

- (1) பக்கங்கவின் எண்ணிக்கை 28
 (2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 10/12/20
 (3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம் 10/2

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

PWD துறை

30

அரசாணை எண். மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	702	அச்சகம் பலவகை
நாள் :	3-3-1892	198 .

மடிக்கலோ கண்டபடி கையாளலோ கூடாது

14 Sheet

4464
C.A.W.

702

Commissioners S. J. Raghava
Aiyangar, and
M. Alagasingala^{01/}
Chari are at present
employed on famine
duties in the Cuddapah
Division. The former
was posted to the
division on the 2nd
instant.

Requisitions have
been sent to S.Gs. TV
& VI Circles to nominate
men for transfer to
the distressed districts
and when their replies
come in an additional
man asked for by
Mr. Ford will be
posted to Cuddapah.

The Division is at
present up to its sanctioned
strength including two
for famine.

7. J.
27.1.92

FRI.), 13TH FEB. 1892, No. 104.

RD OF REVENUE
AND AGRICULTURE).

702/2

J. MURRAY, Esq., Acting Collector
Commissioner of Revenue Settlement
and Records and Agriculture, dated
Ref. on C. No. 2922-Eng. :-

No. 430, dated 13th January 1892,
line Code, I have the honour to say
have not yet the full particulars, as
we had to be returned to them for
luck, so far as I have seen since the
beginning of it the worse I find it. It is
difficult to realise its condition, did not
expected the Head Assistant Collec-
tor to bad and one indifferent seasons.
of 93,000 persons who pay Rs. 50
seem to be a large number of Malas
signs of distress are to be seen in
the district. The Deputy Collector, who has
assesses here are usually, as they are
not the appearance of those who are
percentage not large fortunately, but
irrigation works lately opened are
not, and extensive relief works must
be made. I have seen ten of the eleven
I know the condition of every one
in the district.

we, therefore, taken upon myself to
relieve the works at once, relying on my
word the latter come here he will see
that there is no doubt we shall have
they may be put to stone-breaking
staff calculated to supervise event-
the honour to request that Rs. 5,000
be granted for this purpose. I request the
Special Deputy Tahsildar for this
the Tahsildar who should assist the
for irrigation works.

under section 35, I have the honour
to say that, which are a trifle better off than
the district of 93,000 persons, is affected. The
district is at 3,200 putties (one putti = 520
at three months if it all came on the
the rest will be required for private
500 putties. The stock is insuffi-
cient. The taluk is accessible; the
Andhra Pradesh Railway. Three main roads run
of a road. The number set down by
the Government is one of 30,000 to 35,000 out of

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

Mr. CLOGSTOUN.

702/2
READ—the following letter from F. D'A. O. WOLFE-MURRAY, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated camp Payalakuntla, 1st February 1892, Ref. on C. No. 2922-Eng. :—

With reference to Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 430, dated 13th January 1892, calling on me for particulars under section 35, Famine Code, I have the honour to say that, with the exception of the Badvel taluk, I have not yet the full particulars, as one or two of the Divisional officers' proposals have had to be returned to them for further details. With reference to the Badvel taluk, so far as I have seen since the 26th instant, I am sorry to say that the more I see of it the worse I find it. It is regrettable that the Divisional officer, who hardly appears to realise its condition, did not impress on me the necessity of seeing it before I inspected the Head Assistant Collector's division. It is a poor taluk, having had two bad and one indifferent seasons. There are only 156 pattadars out of a population of 93,000 persons who pay Rs. 50 and above kist to Government, and, further, there seem to be a large number of Malas and Madigas and "other poors." Undoubted signs of distress are to be seen in almost every village that I have hitherto visited. The Deputy Collector, who has long experience of the taluk, tells me the lower classes here are usually, as they are now, clothed in dirty rags, but there is no mistaking the appearance of those who are suffering from insufficient food, and they are a percentage not large fortunately, but unmistakably requiring instant relief. The minor irrigation works lately opened are quite insufficient to compete with the cry for labour, and extensive relief works must be opened at once. I will say no more on this head. I have seen ten of the eleven taluks of this district since I have been here, and I know the condition of every one of them; I have seen nothing like I have seen here.

2. I consider not a day is to be lost, and I have, therefore, taken upon myself to call up the Local Fund Engineer to start road relief works at once, relying on my action being supported by the Commissioner. Should the latter come here he will see I have done right. Test work may be disregarded; there is no doubt we shall have thousands of applicants in a very short time. They may be put to stone-breaking first, the Engineer commencing with an organized staff calculated to supervise eventually, *i.e.*, within a month, 5,000 persons. I have the honour to request that Rs. 5,000 may be placed as soon as possible at my disposal for this purpose. I request the Board will kindly sanction the entertainment of a Special Deputy Tahsildar for this taluk, who is absolutely necessary to relieve the Tahsildar who should assist the Engineer on the road works and also attend to minor irrigation works.

3. With reference to the particulars required under section 35, I have the honour to say that, except three or four villages in the south, which are a trifle better off than the rest of the country, the whole taluk, comprising 93,000 persons, is affected. The Divisional officer estimates the supply of food-grains at 3,200 putties (one putti = 520 measures of 132 tolas each). This stock would last three months if it all came on the market. One-third may be exposed for sale and the rest will be required for private use. Standing crops are estimated to produce 1,500 putties. The stock is insufficient, but it is being largely added to by importations. The taluk is accessible; the cusba is 27 miles from Vontimitta station on the Madras Railway. Three main roads run through it and bring every village within 10 miles of a road. The number set down by the Divisional officer as requiring relief is the appalling one of 30,000 to 35,000 out of

93,000. He explains personally to me that this includes all the relatives and belongings of those who would require work. The population is undoubtedly a poor one and much of it suffering and desirous of labour, but I think if we set down 10,000, and even this is more than double the proportion of 5 per cent., we shall be within the mark. Not all these will come on our hands at once, but by degrees; and two lakhs may be required during the next six months unless favorable rains render a reduction possible. Advances to landed classes are set down at Rs. 15,000.

4. For gratuitous relief, allowing two full kitchens with 300 in each and establishments, I would set down in round numbers Rs. 15,000, but I trust we shall not be compelled to expend so much; it is well, however, to be on the safe side.

5. (1) There is no great (a) work in the Public Works Department works in the district programme. I believe the Sagilér project is in the air, but I know nothing of its capability for employing famine labour. If we can rely on its doing so, it will be an agreeable surprise.

(2) Amount to be placed at my disposal—

- i. For agricultural repairs ordinarily included in the Public Works budgets minor irrigation works, Rs. 12,900.
- ii. For Repairs—Civil Buildings, nil.
- iii. For Local Fund and Municipal works—

A. Roads.—As I am quite against making new roads which few travel on and which we cannot afford to keep up, there is nothing but the repair of old roads and stone-breaking on this head. Of these there are only 78 miles; they are all in need of repair. For this head I put down at 2 annas a day for three months, Rs. 1,12,500.

B. Prickly-pear clearances for improvement of village-sites, Rs. 12,600.

C. Repair of choultries, Rs. 500.

D. Wells.—The Divisional officer has set down the enormous sum of Rs. 58,000 on this head. This is, of course, for drinking water alone. It is excessive, and wells, it is known, are capable of employing no great amount of labour; but it is, I think, necessary that a large sum be allotted for repairing and deepening wells here. About half the wells in the taluk are dry or contain only a tumblerful of water even now. How will it be two or three months hence? I inculcate in this matter the principle of self-help among the people, but while they dig they must be fed, and, therefore, I set down under this Rs. 20,000.

6. V. Other minor works specially intended for famine relief Rs. 10,000.

This comes within Rs. 2,000 of the two lakhs I specified and exhausts the lists with the exception of the new roads which I consider unnecessary. If the next rains also fail, if the Sagilér project prove unprofitable, we shall possibly be compelled to take to these roads, or else to send those in want of labour to some other large work, such as the East Coast Railway or the Cheyyair river embankment, as, I believe, was done in the last famine.

7. I have an idea, and somewhat a strange one, for employing people near their own villages. It is merely to dig up all their own cultivated lands 2 feet deep, very hard work too in such a season, and place the lower soil on the top. The men could dig and the women pulverise the hard lumps. No pattadar could object to his waste lands being thus treated, as it would vastly improve the next and succeeding crops. I have lately seen the extraordinary luxuriance of the verdure which grows on newly turned up railway banks as compared with the growth alongside the bank; the reason is, as I think, that this under-soil is virgin and full of vitality and unexhausted by any growth of vegetation. The same results would surely follow in the fields. The only difficulty would be the supervision and tasking of the labour, but this could, no doubt, be overcome. This is, I believe, a new idea and therefore liable to be ridiculed, but it would be a most decided agricultural improvement, and therefore well within the purview of the Famine Code. I give it for what it is worth.

ENCLOSURES.

A.—List of road works in Badvel taluk.

Thoroughly repairing and storing metal for the future.

	Miles.
Road from Cuddapah to Cumbum	36
Do. Vottimadagu to Nellore	21
Do. Mydekur to Porumamilla	14
Do. Porumamilla to Kalsapad	7
	78 = Rs. 1,12,500

Note.—When each road is completed, gravel and metal can be stacked for future use in reasonable amount according to the relief rule rates.

B.—List of wells to be repaired and constructed in Badvel taluk.

	Total in round number.
	RS.
Constructing and repairing 244 wells in the following villages at Rs. 82 per well average.	20,000

Names of villages.		
1. Badvel.	26. Cherlapalli.	51. Jangamrajupalli.
2. San kavaram.	27. Dammanapalli.	52. Mellepalli.
3. Anantharajapuram.	28. Mahanandipalli.	53. Savisettipalli.
4. Madakalavaripalli.	29. Gopavarampalli.	54. Godlavedu.
5. Guntapalli.	30. Chennapalli.	55. Itigullapad.
6. Eguvanelatur.	31. Rajupalem.	56. Palugurallapalli.
7. Diguvelatur.	32. Tellapadu.	57. Mudumala.
8. Nagisetipalli.	33. Siddavaram.	58. Pullavedu.
9. Dirasavantsa.	34. Rowlapalli.	59. Katharagundla.
10. Tangedupalli.	35. Kondapatla.	60. Narsapuram.
11. Ethirajupalli.	36. Dulamvaripalli.	61. Uppalr.
12. Pedullapalli.	37. Gangayapalli.	62. Mulapalli.
13. Ganugapenta.	38. Rangasamudram.	63. Gontuvaripalli.
14. Kalvapalli.	39. Siddimurtipalli.	64. Balayapalli.
15. Pullayapalli.	40. Patha Ramapuram.	65. Pendimarri.
16. Chintachervu.	41. Yellapalli.	66. Ganganapalli.
17. Gopavaram.	42. Mamillapalli.	67. Rampadu.
18. Kona Samaduram.	43. Obulapuram.	68. Pittigunta.
19. Kongavedu.	44. Mamilla.	69. Varikunta.
20. Lakkavaripalli.	45. Kodur.	70. Nayanipalli.
21. Tiruvengalapuram.	46. Ankanagoduganur.	71. Kalsapad.
22. Prabhalaavedu.	47. Mekavaripalli.	72. Diguvatamballapalli.
23. Vemugunta.	48. Gundapuram.	73. Chellagarigala.
24. Vanampalli.	49. Somireddipalli.	74. Chennumpalli.
25. Kavalakuntla.	50. Rekulakunta.	

C.—List of villages in Badvel taluk in which prickly-pear has to be removed.

	RS.
Badvel	1,000
Madakalavaripalli	400
Vellalavaripalli, hamlet of Madakalavaripalli	200
Malapalli do.	100
Guntapalli do.	200
Raghunathapuram, hamlet of Guntapalli	100
Chintapullayapalli do.	50
Kottaboyanapalli, hamlet of Anantarazupalli	100
Timmarazupalli do.	100
Gundamrazupalli do.	50
Boyillapalli, hamlet of Chenampalli	100
Tettidagripalli do.	100
Kottapalli do.	300
Chammadur do.	200
Kesampalli do.	100

C.—List of villages in Badvel taluk in which prickly-pear has to be removed—cont.

	rs.
Bhakarapet do. do. ...	200
Chennampalli ...	500
Konammanavaripalli, hamlet of Yeguvanalatur	200
Gopireddigaripalli do. do. ...	50
Malapalli do. do. ...	50
Nagasettipalli ...	350
Gollapani, hamlet of Nagasettipalli ...	100
Dorasavantsa ...	250
Peddirazupalli, hamlet of Dorasavantsa	200
Uhowtipalli do. do. ...	200
Seshammagaripalli do. do. ...	100
Bodapad do. do. ...	50
Malapalli, hamlet of Tangadupalli ...	50
Madigapalli, do. do. ...	50
Dummaripalli, hamlet of Ethirazupalli ...	50
Malapalli do. do. ...	300
Madigapalli do. do. ...	100
Kothapalli do. do. ...	100
Malapalli do. do. ...	100
Boyanapalli ...	50
Ganugapenta ...	400
Kothalapalli, hamlet of Ganugapenta ...	50
Yummala Nagayapalli, hamlet of Kothalapalli	50
Repalli do. do. ...	30
Ponnamavaripalli do. do. ...	50
Madegapalli do. do. ...	50
Goduganur ...	50
Puttayapalli ...	300
Chintala Cheruvu ...	300
Sangasamudram, hamlet of Gopavaram	300
Madigapalli do. do. ...	200
Betayapalli do. do. ...	100
Konasamudram ...	100
Bommalatipalli, hamlet of Konasamudram	200
Yellagaripalli, do. do. ...	100
Kongalavedu ...	50
Uppativaripalli, hamlet of Kongalavedu	100
Tippazupalli ...	150
Malapalli, hamlet of Lukkavaripalli ...	50
Nandipalli, hamlet of Vannampula ...	50
Balayapalli do. do. ...	200
Kottala do. do. ...	100
Malapalli do. do. ...	50
Diguvonelatur ...	50
Mallagudipad ...	300
Surasudapalli, hamlet of Chulopalli ...	300
Dalamvaripalli ...	50
Tellabund ...	50
Kondapeta ...	150
Siddavaram ...	50
Tsallagarigala ...	30
Kristnampalli, hamlet of Tsallagarigala	10
Kothakota ...	20
Kalasapad ...	50
Routupalli ...	70
Chintalapalli, hamlet of Sankavaram	40
Karnamvaripalli, do. do. ...	30
Muddaruvaripalli, do. do. ...	40
Munnali ...	30
Kodur ...	50
Mekavaripalli ...	50
Ankanagoduganur ...	30
Gundapuram ...	20
Pundlachumupalli, hamlet of Godlavedu	100
Rekulakunta ...	200
	200

C.—List of villages in Badvel taluk in which prickly-pear has to be removed—cont.

	rs.
Somireddipalli ...	300
Ittigullapad with its hamlets ...	300
Kattarugundla do. ...	250
Narasapuram do. ...	100
Mulapalli do. ...	100
Uppatur do. ...	200
Ganaganapalli do. ...	200
Gontuvaripalli do. ...	500
Balayapalli do. ...	400
Varikunta do. ...	100
Nayanapalli ...	100
Pendlimarri ...	50
Pittigunta ...	100
Rampad ...	50
Palugmallapalli ...	50
Mudumala ...	14,200
Total ...	14,200

Deduct the amounts of works 1, 2 and 5 already sanctioned and now put in hand ... 1,600

Balance ... 12,600

D.—List of Local Fund choultries to be repaired in Badvel taluk.

	rs.
Repairing the Local Fund choultry at Payalakuntla ...	500
Total ...	500

E.—List of "agricultural repairs" ordinarily included in the Public Works budget.

Minor Irrigation Works.

	rs.
Komarazu Venketramani Dasabandam tank of Gopavaram	2,000
Goduganur Cheruvu of Goduganur ...	200
Puttayapalli Cheruvu of Puttayapalli ...	400
Boyanapalli Cheruvu of Boyanapalli ...	200
Kongalavidu Cheruvu of Kongalavidu ...	500
Narigani Kotha Cheruvu of Kongalavidu	200
Boyani Cheruvu of Dorasavantsa ...	300
Bhakarapet Cheruvu of Chennampalli ...	100
Urakunta of Cherlapalli ...	100
Tokalakunta of Cherlapalli ...	300
Musalreddikunta of Cherlapalli ...	300
Mudireddipalli Cheruvu of Sankavaram	400
Akkisiddupalli Cheruvu of do. ...	300
Reddi Cheruvu of Katheragandla ...	150
Peddireddi Venkatapathikunta of Katheragandly	400
Pedda Cheruvu of Mekavaripalli ...	400
Mulavaripalli Cheruvu of Mekavaripalli ...	150
Pendlimarri Cheruvu ...	300
Eramnayainkunta of Gangamrazupalli ...	300
Obalarazupallikunta of Gangamrazupalli ...	600
Nayani Cheruvu of Gangamrazupalli ...	800
Erra Cheruvu of Gangamrazupalli ...	600
Dasabandam Cheruvu of Pittigunta ...	600

E.—List of "agricultural repairs" ordinarily included in the Public Works budget—cont.
Minor Irrigation Works—cont.

	RS.
Mulapallikunta of Mulapalli	200
Kusba Pedda Cheruvu of Mudumala	400
Kotta Cheruvu of Pekulakunta	300
Venkatreddi Gunta of Pekulakunta	500
Kotta Cheruvu of Pekulakunta	300
Vempalli Cheruvu of Pekulakunta	2,000
Total	12,900

F.—Other minor works specially intended for famine relief.

Forest Works.

	RS.
Fencing Lankamalai reserve with dry stone wall	2,000
Nallamalai forest roads	8,000
Total	10,000

RESOLUTION—dated 13th February 1892, No. 104.

Submitted to Government with reference to G.O., dated 12th January 1892, No. 38, Revenue Department.

2. The Collector's report on the condition of the Badvel taluk, after five days' inspection of it, is to the effect that undoubted signs of distress are to be seen in almost every village, though the percentage of those suffering from insufficient food is not large. He considers that relief works must be opened at once, and adds that nowhere else in the district has he found the state of affairs so bad as in Badvel. He estimates that a maximum number of 10,000 persons will need employment, though that number will only be reached by degrees, and that the cost of relieving them will during the next six months amount to nearly Rs. 2,00,000, unless favorable rain falls.

3. For the purposes of relief, the Collector proposes the following works:—

	RS.
Minor irrigation works—repairs	
Repairing and storing metal alongside 78 miles of road	12,500
Constructing and repairing 244 drinking water wells in 74 villages	1,12,500
Clearance of prickly-pear in 96 villages	20,000
Forest works	14,200
Repairing a choultry	10,000
	500
Total	1,70,100

He states that there is no great work on the Public Works Department programme available for the taluk, but apparently the Sagiler project to supply the Porumamilla and Badvel tanks (G.O., dated 26th May 1891, No. 454, Revenue) which if started would occupy 4,300 coolies for 12 months, might be made available, and the Commissioner understands is now being inquired into by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. He also appears to have overlooked the five tank works referred to in his letter, dated 24th March 1891, No. 196 (G.O., dated 8th February 1891, No. 277) which had then been named by the Executive Engineer as available for relief purposes. It is not clear whether the Engineer has been consulted prior to the preparation of the list now submitted. The sum entered (Rs. 12,900) for the repairs of minor irrigation works is exclusive of the estimated cost (Rs. 12,140) of the works started in the taluk under the authority conveyed in Board's Proceedings, dated 11th December 1891, No. 708, and the work on 30 of them has already

been started. On these works the expenditure up to 30th January was Rs. 2,450. The estimate for the cost of clearing prickly-pear includes Rs. 1,600 already sanctioned (Board's Proceedings, dated 19th January 1892, Mis. No. 678), of which Rs. 193 had been spent up to 30th January, and that for improving the water-supply the sum alluded to in Board's Proceedings, dated 8th February 1892, Mis. No. 1377, as required for sinking new wells at Badvel itself.

4. Altogether, the amount remaining to be spent would suffice at wages calculated on present prices for the employment of about 12,000 persons daily for the next five months, including the cost of petty supervision.

As regards the Collector's estimates, a statement should be submitted of those for minor irrigation works showing the proposed expenditure compared with the average revenue, and also showing distinctly what proportion of the work can be carried out by unskilled labour. No work should be undertaken in anticipation of sanction unless the portion of the work to be done by unskilled labour forms the chief portion of the estimate. Skilled labour can for the present be trusted to find work for itself.

As regards the employment of relief labour in the improvement of wells, the Board has already expressed the opinion that these works should not be undertaken merely for relief purposes unless other employment cannot be found for the distressed. The Commissioner trusts that the Collector's description of the present state of the water-supply in the taluk, viz., that "half the wells are dry or contain only a tumblerful of water even now" is exaggerated. Everything possible should be done to further the construction of irrigation wells from loans. Every irrigation well is equally a source of supply for drinking water. Wherever absolutely necessary Government aid will be granted for deepening drinking water-wells, but the number of wells stated to require deepening or repair at the expense of the State—244, and the average cost of each, viz., Rs. 82, seem to the Commissioner to be excessive.

5. Unless the Public Works Department is able at an early date to give employment to large numbers on the Sagiler project, or any other large irrigation works in the taluk, it will be necessary to employ large masses of labour on the roads in breaking and stacking metal. A commencement of this work has already been sanctioned by Government, and the Commissioner trusts to the Collector to see that by proper concentration of labour, enforcement of proper supervision and exaction of a suitable task, work at sufficient wages may be assured to all really in need, while public expenditure will be duly safeguarded.

6. Subject to the above remarks the Commissioner recommends the Collector's list for the approval of Government, and requests that a grant of Rs. 1,00,000 for relief works in Badvel may be sanctioned for the present, the expenditure on roads, water-supply and prickly-pear clearance, &c., being adjusted hereafter. The Collector has already (Board's Proceedings, dated 19th January 1892, No. 651, Mis.) been directed to treat minor irrigation works as relief works under the provisions of the Famine Code.

7. In addition to the above expenditure, the Collector states that it may be necessary to open two kitchens each for 300 persons, the cost of which he puts down at Rs. 15,000. The cost is, however, largely over-estimated, and at the rate of one anna a day for each inmate, an estimate of Rs. 6,000 should suffice under this head.

8. The Collector asks for the appointment of a Deputy Tahsildar to relieve the Tahsildar of his Magisterial duties and set him free for relief work. The Commissioner recommends that this be sanctioned and also that the Divisional officer be relieved of all his Magisterial work. The latter officer has charge of three taluks, and relief works have already been opened in two of them, and on him the responsibility for carrying out all relief measures must fall.

9. The description of work specified by the Collector in paragraph 7 of his letter, viz., that of digging up the cultivated lands of the village as a means of giving

8 BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT. L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 13TH FEB. 1892, No. 101.

employment to the needy near their villages, is one of the recognized modes of famine relief, but is unsuitable in the early stages of a famine, owing to the difficulty of supervision of such works in scattered villages, and to the fact that the willingness of an applicant for relief to dig in his own village is an insufficient test of his real need of State relief.

10. The Commissioner will pay an early visit to the taluk.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

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

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

Exd W. J. Lewis

702/6

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1892.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed February 19th.

Proceedings, 13th February 1892, No. 104.

Submitting to Government, with remarks,
letter from the Collector of Cuddapah furnishing
list of relief works and other particulars under
section 35 of the Famine Code, for Badvel taluk.

26TH FEBRUARY 1892, No. 186, REVENUE.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement,
Land Records and Agriculture), dated 13th February 1892, No. 104:—

MR. CLOGSTOUN.

Read—the following letter from F. D'A. O. WOLFE-MURRAY, Esq., Acting Collector
of Cuddapah, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement
and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated
camp Payalakuntla, 1st February 1892, Ref. on C. No. 2922-Eng.:—

With reference to Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 430, dated 13th January 1892,
calling on me for particulars under section 35, Famine Code, I have the honour to say
that, with the exception of the Badvel taluk, I have not yet the full particulars, as
one or two of the Divisional officers' proposals have had to be returned to them for
further details. With reference to the Badvel taluk, so far as I have seen since the
26th instant, I am sorry to say that the more I see of it the worse I find it. It is
regrettable that the Divisional officer, who hardly appears to realise its condition, did not
impress on me the necessity of seeing it before I inspected the Head Assistant Collec-
tor's division. It is a poor taluk, having had two bad and one indifferent seasons.
There are only 156 pattadars out of a population of 93,000 persons who pay Rs. 50
and above kist to Government, and, further, there seem to be a large number of Malas
and Madigas and "other poors." Undoubted signs of distress are to be seen in
almost every village that I have hitherto visited. The Deputy Collector, who has
long experience of the taluk, tells me the lower classes here are usually, as they are
now, clothed in dirty rags, but there is no mistaking the appearance of those who are
suffering from insufficient food, and they are a percentage not large fortunately, but
unmistakably requiring instant relief. The minor irrigation works lately opened are
quite insufficient to compete with the cry for labour, and extensive relief works must
be opened at once. I will say no more on this head. I have seen ten of the eleven
taluks of this district since I have been here, and I know the condition of every one
of them; I have seen nothing like I have seen here.

2. I consider not a day is to be lost, and I have, therefore, taken upon myself to
call up the Local Fund Engineer to start road relief works at once, relying on my
action being supported by the Commissioner. Should the latter come here he will see
I have done right. Test work may be disregarded; there is no doubt we shall have
thousands of applicants in a very short time. They may be put to stone-breaking
first, the Engineer commencing with an organized staff calculated to supervise event-
ually, i.e., within a month, 5,000 persons. I have the honour to request that Rs. 5,000
may be placed as soon as possible at my disposal for this purpose. I request the
Board will kindly sanction the entertainment of a Special Deputy Tahsildar for this
taluk, who is absolutely necessary to relieve the Tahsildar who should assist the
Engineer on the road works and also attend to minor irrigation works.

3. With reference to the particulars required under section 35, I have the honour
to say that, except three or four villages in the south, which are a trifle better off than
the rest of the country, the whole taluk, comprising 93,000 persons, is affected. The
Divisional officer estimates the supply of food-grains at 3,200 putties (one putti = 520
measures of 132 tolas each). This stock would last three months if it all came on the
market. One-third may be exposed for sale and the rest will be required for private
use. Standing crops are estimated to produce 1,500 putties. The stock is insuffi-
cient, but it is being largely added to by importations. The taluk is accessible; the
cusba is 27 miles from Vontimitta station on the Madras Railway. Three main roads run

through it and bring every village within 10 miles of a road. The number set down by the Divisional officer as requiring relief is the appalling one of 30,000 to 35,000 out of 93,000. He explains personally to me that this includes all the relatives and belongings of those who would require work. The population is undoubtedly a poor one and much of it suffering and desirous of labour, but I think if we set down 10,000, and even this is more than double the proportion of 5 per cent., we shall be within the mark. Not all these will come on our hands at once, but by degrees; and two lakhs may be required during the next six months unless favorable rains render a reduction possible. Advances to landed classes are set down at Rs. 15,000.

4. For gratuitous relief, allowing two full kitchens with 300 in each and establishments, I would set down in round numbers Rs. 15,000, but I trust we shall not be compelled to expend so much; it is well, however, to be on the safe side.

5. (1) There is no great (a) work in the Public Works Department works in the district programme. I believe the Sagilér project is in the air, but I know nothing of its capability for employing famine labour. If we can rely on its doing so, it will be an agreeable surprise.

(2) Amount to be placed at my disposal—

i. For agricultural repairs ordinarily included in the Public Works budgets minor irrigation works, Rs. 12,900.

ii. For Repairs—Civil Buildings, nil.

iii. For Local Fund and Municipal works—

A. Roads.—As I am quite against making new roads which few travel on and which we cannot afford to keep up, there is nothing but the repair of old roads and stone-breaking on this head. Of these there are only 78 miles; they are all in need of repair. For this head I put down at 2 annas a day for three months, Rs. 1,12,500.

B. Prickly-pear clearances for improvement of village-sites, Rs. 12,600.

C. Repair of choultries, Rs. 500.

D. Wells.—The Divisional officer has set down the enormous sum of Rs. 58,000 on this head. This is, of course, for drinking water alone. It is excessive, and wells, it is known, are capable of employing no great amount of labour; but it is, I think, necessary that a large sum be allotted for repairing and deepening wells here. About half the wells in the taluk are dry or contain only a tumblerful of water even now. How will it be two or three months hence? I inculcate in this matter the principle of self-help among the people, but while they dig they must be fed, and, therefore, I set down under this Rs. 20,000.

6. V. Other minor works specially intended for famine relief Rs. 10,000.

This comes within Rs. 2,000 of the two lakhs I specified and exhausts the lists with the exception of the new roads which I consider unnecessary. If the next rains also fail, if the Sagilér project prove unprofitable, we shall possibly be compelled to take to these roads, or else to send those in want of labour to some other large work, such as the East Coast Railway or the Cheyyair river embankment, as, I believe, was done in the last famine.

7. I have an idea, and somewhat a strange one, for employing people near their own villages. It is merely to dig up all their own cultivated lands 2 feet deep, very hard work too in such a season, and place the lower soil on the top. The men could dig and the women pulverise the hard lumps. No pattadar could object to his waste lands being thus treated, as it would vastly improve the next and succeeding crops. I have lately seen the extraordinary luxuriance of the verdure which grows on newly turned up railway banks as compared with the growth alongside the bank; the reason is, as I think, that this under-soil is virgin and full of vitality and unexhausted by any growth of vegetation. The same results would surely follow in the fields. The only difficulty would be the supervision and tasking of the labour, but this could, no doubt, be overcome. This is, I believe, a new idea and therefore liable to be ridiculed, but it would be a most decided agricultural improvement, and therefore well within the purview of the Famine Code. I give it for what it is worth.

ENCLOSURES.

A.—List of road works in Badvel taluk.

Thoroughly repairing and storing metal for the future.

	Miles.
Road from Cuddapah to Cumbum	36
Do. Vottimadagu to Nellore	21
Do. Mydekur to Porumamilla	14
Do. Porumamilla to Kalsapad	7
	78 = Rs. 1,12,500

Note.—When each road is completed, gravel and metal can be stacked for future use in reasonable amount according to the relief rule rates.

B.—List of wells to be repaired and constructed in Badvel taluk.

	Total in round number.
	Rs.
Constructing and repairing 244 wells in the following villages at	20,000
Rs. 82 per well average.	

Names of villages.	
1. Badvel.	26. Cherlapalli.
2. San kavaram.	27. Dammanapalli.
3. Anantharajapuram.	28. Mahanandipalli.
4. Madakalavaripalli.	29. Gopavarampalli.
5. Guntapalli.	30. Chennapalli.
6. Eguvanelatur.	31. Rajupalem.
7. Diguvelatur.	32. Tellapadu.
8. Nagisetipalli.	33. Siddavaram.
9. Dirasavantsa.	34. Rowlapalli.
10. Tangedupalli.	35. Kondapatla.
11. Ethirajupalli.	36. Dulamvaripalli.
12. Pedallapalli.	37. Gangayapalli.
13. Ganugapenta.	38. Rangasamudram.
14. Kalvapalli.	39. Siddimurtipalli.
15. Pullayapalli.	40. Patha Ramapuram.
16. Chintachervu.	41. Yellapalli.
17. Gopavaram.	42. Mamillapalli.
18. Kona Samaduram.	43. Obulapuram.
19. Kongavedu.	44. Mamilla.
20. Lakkavaripalli.	45. Kodur.
21. Tiruvengalapuram.	46. Ankanagoduganur.
22. Prabhavedu.	47. Mekavaripalli.
23. Vemugunta.	48. Gundapuram.
24. Vanampalli.	49. Somireddipalli.
25. Kavalakuntla.	50. Rekulakunta.
	51. Jangamrajupalli.
	52. Mellepalli.
	53. Savisetipalli.
	54. Godlavedu.
	55. Itigullapad.
	56. Palugurallapalli.
	57. Mudumala.
	58. Pullavedu.
	59. Katharagundla.
	60. Narsapuram.
	61. Uppalur.
	62. Mulapalli.
	63. Gontuvaripalli.
	64. Balayapalli.
	65. Pendimarri.
	66. Ganganapalli.
	67. Rampadu.
	68. Pittigunta.
	69. Varikunta.
	70. Nayanipalli.
	71. Kalsapad.
	72. Diguvataballapalli.
	73. Chellagarigala.
	74. Chennumpalli.

C.—List of villages in Badvel taluk in which prickly-pear has to be removed.

	Rs.
Badvel	1,000
Madakalavaripalli	400
Vellalavaripalli, hamlet of Madakalavaripalli...	200
Malapalli	100
Guntupalli	200
Raghunathapuram, hamlet of Guntupalli	100
Chintapullayapalli	50
Kottaboyanapalli, hamlet of Anantarazupalli...	100
Timmarazupalli	50
Gundamarazupalli	100
Boyillapalli, hamlet of Chenampalli	100
Tettidagipalli	300
Kottapalli	200
Chemmadur	100
Kesampalli	100

C.—List of villages in Badvel taluk in which prickly-pear has to be removed—*cont.*

	RS.
Bhakarapet hamlet of Chenampalli	200
Chennampalli	500
Konammanavaripalli, hamlet of Yeguvanalatur	200
Gopireddigaripalli do.	50
Malapalli do.	50
Nagasettipalli	350
Gollapani, hamlet of Nagasettipalli	100
Dorasavantsa	250
Peddirazupalli, hamlet of Dorasavantsa	200
Chowtipalli do.	200
Seshammagaripalli do.	100
Bodapad do.	50
Malapalli, hamlet of Tangadupalli	50
Madigapalli, do.	50
Dumnavaripalli, hamlet of Ethirazupalli	300
Malapalli do.	100
Madigapalli do.	100
Kothapalli do.	100
Malapalli do.	50
Boyanapalli	400
Ganugapenta	50
Kothalapalli, hamlet of Ganugapenta	50
Yumnala Nagayapalli, hamlet of Kothalapalli	30
Repalli do.	50
Ponnamavaripalli do.	50
Madegapalli do.	50
Goduganur	300
Puttayapalli	300
Chintala Cheruvu	300
Sangasamudram, hamlet of Gopavaram	200
Madigapalli do.	100
Betayapalli do.	100
Konasamudram	200
Bommalatipalli, hamlet of Konasamudram	100
Yelluguripalli, do.	100
Kongalavedu	50
Uppativaripalli, hamlet of Kongalavedu	100
Tippazupalli	150
Malapalli, hamlet of Lakkavaripalli	50
Nandipalli, hamlet of Vannampula	50
Balayapalli do.	200
Kottala do.	100
Malapalli do.	50
Diguvonelatur	50
Mallagudipad	300
Surasudapalli, hamlet of Chulopalli	300
Dalamvaripalli	50
Tellabund	50
Kondapeta	150
Siddavaram	50
Tsallagarigala	30
Kristnampalli, hamlet of Tsallagarigala	10
Kothakota	20
Kalasapad	50
Routupalli	70
Chintalapalli, hamlet of Sankavaram	40
Karnamvaripalli, do.	30
Muddaruvaripalli, do.	40
Munnali do.	30
Kodur	50
Mekavaripalli	50
Ankanagoduganur	30
Gundapuram	20
Pundlachumupalli, hamlet of Godlavedu	100
Rekulakunta	200
	200

C.—List of villages in Badvel taluk in which prickly-pear has to be removed—*cont.*

	RS.
Somireddipalli	300
Itigullapad with its hamlets	200
Kattarugundla do.	250
Narasapuram do.	100
Mulapalli do.	100
Uppatur do.	200
Ganaganapalli do.	200
Gontuvaripalli do.	200
Balayapalli do.	500
Varikunta do.	400
Nayanapalli	100
Pendlimarri	100
Pittigunta	50
Rampad	100
Palugmallapalli	50
Mudumala	
Total	14,200

Deduct the amounts of works 1, 2 and 5 already sanctioned and now
 put in hand ... 1,600
 Balance ... 12,600

D.—List of Local Fund choultries to be repaired in Badvel taluk.

	RS.
Repairing the Local Fund choultry at Payalakuntla	500
Total	500

E.—List of "agricultural repairs" ordinarily included in the Public Works budget.

	RS.
Komarazu Venkeframani Dasabandam tank of Gopavaram	2,000
Goduganur Cheruvu of Goduganur	200
Puttayapalli Cheruvu of Puttayapalli	400
Boyanapalli Cheruvu of Boyanapalli	200
Kongalavidu Cheruvu of Kongalavidu	500
Narigani Kotha Cheruvu of Kongalavidu	200
Boyani Cheruvu of Dirasavantsa	300
Bhakarapet Cheruvu of Chennampalli	100
Urakunta of Cherlapalli	100
Tokalakunta of Cherlapalli	300
Musalreddikunta of Cherlapalli	300
Mudireddipalli Cheruvu of Sankavaram	400
Akkisiddupalli Cheruvu of do.	300
Reddi Cheruvu of Katheragandla	150
Peddireddi Venkathakunta of Katheragandly	400
Pedda Cheruvu of Mekavaripalli	400
Mulavaripalli Cheruvu of Mekavaripalli	150
Pendlimarri Cheruvu	300
Erramnayakunta of Gangamrazupalli	300
Obalarazupallikunta of Gangamrazupalli	600
Nayani Cheruvu of Gangamrazupalli	800
Erra Cheruvu of Gangamrazupalli	600
Dasabandam Cheruvu of Pettigunta	

E.—List of "agricultural repairs" ordinarily included in the Public Works budget—cont.

Minor Irrigation Works—cont.

	RS.
Mulapallikunta of Mulapalli	200
Kusba Pedda Cheruvu of Mudumala	400
Kotta Cheruvu of Pekulakunta	300
Venkatreddi Gunta of Pekulakunta	500
Kotta Cheruvu of Pekulakunta	300
Vempalli Cheruvu of Pekulakunta	2,000
Total ...	12,900

F.—Other minor works specially intended for famine relief.

Forest Works.

	RS.
Fencing Lankamalai reserve with dry stone wall	2,000
Nallamalai forest roads	8,000
Total ...	10,000

Resolution—dated 13th February 1892, No. 104.

Submitted to Government with reference to G.O., dated 12th January 1892, No. 38, Revenue Department.

2. The Collector's report on the condition of the Badvel taluk, after five days' inspection of it, is to the effect that undoubted signs of distress are to be seen in almost every village, though the percentage of those suffering from insufficient food is not large. He considers that relief works must be opened at once, and adds that nowhere else in the district has he found the state of affairs so bad as in Badvel. He estimates that a maximum number of 10,000 persons will need employment, though that number will only be reached by degrees, and that the cost of relieving them will during the next six months amount to nearly Rs. 2,00,000, unless favorable rain falls.

3. For the purposes of relief, the Collector proposes the following works:—

	RS.
Minor irrigation works—repairs	12,900
Repairing and storing metal alongside 78 miles of road	1,12,500
Constructing and repairing 244 drinking water wells in 74 villages	20,000
Clearance of prickly-pear in 96 villages	14,200
Forest works	10,000
Repairing a choultry	500
Total ...	1,70,100

He states that there is no great work on the Public Works Department programme available for the taluk, but apparently the Sagiler project to supply the Porumamilla and Badvel tanks (G.O., dated 26th May 1891, No. 454, Revenue) and the Commissioner understands is now being inquired into by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. He also appears to have overlooked the five tank works referred to in his letter, dated 24th March 1891, No. 196 (G.O., dated 8th February 1891, No. 277) which had then been named by the Executive Engineer as available for relief purposes. It is not clear whether the Engineer has been consulted prior to the preparation of the list now submitted. The sum entered (Rs. 12,900) of the works started in the taluk under the authority conveyed in Board's Proceedings, dated 11th December 1891, No. 758, and the work on 30 of them has already

been started. On these works the expenditure up to 30th January was Rs. 2,450. The estimate for the cost of clearing prickly-pear includes Rs. 1,600 already sanctioned (Board's Proceedings, dated 19th January 1892, Mis. No. 678), of which Rs. 193 had been spent up to 30th January, and that for improving the water-supply the sum alluded to in Board's Proceedings, dated 8th February 1892, Mis. No. 1377, as required for sinking new wells at Badvel itself.

4. Altogether, the amount remaining to be spent would suffice at wages calculated on present prices for the employment of about 12,000 persons daily for the next five months, including the cost of petty supervision.

As regards the Collector's estimates, a statement should be submitted of those for minor irrigation works showing the proposed expenditure compared with the average revenue, and also showing distinctly what proportion of the work can be carried out by unskilled labour. No work should be undertaken in anticipation of sanction unless the portion of the work to be done by unskilled labour forms the chief portion of the estimate. Skilled labour can for the present be trusted to find work for itself.

As regards the employment of relief labour in the improvement of wells, the Board has already expressed the opinion that these works should not be undertaken merely for relief purposes unless other employment cannot be found for the distressed. The Commissioner trusts that the Collector's description of the present state of the water-supply in the taluk, viz., that "half the wells are dry or contain only a tumbler-ful of water even now" is exaggerated. Everything possible should be done to further the construction of irrigation wells from loans. Every irrigation well is equally a source of supply for drinking water. Wherever absolutely necessary Government aid will be granted for deepening drinking water-wells, but the number of wells stated to require deepening or repair at the expense of the State—244, and the average cost of each, viz., Rs. 82, seem to the Commissioner to be excessive.

5. Unless the Public Works Department is able at an early date to give employment to large numbers on the Sagiler project, or any other large irrigation works in the taluk, it will be necessary to employ large masses of labour on the roads in breaking and stacking metal. A commencement of this work has already been sanctioned by Government, and the Commissioner trusts to the Collector to see that by proper concentration of labour, enforcement of proper supervision and exaction of a suitable task, work at sufficient wages may be assured to all really in need, while public expenditure will be duly safe-guarded.

6. Subject to the above remarks the Commissioner recommends the Collector's list for the approval of Government, and requests that a grant of Rs. 1,00,000 for relief works in Badvel may be sanctioned for the present, the expenditure on roads, water-supply and prickly-pear clearance, &c., being adjusted hereafter. The Collector has already (Board's Proceedings, dated 19th January 1892, No. 651, Mis.) been directed to treat minor irriga-

	RS.
Minor irrigation works	12,900
Local Fund works	87,100
Total ...	1,00,000

ings, dated 19th January 1892, No. 651, Mis.) been directed to treat minor irriga-

tion works as relief works under the provisions of the Famine Code.

7. In addition to the above expenditure, the Collector states that it may be necessary to open two kitchens each for 300 persons, the cost of which he puts down at Rs. 15,000. The cost is, however, largely over-estimated, and at the rate of one anna a day for each inmate, an estimate of Rs. 6,000 should suffice under this head.

8. The Collector asks for the appointment of a Deputy Tahsildar to relieve the Tahsildar of his Magisterial duties and set him free for relief work. The Commissioner recommends that this be sanctioned and also that the Divisional officer be relieved of all his Magisterial work. The latter officer has charge of three taluks, and relief works have already been opened in two of them, and on him the responsibility for carrying out all relief measures must fall.

9. The description of work specified by the Collector in paragraph 7 of his letter, viz., that of digging up the cultivated lands of the village as a means of giving

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employment to the needy near their villages, is one of the recognized modes of famine relief, but is unsuitable in the early stages of a famine, owing to the difficulty of supervision of such works in scattered villages, and to the fact that the willingness of an applicant for relief to dig in his own village is an insufficient test of his real need of State relief.

10. The Commissioner will pay an early visit to the taluk.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) P. RAJARATNA MUDALIAR,
Secretary.

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

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

ORDER—dated 26th February 1892, No. 186, Revenue.

Miscellaneous.

The Government concurs in the Commissioner's remarks in paragraphs 4 and 9 of his Proceedings and approves the instructions contained in the former.

2. The appointment of a Special Deputy Tahsildar for the Badvel taluk for a period of 6 months is sanctioned. The necessary proposition statement should be submitted at an early date. The recent appointment of a Special Assistant Collector will enable the Collector to relieve the Divisional officer, Sidhout division, of his magisterial work.

3. The Government has already sanctioned the estimate for the Sagilér "Upper Project"—vide G.O., No. 95-I, dated 4th February 1892. The question of putting the work in hand at once with a view to give employment to large numbers in the taluk will be considered in the Public Works Department.

4. The application for funds in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Board's Proceedings will be considered in the Financial Department.

5. The Commissioner's report after personal inspection of the locality is awaited.

(True Extract.)

[Signature]
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.
" the Financial Department.
" the Public Works Department (W). *[Signature]*
" the " (1).

Copy to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.
" to the Local and Municipal Department.

Exd. A. Aubert.

120 Copies.

702/11

Govt. of {1892} Madras.
REVENUE.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 26th February 1892, No. 186.

FEBRUARY.

Season, Sidhout and Badvel,
Cuddapah.

Passing orders on Board's Proceedings submitting report from the Collector of Cuddapah, furnishing the particulars required by section 35 of the Famine Code, for the taluks of Sidhout and Badvel.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read *Proceedings of the Board of Rev.*

+ attached (Rev. Secy. Land Revenue & Agri) dated 13 Feb/92, No 104

Order thereon dated 26 February 1892 No 186

The Government concurs in the Commissioner's remarks in paras 4 and 9 of his Proceedings and approves the instructions contained in the former.

2/ The appointment of a Special Deputy Tahasildar for the Badvel taluk for a period of six months is sanctioned. The necessary proposition statement should be submitted at an early date. The result

3/ Appointment of a Special Assistant Collector will enable the collector to relieve the Divisional officer, Sidhout Division, of his magisterial work.

3/ The Government has already sanctioned the estimate for the Sagiler 'Upper Project' vide G.O. No 195 A. of 4 Feb/92. The question of putting the work in hand at once with a view to give employment to large numbers in the taluk will be considered in the Public Works Department.

4/ The application for funds in para
6 and 7 of the Board's Proceedings
will be considered in the Financial
Department.

5/ The Commissioner's report after
personal inspection of the locality
is awaited.

/ June Extract /

Chetson
Secretary to Government

To The Comr of Pub. Lth & Land Revenue.

" Financial Department.

" Public Works Department. (W) ✓

Copy to the Comr of Land Revenue.

" Local & Municipal Dept.

EW

702
13

Govt. of 1892 Madras.
REVENUE

To

The P. C. & D.
(Works)

Dated

Recd.

Encl.

Mis. G.O., 26 Feb 1892, No. 186

SUBJECT.

Passing orders
on P.S. regarding list
of relief works & other
particulars under
Sec. 35 of the Frame
Code for Bund mail
Laluk Cuddalore B.

No 95-17-1-2-92
" 347-2-1-2-92
" 169-1-1-26-8-91
" 1039-1-1-13-4-91

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following

Res. of Govt., Revenue Dept., No. 186 of 26 Feb 1892.

702/14

Communicated to
the Supdy Engineer
III Circle who will
arrange for starting
as soon as possible
the earthwork of the
Sagiler upper Project.

over
192-92

To the P. C. & D. ✓
C. & for Ling ✓
Rev. Dept. ✓ D3/3

S
192
for 29/1/92
with office letter

L.S.

No. 702 Nap 3^d March

Sum
Σ 21

14

For me to write
and reply to
W. J. H. H.

57/3.
Jc. 4/3