 251,001              | 166              | 1,377       | 8,596              | 9,225         | 16,999               |
| Hospet ..          | 905               | 3,292          | 81,608             | 75,840          | 86,282               | 772              | 499         | 13,441             | 12,890        | 14,153               |
| Kodligi ..         | 3,941             | 3,647          | 145,255            | 142,893         | 150,860              | 121              | 169         | 4,547              | 4,937         | 6,157                |
| Hadagalli ..       | 7,230             | 13,306         | 222,023            | 191,407         | 230,357              | 25               | 101         | 1,321              | 1,190         | 1,678                |
| Harpanahalli ..    | 1,955             | 10,324         | 175,463            | 173,597         | 177,320              | 29               | 148         | 3,200              | 3,191         | 3,347                |
| District average.* | 88,458            | 130,550        | 1,848,330          | 1,414,301       | 1,912,121            | 1,974            | 2,606       | 40,546             | 37,108        | 49,892               |

\* Average of three years for taluks and five years for the district.

For the whole district about 500,000 acres of dry land have not been sown. The early sowings were generally very poor. The late crop will yield a quarter outturn in a few places, but must fail generally. The principal crop—white cholam—is now in many parts being removed for fodder for which alone it is of value.

3. The condition of the cattle in the black soil taluks continues to deteriorate and numbers are being sold at nominal prices, whilst the difficulty of feeding the existing stock daily increases. The price of fodder is enormous and stocks are nearly exhausted, whilst the chances of bringing in supplies at any but prohibitive rates from Kistna and the Nallamala jungles appear to be small.

4. Since the date of the last report prices have generally become easier. Trade is active and the average price of cholam on the 9th current was below the scarcity rate for the district. No change has occurred in the condition of the people, but the numbers resorting to relief works showed a large increase during the week, especially in Adóni and Bellary, as noted on the margin. The number resorting to the test work opened at Kanek in Ráyadug is very small, from which it is evident that the mass of the people in

| Taluk.      | Number.      |              |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|
|             | 2nd January. | 9th January. |
| Adóni ...   | 2,186        | 2,649        |
| Alór ...    | 1,824        | 1,628        |
| Bellary ... | 864          | 1,888        |
| Ráyadug ... | Not given.   | 85           |
| Total ...   | 4,874        | 6,250        |

that taluk have not yet felt any severe pressure. The Commissioner considers that the work should be left open until the reopening of the road work at Bommanahal which has been already sanctioned. Regarding the Alipur tank works the Board understands that Mr. Jones' project will be complete by the end of the current month, when it will be possible to put the work in hand if found necessary. It is, however, inadvisable to commence it unless experience at Bommanahal shows that work must be provided in that neighbourhood for considerable numbers. As the Public Works Department does not approve of clearing the silt from the Daroji tank channels the Collector's instructions for the transfer of the coolies employed in clearing the tank-bund there are approved.

5. The Commissioner has during the past four days travelled through the Alór taluk, and spent three days in the vicinity of the Chippagiri works. There does not appear to be any great demand for employment at present which is not met by the Chippagiri works. There is in most villages still some slight agricultural employment in picking the very scanty crop of cotton or removing the cholam stalks, and the removal of nuth-grass from the fields must from what the Commissioner has seen be giving employment to some hundreds of men. The general condition of the people in the taluk is good.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,  
Secretary.

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

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

ORDER—dated 9th February 1892, No. 134, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.  
" the Public Works Department (W).  
" the " (I).

Exd. A. Aubert.

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REVENUE.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 9th February 1892, No. 134.

FEBRUARY.

Season, Bellary.

Board's Proceedings submitting fortnightly  
narrative on the state of the season in the dis-  
trict for the period ending 9th January 1892,  
recorded.

No 519 Waps Feb 1892

Communicated to the  
Suptg, Engineer III circle  
/ S/O R/B  
DW

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To  
The S.E. III circle  
" The Chief Eng<sup>r</sup> for