Public works (1897) Department
Current No: 4998

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. 21-5-97 } 1897.
Regd. 21-5-97 }

Enclosures —

Spare copies 16.

G.O., Nos. 307, 307A, 7th May 1897.

No: 1472 W 31-5-97

MAY.

Communicated to the Supt. Engr. III Circle.
25/5/97
S.S. III Circle No 516
Ch. E. for I.
Letter out 2 1/6/97

Economic Condition.

Recording Board's Proceedings submitting, with reference to rule 10 of section 48 of the Famine Code, a report on the — in ordinary times of the affected areas in the Deccan districts of the Madras Presidency.

O.L.S. 143 R 27/5

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 16th April 1897, No. 305 :—

Read—the following Fortnightly Narrative for the Bellary district during the period ending 31st day of March 1897 :—

State of the Country.

Rainfall and water-supply.—There were 70 cents of rain registered on the 29th at Alúr, and next morning some of the nallas were running. No rain was registered elsewhere. Water-supply for drinking purposes is generally sufficient in Adóni, Rayadrug, Bellary, Hospet and Harpanahalli taluks, with the exception of a few villages in each. Elsewhere it is scanty. The water in wells is steadily diminishing and some have already run dry. The recent rain in Alúr will do some good in the matter of drinking-water for man and beast. The Tungabhadra channels contain an adequate supply for irrigation purposes, while the Hagari channels are being cleared of sand to secure a sufficient supply. Irrigation wells in Adóni, Bellary and Rayadrug contain a moderate supply. Excepting that at Kamalápuram which is fed by the Tungabhadra, the tanks are generally dry except in south of Harpanahalli.

Agricultural operations and condition of the standing crops—Adóni Division.—Lands are being cleared of nuth grass; ploughing continues and manure is being taken to the fields. Garden crops are in good condition. Standing cotton in Adóni is in tolerably good condition. *Bellary Division.*—Sugarcane is being cut in Siruguppa and a few other villages of Bellary taluk. Korra, cholam and wheat harvested with an outturn of 8 annas and oil-seeds 6 annas. Cotton-picking continues. Crops under wells and streams are in fair condition; so also are oil-seeds, cotton and wheat. *Kanekal* tank is empty and the standing crop, which is two months' old is being irrigated from temporary wells. Such wells are not possible on the northern side of the tank ayacut and the crop there is fading. *Hospet Division.*—Sugarcane-cutting continues in Hospet and Hadagalli; some ploughing in the south of Hadagalli, wheat and bengal-gram in tank-bed lands and garden crops under wells are in fair condition. Sugarcane is being planted in the south of Harpanahalli. *Sanduru State.*—Manure is being carted to the fields. There are no standing crops except betel.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle—Adóni Division.—Pasture is *nil.* Fodder is scanty in Alúr, and it is stated that it will last for about 2½ months in Adóni. This statement has been repeated week after week since February and a more trustworthy estimate has been called for. The condition of stall-fed cattle is good, and that of others is fair in Adóni and growing worse in Alúr. There is some cattle disease in Hebbatam and Peddahotur in Alúr taluk. Out of 510 head of cattle brought to Adóni market 347 found no sale, 30 were bought by butchers for prices ranging from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 and 133 by agriculturists for prices varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30. *Bellary Division.*—There is very little pasture. Fodder is scanty except in wet villages. Prickly-pear and hill grass are being used as fodder in Bellary. The condition of other than stall-fed cattle is bad. There is slight cattle disease at Rakatla. *Hospet Division.*—Pasture is almost *nil.* Fodder is sufficient in Harpanahalli and Hirehadagalli firka of Hadagalli; elsewhere generally insufficient. The condition of cattle is generally good, except in Kadlabal firka of Hadagalli and parts of Hospet. *Sanduru State.*—Fodder and pasture sufficient, but obtained with great difficulty. The condition of cattle is good.

General remarks on the previous subjects.—The failure of the drinking water-supply has given me much anxiety, and the Executive Engineer has been asked to clear out or deepen a number of wells in villages near the relief works, and similar work will be undertaken by the Revenue Department in other villages. The attention

of the Chairmen, Municipal Councils, has been invited to the necessity of taking measures for the water-supply of the towns. There is still a fair amount of fodder in the villages, but the ryots are keeping it for use in June when the bullocks will be wanted for the plough. Hill grass is being freely used, and at Kurugodu (Bellary taluk) I saw a cart-load, which had been brought from the Sanduru hills, sold for Rs. 5. In Bellary town the price is about Rs. 6. For cholam straw the price varies from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8–8–0 the cart-load, paddy straw fetches rather less. The cattle of the Alúr taluk have deteriorated since I saw them six weeks ago, but in many villages, *e.g.*, Peddahotur, Holalagondi and the villages on the west of the Alúr hills, their condition is still fair. I was shown a young heifer that was said to be dying of starvation, but inquiry showed that her back was broken. It is certain that numbers will die of starvation, and I can suggest no complete remedy. Loans for the purchase of fodder will be given freely, and most of the plough cattle will, I hope, be saved. An attempt made in 1892 to import hill grass from the Nallamala hills and paddy straw from Kistna proved a failure.

Food-supplies and the state of the Markets.

Prices of principal food-grains at principal markets in the affected tracts, in seers of 80 tolas per rupee, for the period ending 31st March 1897.

Stations.	Rice.		White cholam.		Yellow cholam.		Ragi.		Remarks.
	End of last period.	End of current period.	End of last period.	End of current period.	End of last period.	End of current period.	End of last period.	End of current period.	
Adóni	9·67	9·13	12·90	10·75	13·97	12·90	17·20	17·20	The prices are generally rising. This is due to gradual exhaustion of stocks in villages and consequent increased demand on the market. There has also been some demand for cholam from Miraz, Sangli, &c., places in Bombay.
Alúr	8·64	8·37	11·85	11·88	12·88	12·88	..	..	
Bellary	9·18	9·18	11·33	10·30	13·39	12·36	16·49	15·52	
Rayadrug	9·72	9·72	13·39	13·39	14·42	13·91	15·52	15·52	
Hospet	8·10	8·64	13·30	10·30	14·40	11·33	16·50	13·58	
Kudligi	8·64	8·64	..	..	13·91	12·36	15·52	14·55	
Harpanahalli ..	9·45	9·72	..	..	14·42	13·39	17·46	15·52	
Hadagalli	9·72	9·72	..	..	14·42	12·36	..	..	
Sanduru	9·45	9·45	..	..	13·10	12·60	15·90	15·90	
Average ..	9·17	9·17	12·55	11·32	13·88	12·67	16·37	15·39	

Activity of trade.—Reported to be active in Adóni, Alúr, Rayadrug and Harpanahalli.

The import of cholam and ragi is chiefly from Bangalore and other places in Mysore. Kistna sends chiefly rice and a small quantity of cholam. The stocks in Bellary town with the merchants are estimated to be—ragi 11,500 bags, cholam 9,000, rice 15,800, cumbu 1,500, and wheat 4,000. From the rail-borne trade figures it will be seen that the imports are on the increase :—

Stations.	Imports during week ending			Exports during week ending		
	13th March 1897.	20th March 1897.	27th March 1897.	13th March 1897.	20th March 1897.	27th March 1897.
Hospet	1,250	285	188	649	633	953
Bellary	8,055	3,092	9,225	110	1,517	194
Adóni	1,742	3,376	5,945	77	681	485
Others	..	182	4	11	..	..

Condition of the People.

(1) *On works.*—Generally good. The exceptions are nearly always old people, whose condition would be poor in any season.

(2) *In Villages.*—Generally good. In Holagundi (Alúr taluk), the Madigas were stinting themselves, taking only one meal a day, eating tamarind seeds, and showing other signs of distress. The Boyas are but little better off. In other villages in the

neighbourhood the position was not so bad, but the collection of hill grass, which now affords some employment, cannot last much longer. I accordingly ordered a kitchen to be opened at once and a relief work (village road from Holagundi to Hebbatam) to be started without delay. Central kitchens were ordered to be opened at Kosgi and Yemmiganúru in Adóni taluk and at Chintakunta in Alúr taluk. One more kitchen was ordered to be opened at Santekúdlur on the Harivanum road. Most of the people selected in Kurugodu (Bellary taluk) for gratuitous relief were found on examination to be habitual beggars. They were told to go to the kitchen at Kolur. Two more kitchens have been ordered on the Bellary-Siruguppa road. A special kitchen for Muhammadans has been opened in Adóni town and it has proved fairly successful.

Sickness and Mortality.—The public health is generally good. No deaths reported from want of food. There is some small-pox in Adóni.

Remarks.—The numbers on Madhavaram road are rapidly increasing, and in order to ensure the work lasting until the end of the present distress, it was desirable to diminish the pressure on it. In addition to the Halvi-Kosgi road already opened, I have ordered the repair of the road work from Kupgal to Kowtalam to be started as a relief work, with a kitchen at Kowtalam. The Bellary-Siruguppa work will be divided into two sections—one section to work from the 7th mile towards Bellary, and the other from the 14th mile towards Siruguppa. The Madhavaram road work has been ordered to be divided into three sections. To provide employment for the people in the south-east of Hospet, a test-work has been ordered on the Gowripur-Kudligi road near Mariammanahalli. Proposals to open a work in Kudligi taluk have not yet been received from Head Assistant Collector. The condition of the weavers in Yemmiganúru and Nandavaram is beginning to demand attention and proposals have been called for.

Measures of Relief.

On works.—In what taluks open and comparison of numbers—

Taluks.	Number employed.		Remarks.
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	
Adóni	11,603	14,995	General increase due to diminished local demand for labour.
Alúr	19,749	21,913	
Bellary	4,015	4,398	
Hospet	2,377	2,975	
Hadagalli	1,150	1,437	
Total ..	38,894	45,718	

Gratuitous Relief.—Numbers relieved at kitchens and otherwise—

Taluks.	Number relieved			
	At kitchens.			
	Dependants.		Others.	
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
Adóni	828	• 1,209	11	..
Alúr	860	898	44	50
Bellary	108	187	3	..
Hospet	310	328	..	..
Hadagalli	24	91	..	..
Total ..	2,125	2,713	58	50

• The increase is due in part to the opening of new kitchens and in part to better attendance at those already existing.

Taluks.	Number of villages in which relief was given.		Weavers' relief.			
			Number of persons relieved.		Number of cloths manufactured.	
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	In the period.	Up to date.
Adóni	..	..	751	780	860	7,751

Private charity.—Paramma continues to feed about 300 paupers every day. The kitchen opened by the Bellary public will be closed from the 1st April 1897, and I have ordered a Government kitchen to be opened between Brucepetta and Cowle Bazaar. This will be worked in accordance with the Code. A native gentleman distributed some jackets to the inmates in the kitchen on the Bellary-Siruguppa road and has promised to give them a special meal on New Year's day (April 3rd). The District Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund has started operations in the Bellary town and a beginning has been made outside also, at present, chiefly in the direction of supplying cloths which are much needed.

General Remarks.

With reference to paragraph 9 of B.P., dated 8th March 1897, No. 202, I have the honour to report that the "full tasks" therein referred to are the tasks of the district task-table prepared by the Executive Engineer and sanctioned by the Collector, that those tasks are differentiated with reference to age and sex, that allowance is separately made for the distance to be traversed from the village to the work, and that a kitchen was opened in connection with the work. I do not, therefore, understand why the Board objects to my order, which in effect merely required that the test should be properly applied (B.P., dated 14th January 1897, No. 33).

In reply to paragraph 10, in which I am accused of doing injustice to the religious feelings of the people, I beg to state that the festival referred to was a car festival, and that the religious element in such festivals attracts but a very small proportion of those who attend them. In this matter of the Hindu religion I claim to know what I am writing about, and I say, without fear of contradiction, that the great majority of the people who attend a car festival go there for the fair, for the round-abouts, the dramatic performances and the amusements generally.

Moreover, many of the workers at Moka and Daroji are not Hindus at all. A number are Mussalmans and many are Malas and Madigas who are not admitted into temples and whom no Hindu would recognise as a follower of his religion. But I trust I have said enough to prove that I am not obnoxious to the serious charge of doing "injustice to the religious feelings of the people."

With reference to paragraph 11, I beg to report that no person, whether clothed in rags or adorned in silk and jewels, is refused admission to the famine relief work in this district. I have been told by a high authority on the subject that it was not intended by the framers of the Code that every applicant should be admitted—and this receives support from section 161 of the Code—but that view has never been taken in this district. I trust, therefore, that I am free from the charge of "maligning and misrepresenting the intentions of the Government."

In reply to paragraph 13, I have the honour to inquire whether tasks should not be enforced. Every allowance is made and the task as finally fixed is, I am convinced, a light one. Having fixed a fair task, I require it to be performed. If I am wrong, I beg that I may receive definite instructions. With reference to the order that people are to be induced to come to the relief works I beg to refer the Commissioner to G.O., Mis. No. 724, dated 17th December 1896, and to ask whether I am to consider that order cancelled. Beyond enforcing a fair task nothing has

been done "to stem the tide of coming labour." I have not heard of any instance of the coolies on the relief works in the Bellary district receiving other than humane treatment.

I do not know how far the remarks in the concluding paragraph of the proceedings are directed against myself, but I may perhaps be permitted to say that I never forget that the money I am spending on famine relief is not my own, nor even that of the inhabitants of this district, but that it belongs to the people of the Presidency, or country as a whole, and that it, therefore, behoves me to refrain from spending it on works of mere benevolence. And as the Famine Commissioner has quoted the Scriptures to show how relief should be given, he will, I am sure, permit me to refer him to a yet earlier instance, when the people were not given food for nothing, but were taught that the way to meet years of drought was to save the surplus produce of the years of plenty.

Loan Transactions.—Statement showing particulars of loan transactions under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.

Taluks.	Repair and construction of wells.						Other purposes.						Total.						Number of wells.	
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Constructed or repaired.	Under construction or repair.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Adóni	5	760	3	280	68	14,311	59	4,565	35	2,740	561	44,125	64	5,325	38	3,020	629	58,436	1	..
Alur	2	600	2	600	77	26,550	706	78,570	615	65,675	1,610	2,35,920	708	79,170	617	66,275	1,687	2,62,470	..	2
Bellary	5	525	4	400	48	9,725	147	14,600	116	11,750	1,125	1,53,675	152	15,125	120	12,150	1,173	1,63,400	..	4
Rayadrug	* 12	2,350	12	1,175	60	16,850	52	7,425	52	7,425	137	20,700	64	9,775	64	8,600	197	37,550	..	12
Hospet	7	1,300	2	250	22	4,110	11	950	3	200	24	880	18	2,250	5	450	46	4,990	..	2
Kudligi	..	..	..	..	15	2,600	..	..	..	..	4	475	..	..	..	..	19	3,075	..	..
Harpanahalli	..	..	..	..	2	500	30	3,930	22	2,880	39	3,950	30	3,930	22	2,880	41	4,450	..	..
Hadagalli	1	100	1	50	45	9,450	29	4,255	26	3,905	219	33,770	30	4,355	27	3,955	264	43,220	..	..
Total ..	32	5,635	24	2,755	337	84,096	1,034	1,14,295	869	96,575	3,719	4,93,495	1,066	1,19,930	893	97,330	4,056	5,77,591	1	20

Taluks.	Purchase of fodder.						Cattle and seed-grain.						Total.					
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Application s pending.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		R .		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Adóni	..	..	..	..	28	1,845	..	..	..	..	7	310	..	..	..	..	35	2,155
Alur	41	2,047	37	1,817	194	11,974	13	1,785	† 16	1,995	2	1,800	54	3,832	53	3,812	196	13,774
Bellary	12	360	11	340	429	16,615	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	360	11	340	429	16,115
Rayadrug	..	..	..	..	6	500	..	..	..	..	5	360	..	..	..	..	11	860
Hospet	..	..	..	..	86	3,569	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	3,569
Kudligi	32	1,320	26	1,220	79	2,283	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	1,320	26	1,220	79	2,283
Harpanahalli	3	150	2	100	6	340	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	150	2	100	6	340
Hadagalli	8	455	5	350	62	2,665	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	455	5	350	62	2,665
Total ..	96	4,332	81	3,827	890	39,791	13	1,785	16	1,995	14	2,470	109	6,117	97	5,822	904	42,261

* Revised figure. † Three cases sanctioned last year but paid this year.

N.B.—The progress in Alur is satisfactory, the amount disbursed during the fortnight being nearly Rs. 23,000. In Bellary the amount disbursed was Rs. 6,155 and in Adóni Rs. 2,270. A special Tahsildar having been appointed in Bellary, better results may be expected hereafter, but in Adóni the progress is still comparatively backward, and it may prove advisable to send the Alúr special Tahsildar on to that taluk. Every effort will be made to ensure prompt disposal of the applications for the purchase of fodder.

Inspections of the District Officers.

Taluks and places visited—by the Collector.—Bellary-Siruguppa road work, Halaharvi-Moka road work, Alur-Aspari work and Bellary-Moka road works. The villages of Koluru, Kurugodu, Badanahatti, Vaddehatti, Yaryangaligo, Kolagallu, Yerragudi, Aspari, Peddahotur, Alur, Halaharvi, Kuruvalli, Agraharam, Virupapuram, Salavoyi, Bolugoti, Kanelihalli, Mugamanagundi, Sammatagiri, Holalgundi.

By the Deputy Collector, Adoni.—Adoni-Madhavaram road work, Kosigi, Bellagallu, Bannipalli, Rachmari, in Adoni taluk. Alur-Aspari road, Alur-Adoni road, and Alur-Moka road works and the villages of Arpari, Peddahotur, Alur, Halaharvi, Kuruvalli, Agraharam, Virupapuram, Salavoyi, Kumbahalu, Migamavagundi, Sammatageri, Holagundi, and Habbatam.

By the Head-Quarter Deputy Collector.—Parmadevanahalli and Moka road works and the villages of Parmadevanahalli, Kokkabevinahalli, Bodinahatti, Bisalahalu, Sanganakal, Marur, in Bellary taluk, Badanahal, Malliam, Udagolam, Bommakupalli, Rayadrug, Gollapalli, Jolivanka, Golagala, in Rayadrug taluk.

By the Head Assistant Collector.—Devaratimalapuram, Komaranapalli, Arasikera, Harpanahalli, Kanivihalli, Konganahorur, Misuvankalahatti, Nandeleevoor, Hagarihommanahalli and Hospet.

Resolution—dated 16th April 1897, No. 305.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. Except a shower at Alúr registering 70 cents, there was no rain during the fortnight under report. Water-supply for drinking is reported to be sufficient in parts but scanty elsewhere, and wells have either run, or are running, dry. The Collector's proposal to utilise surplus Pound funds for the improvement of supplies for man and beast has been strongly recommended by the Board for the approval of Government. Meanwhile, the Collector has been directed to apply at once, if necessary, for a grant from Provincial funds for the purpose.

Agricultural operations are being carried on to a limited extent. Small areas harvested have yielded a moderate outturn. Standing crops are generally in fair condition, but are fading in parts, where not protected by wells.

3. It is to be feared that the loss of cattle will be very considerable. Pasture is *nil;* water is failing in parts; and fodder is scanty. The ryot is compelled for his own interest to see to the welfare of his more valuable cattle as long as he can, but the inferior classes are less cared for, and are already exhibiting symptoms of distress. Numbers of cattle are now coming into the market, but are mostly unsaleable, even at very low prices. The attention of Government is once more invited to B.P., No. 230 of 1897, and early orders are solicited, so that action, if any, may be taken before it is too late. Meanwhile the attention of the Executive Committee of the Famine Relief Fund will be drawn to the distress in Bellary. The Board thinks that the formation of cattle camps, and the gratuitous distribution of fodder at centres between Adóni and Alúr would do much to mitigate the sufferings of the cattle in Bellary, and would be a suitable object on which to expend relief funds.

4. The price of rice is stationary, but that of cholam, the staple food-grain of the district, has risen sharply, especially at Hospet, Kúdligi and Hadagalli. The scarcity rate of the district is 15 seers a rupee; this was exceeded in 1891–92, when the highest rate touched was 14·2. The rate now reported is 12·67, and from the subsequent weekly season telegram it appears that the price has since risen to 11·6. The rise is said to be due to gradual exhaustion of stocks, and consequent increased local demand, while there has also been a demand from the Bombay side. Trade is active.

5. The condition of the people both on works and in villages was generally good. The numbers on relief works increased during the fortnight from 38,894 to 45,718

is in full force. The G.O. referred to by him was, as is plain from the use of the word "now", passed with reference only to a particular time, long past, and to particular circumstances. The Collector will be now guided solely by G.O., No. 216, dated 30th March 1897, which contains nothing germane to the language of the obsolete G.O. quoted by the Collector.

10. The Board considers it unnecessary to discuss further the other general remarks of the Collector.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
Famine Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Bellary.
Copy to the Joint Honorary Secretaries, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Committee, Madras, with reference to paragraph 3.
" the Sanitary Commissioner.
" Collectors of other affected districts.

Order—No. 310, Revenue, dated 8th May 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. Orders have already been passed on the question referred to in paragraph 3 of the Board's Proceedings.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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

Exd. Shaik Karim.

70 Copies.

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2. Except a shower at Alúr registering 70 cents, there was no rain during the fortnight under report. Water-supply for drinking is reported to be sufficient in parts but scanty elsewhere, and wells have either run, or are running, dry. The Collector's proposal to utilise surplus Pound funds for the improvement of supplies for man and beast has been strongly recommended by the Board for the approval of Government. Meanwhile, the Collector has been directed to apply at once, if necessary, for a grant from Provincial funds for the purpose.

Agricultural operations are being carried on to a limited extent. Small areas harvested have yielded a moderate outturn. Standing crops are generally in fair condition, but are fading in parts, where not protected by wells.

3. It is to be feared that the loss of cattle will be very considerable. Pasture is *nil;* water is failing in parts; and fodder is scanty. The ryot is compelled for his own interest to see to the welfare of his more valuable cattle as long as he can, but the inferior classes are less cared for, and are already exhibiting symptoms of distress. Numbers of cattle are now coming into the market, but are mostly unsaleable, even at very low prices. The attention of Government is once more invited to B.P., No. 230 of 1897, and early orders are solicited, so that action, if any, may be taken before it is too late. Meanwhile the attention of the Executive Committee of the Famine Relief Fund will be drawn to the distress in Bellary. The Board thinks that the formation of cattle camps, and the gratuitous distribution of fodder at centres between Adóni and Alúr would do much to mitigate the sufferings of the cattle in Bellary, and would be a suitable object on which to expend relief funds.

4. The price of rice is stationary, but that of cholam, the staple food-grain of the district, has risen sharply, especially at Hospet, Kúdligi and Hadagalli. The scarcity rate of the district is 15 seers a rupee; this was exceeded in 1891–92, when the highest rate touched was 14·2. The rate now reported is 12·67, and from the subsequent weekly season telegram it appears that the price has since risen to 11·6. The rise is said to be due to gradual exhaustion of stocks, and consequent increased local demand, while there has also been a demand from the Bombay side. Trade is active.

5. The condition of the people both on works and in villages was generally good. The numbers on relief works increased during the fortnight from 38,894 to 45,718

or by 17·5 per cent., and the numbers on gratuitous relief have risen from 2,183 to 2,763.

6. Good work was turned out under the Loans Acts. Considering the number of loans pending disposal, the Board does not agree with the Collector that it may prove advisable to send the Alúr Special Tahsildar to Adóni. It appears that another Special Tahsildar should be appointed for Alúr, and it seems more than probable that still more special officers are required for the Alúr and Bellary taluks. The Collector will report upon this point.

7. With regard to the Collector's remarks about full tasks, he will be referred once more to the words used by him: "I have . . . . determined to open a test-work . . . . to gauge the extent of distress. I have ordered the full tasks to be rigidly enforced and fines to be levied irrespective of the minimum." The object of this severity was evidently the hope "that greater strictness will lead to a decrease in number, or that it will at least check the tendency to increase." The Collector did not state that allowances were to be made for the composition of the gangs and the distance travelled to the work-spot, nor did he say that a kitchen was to be attached to the work; and, judging from the stringent nature of the instructions issued by him, it was doubtful whether orders had been issued to attend to these matters. The Board therefore remarked: "If these conditions have not been complied with, the work is no test-work." Had the Collector, when reporting that the conditions adverse to the workers' interests were to be strictly enforced, stated that the conditions in the workers' favour would also be strictly adhered to, there would have been no necessity for the remarks of the Board. The Board, however, cannot approve of the object the Collector had in view, in directing the rigid exaction of tasks and unrestricted fining.

8. The Collector's ideas as to the intention of the framers of the Code with regard to admission to relief-works are incorrect. In paragraph 110 of the report of the Indian Famine Commission it was considered how the proper recipients of public charity could be most effectually ascertained, and it was decided that the main test to be adopted should be the "demand of labour commensurate with the labourer's powers in return for a wage sufficient for the purposes of maintenance, but not more" (paragraph 111). Subsequently, in paragraph 131, it is distinctly stated that *all applicants should be received, who are willing to submit to the test.* Later, this policy was formally approved of by the Government of Madras, after the experience gained in 1891–92 (*vide* G.O., No. 839, Revenue, dated 11th August 1892, and official memorandum No. 138, dated 5th July 1892) and was adopted when drafting section 93 of the Code, which provides that all persons applying for work, however weakly, shall be received by the officer in charge of a work. Mr. Stuart is in error in supposing that his view finds support in section 161 of the revised Code. He has wholly misinterpreted the meaning of that section. The section is an exact reproduction of section 161 of the old Code, and merely provides for a medical officer to help the civil authorities in deciding the nature of the relief to be granted to any particular applicant. This is clearly shown by section 20 of the old Famine Code, which empowers medical officers to send an applicant to the tasked labour of Professional Agency works, or the light employment of Civil Agency works, or to admit him to gratuitous relief. In fact, the medical officer is to assist the Civil officers in making the discrimination required by paragraph 77 of the Code, viz., whether the applicant for relief is to be relieved under section 57, or under section 60, of the Famine Code.

9. The Collector will be referred to G.O., No. 216 of 1897, for the reply to his enquiry whether tasks are to be enforced. He will see that the officer in charge of the work has first to satisfy himself that the task set is really a fair one, and that deficient outturn is clearly due to malingering. With reference to his question regarding G.O., No. 724, dated 17th December 1896, the matter was brought to the notice of Government in B.P., No. 462 of 1896, and in B.P., dated 19th February 1897, No. 145, and the question was disposed of in G.O., Mis. No. 170, Revenue, in which the papers were "recorded with reference to G.O., No. 216, dated 30th March 1897". The Collector will, therefore, understand that section 36 of the Famine Code

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Public Works Department.

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. } 1897. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 310, 8th May 1897.

No. 1471/W & 31-5-97

Communicated to the Supdg. Engr. III Circle.

MAY.

Sdg D. M. C

To the Supdg. Engr. III Circle

Fortnightly Narrative.

Recording, with a remark, Proceedings of the Board of Revenue submitting the — of the Bellary district for the period ending 31st March 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 16th April 1897, No. 305 :—

Read—the following Fortnightly Narrative for the Bellary district during the period ending 31st day of March 1897 :—

State of the Country.

Rainfall and water-supply.—There were 70 cents of rain registered on the 29th at Alúr, and next morning some of the nallas were running. No rain was registered elsewhere. Water-supply for drinking purposes is generally sufficient in Adóni, Rayadrug, Bellary, Hospet and Harpanahalli taluks, with the exception of a few villages in each. Elsewhere it is scanty. The water in wells is steadily diminishing and some have already run dry. The recent rain in Alúr will do some good in the matter of drinking-water for man and beast. The Tungabhadra channels contain an adequate supply for irrigation purposes, while the Hagari channels are being cleared of sand to secure a sufficient supply. Irrigation wells in Adóni, Bellary and Rayadrug contain a moderate supply. Excepting that at Kamalápuram which is fed by the Tungabhadra, the tanks are generally dry except in south of Harpanahalli.

Agricultural operations and condition of the standing crops—Adóni Division.—Lands are being cleared of nuth grass; ploughing continues and manure is being taken to the fields. Garden crops are in good condition. Standing cotton in Adóni is in tolerably good condition. *Bellary Division.*—Sugarcane is being cut in Siruguppa and a few other villages of Bellary taluk. Korra, cholam and wheat harvested with an outturn of 8 annas and oil-seeds 6 annas. Cotton-picking continues. Crops under wells and streams are in fair condition; so also are oil-seeds, cotton and wheat. *Kanekal* tank is empty and the standing crop, which is two months' old is being irrigated from temporary wells. Such wells are not possible on the northern side of the tank ayacut and the crop there is fading. *Hospet Division.*—Sugarcane-cutting continues in Hospet and Hadagalli; some ploughing in the south of Hadagalli, wheat and bengal-gram in tank-bed lands and garden crops under wells are in fair condition. Sugarcane is being planted in the south of Harpanahalli. *Sanduru State.*—Manure is being carted to the fields. There are no standing crops except betel.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle—Adóni Division.—Pasture is *nil.* Fodder is scanty in Alúr, and it is stated that it will last for about 2½ months in Adóni. This statement has been repeated week after week since February and a more trustworthy estimate has been called for. The condition of stall-fed cattle is good, and that of others is fair in Adóni and growing worse in Alúr. There is some cattle disease in Hebbatam and Peddahotur in Alúr taluk. Out of 510 head of cattle brought to Adóni market 347 found no sale, 30 were bought by butchers for prices ranging from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 and 133 by agriculturists for prices varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30. *Bellary Division.*—There is very little pasture. Fodder is scanty except in wet villages. Prickly-pear and hill grass are being used as fodder in Bellary. The condition of other than stall-fed cattle is bad. There is slight cattle disease at Rakatla. *Hospet Division.*—Pasture is almost *nil.* Fodder is sufficient in Harpanahalli and Hirehadagalli firka of Hadagalli; elsewhere generally insufficient. The condition of cattle is generally good, except in Kadlabal firka of Hadagalli and parts of Hospet. *Sanduru State.*—Fodder and pasture sufficient, but obtained with great difficulty. The condition of cattle is good.

General remarks on the previous subjects.—The failure of the drinking water-supply has given me much anxiety, and the Executive Engineer has been asked to clear out or deepen a number of wells in villages near the relief works, and similar work will be undertaken by the Revenue Department in other villages. The attention

of the Chairmen, Municipal Councils, has been invited to the necessity of taking measures for the water-supply of the towns. There is still a fair amount of fodder in the villages, but the ryots are keeping it for use in June when the bullocks will be wanted for the plough. Hill grass is being freely used, and at Kurugodu (Bellary taluk) I saw a cart-load, which had been brought from the Sanduru hills, sold for Rs. 5. In Bellary town the price is about Rs. 6. For cholam straw the price varies from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8–8–0 the cart-load, paddy straw fetches rather less. The cattle of the Alúr taluk have deteriorated since I saw them six weeks ago, but in many villages, *e.g.*, Peddahotur, Holalagondi and the villages on the west of the Alúr hills, their condition is still fair. I was shown a young heifer that was said to be dying of starvation, but inquiry showed that her back was broken. It is certain that numbers will die of starvation, and I can suggest no complete remedy. Loans for the purchase of fodder will be given freely, and most of the plough cattle will, I hope, be saved. An attempt made in 1892 to import hill grass from the Nallamala hills and paddy straw from Kistna proved a failure.

Food-supplies and the state of the Markets.

Prices of principal food-grains at principal markets in the affected tracts, in seers of 80 tolas per rupee, for the period ending 31st March 1897.

Stations.	Rice.		White cholam.		Yellow cholam.		Ragi.		Remarks.
	End of last period.	End of current period.	End of last period.	End of current period.	End of last period.	End of current period.	End of last period.	End of current period.	
Adóni	9·67	9·13	12·90	10·75	13·97	12·90	17·20	17·20	The prices are generally rising. This is due to gradual exhaustion of stocks in villages and consequent increased demand on the market. There has also been some demand for cholam from Miraz, Sangli, &c., places in Bombay.
Alúr	8·64	8·37	11·85	11·88	12·88	12·88	..	..	
Bellary	9·18	9·18	11·33	10·30	13·39	12·36	16·49	15·52	
Rayadrug	9·72	9·72	13·39	13·39	14·42	13·91	15·52	15·52	
Hospet	8·10	8·64	13·30	10·30	14·40	11·33	16·50	13·58	
Kudligi	8·64	8·64	..	..	13·91	12·36	15·52	14·55	
Harpanahalli ..	9·45	9·72	..	..	14·42	13·39	17·46	15·52	
Hadagalli	9·72	9·72	..	..	14·42	12·36	..	..	
Sanduru	9·45	9·45	..	..	13·10	12·60	15·90	15·90	
Average ..	9·17	9·17	12·55	11·32	13·88	12·67	16·37	15·39	

Activity of trade.—Reported to be active in Adóni, Alúr, Rayadrug and Harpanahalli.

The import of cholam and ragi is chiefly from Bangalore and other places in Mysore. Kistna sends chiefly rice and a small quantity of cholam. The stocks in Bellary town with the merchants are estimated to be—ragi 11,500 bags, cholam 9,000, rice 15,800, cumbu 1,500, and wheat 4,000. From the rail-borne trade figures it will be seen that the imports are on the increase :—

Stations.	Imports during week ending			Exports during week ending		
	13th March 1897.	20th March 1897.	27th March 1897.	13th March 1897.	20th March 1897.	27th March 1897.
Hospet	1,250	285	188	649	633	953
Bellary	8,055	3,092	9,225	110	1,517	194
Adóni	1,742	3,376	5,945	77	681	485
Others	..	182	4	11	..	..

Condition of the People.

(1) *On works.*—Generally good. The exceptions are nearly always old people, whose condition would be poor in any season.

(2) *In Villages.*—Generally good. In Holagundi (Alúr taluk), the Madigas were stinting themselves, taking only one meal a day, eating tamarind seeds, and showing other signs of distress. The Boyas are but little better off. In other villages in the

neighbourhood the position was not so bad, but the collection of hill grass, which now affords some employment, cannot last much longer. I accordingly ordered a kitchen to be opened at once and a relief work (village road from Holagundi to Hebbatam) to be started without delay. Central kitchens were ordered to be opened at Kosgi and Yemmiganúru in Adóni taluk and at Chintakunta in Alúr taluk. One more kitchen was ordered to be opened at Santekúdlur on the Harivanum road. Most of the people selected in Kurugodu (Bellary taluk) for gratuitous relief were found on examination to be habitual beggars. They were told to go to the kitchen at Kolur. Two more kitchens have been ordered on the Bellary-Siruguppa road. A special kitchen for Muhammadans has been opened in Adóni town and it has proved fairly successful.

Sickness and Mortality.—The public health is generally good. No deaths reported from want of food. There is some small-pox in Adóni.

Remarks.—The numbers on Madhavaram road are rapidly increasing, and in order to ensure the work lasting until the end of the present distress, it was desirable to diminish the pressure on it. In addition to the Halvi-Kosgi road already opened, I have ordered the repair of the road work from Kupgal to Kowtalam to be started as a relief work, with a kitchen at Kowtalam. The Bellary-Siruguppa work will be divided into two sections—one section to work from the 7th mile towards Bellary, and the other from the 14th mile towards Siruguppa. The Madhavaram road work has been ordered to be divided into three sections. To provide employment for the people in the south-east of Hospet, a test-work has been ordered on the Gowripur-Kudligi road near Mariammanahalli. Proposals to open a work in Kudligi taluk have not yet been received from Head Assistant Collector. The condition of the weavers in Yemmiganúru and Nandavaram is beginning to demand attention and proposals have been called for.

Measures of Relief.

On works.—In what taluks open and comparison of numbers—

Taluks.	Number employed.		Remarks.
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	
Adóni	11,603	14,995	General increase due to diminished local demand for labour.
Alúr	19,749	21,913	
Bellary	4,015	4,398	
Hospet	2,377	2,975	
Hadagalli	1,150	1,437	
Total ..	38,894	45,718	

Gratuitous Relief.—Numbers relieved at kitchens and otherwise—

Taluks.	Number relieved			
	At kitchens.			
	Dependants.		Others.	
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
Adóni	823	• 1,209	11	..
Alúr	860	898	44	50
Bellary	108	187	3	..
Hospet	310	328	..	..
Hadagalli	24	91	..	..
Total ..	2,125	2,713	58	50

• The increase is due in part to the opening of new kitchens and in part to better attendance at those already existing.

Taluks.	Number of villages in which relief was given.		Weavers' relief.			
			Number of persons relieved.		Number of cloths manufactured.	
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	In the period.	Up to date.
Adóni	..	..	751	780	860	7,751

Private charity.—Paramma continues to feed about 300 paupers every day. The kitchen opened by the Bellary public will be closed from the 1st April 1897, and I have ordered a Government kitchen to be opened between Brucepetta and Cowle Bazaar. This will be worked in accordance with the Code. A native gentleman distributed some jackets to the inmates in the kitchen on the Bellary-Siruguppa road and has promised to give them a special meal on New Year's day (April 3rd). The District Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund has started operations in the Bellary town and a beginning has been made outside also, at present, chiefly in the direction of supplying cloths which are much needed.

General Remarks.

With reference to paragraph 9 of B.P., dated 8th March 1897, No. 202, I have the honour to report that the "full tasks" therein referred to are the tasks of the district task-table prepared by the Executive Engineer and sanctioned by the Collector, that those tasks are differentiated with reference to age and sex, that allowance is separately made for the distance to be traversed from the village to the work, and that a kitchen was opened in connection with the work. I do not, therefore, understand why the Board objects to my order, which in effect merely required that the test should be properly applied (B.P., dated 14th January 1897, No. 33).

In reply to paragraph 10, in which I am accused of doing injustice to the religious feelings of the people, I beg to state that the festival referred to was a car festival, and that the religious element in such festivals attracts but a very small proportion of those who attend them. In this matter of the Hindu religion I claim to know what I am writing about, and I say, without fear of contradiction, that the great majority of the people who attend a car festival go there for the fair, for the round-abouts, the dramatic performances and the amusements generally.

Moreover, many of the workers at Moka and Daroji are not Hindus at all. A number are Mussalmans and many are Malas and Madigas who are not admitted into temples and whom no Hindu would recognise as a follower of his religion. But I trust I have said enough to prove that I am not obnoxious to the serious charge of doing "injustice to the religious feelings of the people."

With reference to paragraph 11, I beg to report that no person, whether clothed in rags or adorned in silk and jewels, is refused admission to the famine relief work in this district. I have been told by a high authority on the subject that it was not intended by the framers of the Code that every applicant should be admitted—and this receives support from section 161 of the Code—but that view has never been taken in this district. I trust, therefore, that I am free from the charge of "maligning and misrepresenting the intentions of the Government."

In reply to paragraph 13, I have the honour to inquire whether tasks should not be enforced. Every allowance is made and the task as finally fixed is, I am convinced, a light one. Having fixed a fair task, I require it to be performed. If I am wrong, I beg that I may receive definite instructions. With reference to the order that people are to be induced to come to the relief works I beg to refer the Commissioner to G.O., Mis. No. 724, dated 17th December 1896, and to ask whether I am to consider that order cancelled. Beyond enforcing a fair task nothing has

been done "to stem the tide of coming labour." I have not heard of any instance of the coolies on the relief works in the Bellary district receiving other than humane treatment.

I do not know how far the remarks in the concluding paragraph of the proceedings are directed against myself, but I may perhaps be permitted to say that I never forget that the money I am spending on famine relief is not my own, nor even that of the inhabitants of this district, but that it belongs to the people of the Presidency, or country as a whole, and that it, therefore, behoves me to refrain from spending it on works of mere benevolence. And as the Famine Commissioner has quoted the Scriptures to show how relief should be given, he will, I am sure, permit me to refer him to a yet earlier instance, when the people were not given food for nothing, but were taught that the way to meet years of drought was to save the surplus produce of the years of plenty.

Loan Transactions.—Statement showing particulars of loan transactions under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.

Taluks.	Repair and construction of wells.						Other purposes.						Total.						Number of wells.	
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Constructed or repaired.	Under construction or repair.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
Adóni	5	760	3	280	68	14,311	59	4,565	35	2,740	561	44,125	64	5,325	38	3,020	629	58,436	1	..
Alur	2	600	2	600	77	26,550	706	78,570	615	65,675	1,610	2,35 920	708	79,170	617	66,275	1,687	2,62,470	..	2
Bellary	5	525	4	400	48	9,725	147	14,600	116	11,750	1,125	1,53,675	152	15,125	120	12,150	1,173	1,63,400	..	4
Rayadrug	* 12	2,350	12	1,175	60	16,850	52	7,425	52	7,425	137	20,700	64	9,775	64	8,600	197	37,550	..	12
Hospet	7	1,300	2	250	22	4,110	11	950	3	200	24	880	18	2,250	5	450	46	4,990	..	2
Kudligi	..	..	..	..	15	2,600	..	..	..	..	4	475	..	..	..	..	19	3,075	..	..
Harpanahalli	..	..	..	..	2	500	30	3,930	22	2,880	39	3,950	30	3,930	22	2,880	41	4,450	..	..
Hadagalli	1	100	1	50	45	9,450	29	4,255	26	3,905	219	33,770	30	4,355	27	3,955	264	43,220	..	..
Total ..	32	5,635	24	2,755	337	84,096	1,034	1,14,295	869	96,575	3,719	4,93,495	1,066	1,19,930	893	97,330	4,056	5,77,591	1	20

Taluks.	Purchase of fodder.						Cattle and seed-grain.						Total.					
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		R .		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Adóni	..	..	..	..	28	1,845	..	..	..	..	7	310	..	..	..	..	35	2,155
Alur	41	2,047	37	1,817	194	11,974	13	1,785	† 16	1,995	2	1,800	54	3,832	53	3,812	196	13,774
Bellary	12	360	11	340	429	16,615	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	360	11	340	429	16,115
Rayadrug	..	..	..	..	6	500	..	..	..	..	5	360	..	..	..	..	11	860
Hospet	..	..	..	..	86	3,569	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	3,569
Kudligi	32	1,320	26	1,220	79	2,283	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	1,320	26	1,220	79	2,283
Harpanahalli	3	150	2	100	6	340	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	150	2	100	6	340
Hadagalli	8	455	5	350	62	2,665	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	455	5	350	62	2,665
Total ..	96	4,332	81	3,827	890	39,791	13	1,785	16	1,995	14	2,470	109	6,117	97	5,822	904	42,261

* Revised figure. † Three cases sanctioned last year but paid this year.

N.B.—The progress in Alur is satisfactory, the amount disbursed during the fortnight being nearly Rs. 23,000. In Bellary the amount disbursed was Rs. 6,155 and in Adóni Rs. 2,270. A special Tahsildar having been appointed in Bellary, better results may be expected hereafter, but in Adóni the progress is still comparatively backward, and it may prove advisable to send the Alúr special Tahsildar on to that taluk. Every effort will be made to ensure prompt disposal of the applications for the purchase of fodder.

Inspections of the District Officers.

Taluks and places visited—by the Collector.—Bellary-Siruguppa road work, Halaharvi-Moka road work, Alur-Aspari work and Bellary-Moka road works. The villages of Koluru, Kurugodu, Badanahatti, Vaddehatti, Yaryangaligo, Kolagallu, Yerragudi, Aspari, Peddahotur, Alur, Halaharvi, Kuruvalli, Agraharam, Virupapuram, Salavoyi, Bolugoti, Kanelihalli, Mugamanagundi, Sammatagiri, Holalgundi.

By the Deputy Collector, Adoni.—Adoni-Madhavaram road work, Kosigi, Bellagallu, Bannipalli, Rachmari, in Adoni taluk. Alur-Aspari road, Alur-Adoni road, and Alur-Moka road works and the villages of Arpari, Peddahotur, Alur, Halaharvi, Kuruvalli, Agraharam, Virupapuram, Salavoyi, Kumbahalu, Migamavagundi, Sammatageri, Holagundi, and Habbatam.

By the Head-Quarter Deputy Collector.—Parmadevanahalli and Moka road works and the villages of Parmadevanahalli, Kokkabevinahalli, Bodinahatti, Bisalahalu, Sanganakal, Marur, in Bellary taluk, Badanahal, Malliam, Udagolam, Bommakupalli, Rayadrug, Gollapalli, Jolivanka, Golagala, in Rayadrug taluk.

By the Head Assistant Collector.—Devaratimalapuram, Komaranapalli, Arasikera, Harpanahalli, Kanivihalli, Konganahorur, Misuvankalahatti, Nandeleevoor, Hagarihommanahalli and Hospet.

Resolution—dated 16th April 1897, No. 305.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. Except a shower at Alúr registering 70 cents, there was no rain during the fortnight under report. Water-supply for drinking is reported to be sufficient in parts but scanty elsewhere, and wells have either run, or are running, dry. The Collector's proposal to utilise surplus Pound funds for the improvement of supplies for man and beast has been strongly recommended by the Board for the approval of Government. Meanwhile, the Collector has been directed to apply at once, if necessary, for a grant from Provincial funds for the purpose.

Agricultural operations are being carried on to a limited extent. Small areas harvested have yielded a moderate outturn. Standing crops are generally in fair condition, but are fading in parts, where not protected by wells.

3. It is to be feared that the loss of cattle will be very considerable. Pasture is *nil;* water is failing in parts; and fodder is scanty. The ryot is compelled for his own interest to see to the welfare of his more valuable cattle as long as he can, but the inferior classes are less cared for, and are already exhibiting symptoms of distress. Numbers of cattle are now coming into the market, but are mostly unsaleable, even at very low prices. The attention of Government is once more invited to B.P., No. 230 of 1897, and early orders are solicited, so that action, if any, may be taken before it is too late. Meanwhile the attention of the Executive Committee of the Famine Relief Fund will be drawn to the distress in Bellary. The Board thinks that the formation of cattle camps, and the gratuitous distribution of fodder at centres between Adóni and Alúr would do much to mitigate the sufferings of the cattle in Bellary, and would be a suitable object on which to expend relief funds.

4. The price of rice is stationary, but that of cholam, the staple food-grain of the district, has risen sharply, especially at Hospet, Kúdligi and Hadagalli. The scarcity rate of the district is 15 seers a rupee; this was exceeded in 1891–92, when the highest rate touched was 14·2. The rate now reported is 12·67, and from the subsequent weekly season telegram it appears that the price has since risen to 11·6. The rise is said to be due to gradual exhaustion of stocks, and consequent increased local demand, while there has also been a demand from the Bombay side. Trade is active.

5. The condition of the people both on works and in villages was generally good. The numbers on relief works increased during the fortnight from 38,894 to 45,718

Public Works (1897) Department.

G.O., No. 1472 W

Dated 31.5.97

[Despatch Abstract.]

Economic Condition. Pro: Revenue Dept. recording Board's Pro: Submitting, with reference to rule 6 of Section 48 of the Famine Code a Report on the — in ordinary times of the affected areas in the Deccan districts of the Bombay Presy; Comm. & S.E. III Circle.

[P.W. 25. 5,000—30-11-96.]

Indexed.

Public Works Department.

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. } 1897. Enclosures

Regd. } Spare copies

G.O., No. 310, 8th May 1897.

No. 147 W dy 31-5-97
Communicates to the
Supts. Engr. III Circle

MAY.

fdg D. En. C

To the Supty Engr. III Circle

Fortnightly Narrative.

Recording, with a remark, Proceedings of the Board of Revenue submitting the — of the Bellary district for the period ending 31st March 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 29th March 1897, No. 256:—

Resolution—dated 29th March 1897, No. 256.

With reference to rule X of section 48 of the Famine Code, the Board begs to submit the following report regarding the economic condition, in ordinary times, of the area affected by the present unfavourable season in the Deccan districts of this Presidency. A further report will be prepared regarding the areas affected in the Northern Circars, when the situation there has more fully developed. Fuller particulars regarding these districts will be found in Mr. Benson's statistical atlas of the Presidency.

2. All the Deccan districts are situated within the famine zone of the Presidency. The area seriously affected may, in general terms, be said to occupy a broad band including the north-west part of Cuddapah, the portion of Kurnool immediately adjoining on the north, the northern half of Anantapur, nearly the whole of Bellary, and some parts of Kurnool adjoining the latter district on the east. Details by taluks are given in appendix A.

3. In the Cuddapah district, the affected taluks are Cuddapah, Pulivendla, Jammalamadugu and Proddatur, which occupy the Cuddapah basin, and form the northern section of the district. This area is shut in on the south and east by hill ranges and is drained by the Pennér, which runs through it from west to east. Small areas are irrigated by means of channels taken off from the sandy beds of this river and its affluents. The Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, which is taken off from the Tungabadra near the town of Kurnool, enters the district from the north, and is the only large irrigation work in the tract, and in fact, in the whole district. The canal commands an irrigable area of about 37,000 acres in this district, most of which lies in the Cuddapah and Proddatur taluks, with a small extent of about 2,000 acres in Jammalamadugu. The area actually irrigated is very much smaller, having been only about 13,000 acres in 1895–96, and even during the great famine of 1876–77 it was only 15,000 acres, and in 1891–92 only 13,400 acres, the reason being that the soil in much of the area traversed is a stiff black clay, or cotton-soil, unsuited to irrigation, and on which agriculture is almost entirely confined to growing dry or rainfed crops. In the Cuddapah taluk, considerable areas are protected by minor irrigation works and wells, while in the remaining taluks, irrigation from such sources is available only to a small extent.

4. In Kurnool, the taluks of Cumbum and Markapur lying to the east of the Nallamalas and forming the eastern section of the district, give no cause for anxiety. So also the Nandikotkur taluk which occupies the northern portion of the central section. The area affected lies in the remaining portion of the Nandyal valley, and in the western section of the district lying beyond the Erramalas. The Nandyal valley is for the most part a flat open valley, covered mainly with black cotton-soil, while in the western section, the soil over large areas is poor and thin, derived from the granitic rocks below. The chief irrigation work is the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal which passes through a small part of the Ramallakot taluk and the whole length of the central section from north to south. It is capable of irrigating about 1,47,000 acres, but the area irrigated in 1895–96 was only 13,000 acres, and the maxima in previous years of drought:—

	Acs.
In 1876–77	75,105
In 1891–92	52,792

Minor tanks, channels and wells irrigate in ordinary seasons about 33,000 acres.

5. The area affected in the Bellary district includes parts of all the taluks of the district, though the eastern section of the district, comprising the taluks of Bellary, Alúr and Adóni, is more seriously affected. This portion of the district is an almost open treeless plain, occupied for the most part by a sheet of black cotton-soil except near Rayadrug and Bellary, where the country is broken up by hills and covered by lighter soils. The western section contains a number of low hills; the surface is consequently rough and undulating, and covered by light, mixed and stony soils, although there is some cotton—soil in parts. Small strips of land in the Hospet, Bellary and Adóni taluks, aggregating about 13,000 acres, are protected by irrigation from the Tungabadra, which has a perennial supply of water. There is some irrigation also under minor tanks and channels, chiefly in Rayadrug and Hospet, but of a very precarious character, and only about a third of the area ordinarily irrigated by these sources can be said to be permanently protected. The area irrigated by wells is also small.

6. In Anantapur, the whole district, except the southern taluks of Madaksira, Hindupur and part of Penukonda, is affected. The northern portion of the district resembles the country in Bellary and Kurnool adjoining, and is occupied either by black cotton-soil, much of which, however, is inferior to that of Bellary and Kurnool, wide areas being saline, or by rocky hills and the poorest soils, whilst in the central portion of the district very poor and thin red soils prevail. The principal sources of irrigation are channels from the Penneru and Chitravati rivers, spring channels which are a marked feature of this district, and some of which in ordinary seasons suffice for two crops, and tanks and wells. In the case of tanks, however, much of the area registered under them is cropped with ragi and not with paddy as elsewhere, owing to the precarious supply in them.

7. *Rainfall.*—A series of four maps is attached showing the average rainfall expected in the districts under reference and over the country adjoining. From these it will be seen that in the area affected the average annual rainfall is generally less than 25 inches, and in fact this area of low rainfal lies almost conterminous with the affected area. Within this larger area, there is another, around and near the town of Bellary, where the rainfall is less than 20 inches, this being one of the driest sections of the Presidency. Not only, however, is the annual rainfall very light, but it is very precarious and uncertain.

The rains usually commence during May, when advance showers of the south-west monsoon reach parts of the affected area, but on the average it is only the western portion of Bellary that receives sufficient rain at this season to be of much value for agriculture. During this season the rainfall decreases from south-west to north-east over the area affected. In the succeeding months of the south-west monsoon—from June to September—the rainfall is heavier, and over the greater portion of the affected area averages from 10 to 15 inches, but in the area of low rainfall near Bellary, it is less than 10. On the eastern side of the affected area, the rainfall is heavier and along the foot of the Nallamalas it averages about 25 inches. Usually the wettest month of this period is September, whilst, with the close of this monsoon in October, the rainfall brought by the retreating current should be equally heavy.

During the period of what is known as the north-east monsoon—from October to December—the rainfall of the whole affected area is very similar, but, except in parts of Cuddapah, there is seldom any useful rain after the middle of November.

8. In appendix B, details of the average rainfall expected, and of the actual rainfall recorded during 1896 are given. Up to the end of August 1896, the rainfall of the past year was in considerable defect, but the most serious short-fall occurred during September and October, in which months about one-third of the annual rainfall is usually registered. The early part of November was practically rainless, and, though there were good falls generally towards the end of the month, this rain was too late to do much lasting good, especially as there was no rain in December. As already noted, the whole of the affected tract in Cuddapah, the central and part of the western, sections of Kurnool, the eastern taluks of Bellary and the northern parts of Anantapur are

covered with black cotton-soil, and on this the sowings are not generally made till August or later. The failure of rain from that month onwards has had therefore a disastrous effect on this land. The failure also told severely on the early crops sown previously on the lighter soils which needed rain to bring them to maturity.

9. In appendix C, the areas occupied by the chief crops in the taluks affected are shown. The figures given are those for 1895–96, a year of fairly average character. Almost throughout the area under reference, cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*) is the principal food-grain grown. Of this, there are two principal varieties: an early one, grown on the lighter soils, and a late one grown on the black cotton-soils. In the affected taluks of Cuddapah, this crop occupies over 40 per cent. of the total area cultivated, while the area under korra (*Setaria italica*) is also considerable. The chief industrial crop of the tract is cotton, but indigo is also very important, though grown on a smaller area. In the greater portion of the central section of Kurnool, late cholum is the chief food crop, and cotton and indigo the chief industrial crops. On the remaining area in this section, arika (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*) and korra are the staple food-grains, the former being raised on the light soils only. In the western section of the district, on the light soils, early cholum and cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) are the staple food-grains, giving way towards the north and west, where the soils are heavier, to late cholum and korra. In the southern portion of this tract, castors is the chief industrial crop, but on the richer soils, cotton and indigo take its place. In Bellary, cholum is the most important food crop, and next to it, korra; in the eastern taluks, the late variety of the former crop being that chiefly grown. Ragi is important in Harpanahalli and Kúdligi and cumbu in Bellary and Rayadrug. Large areas are sown with horsegram, except in the eastern taluks. The chief industrial crops are cotton and castors, but in Hospet sugar-cane is grown on a fairly large area. In the taluks of Gooty, Tadpatri and Anantapur, cholum and korra are the chief food crops; the early variety of cholum being grown on the lighter soils and near the villages, and elsewhere the late sort. In Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda, korra occupies the largest area. These three taluks and Anantapur are characterised by the large area occupied by horsegram; that crop being grown on about one-fourth of the total area cropped. Cumbu is also important in parts. The chief industrial crops of the tract are cotton and castors. Of the crops above mentioned, the earliest sown are cholum and cumbu on the lighter soils, which are put in with the first rains of the south-west monsoon; korra follows next, much of it being sown mixed with cotton, and lastly comes the late cholum and the horsegram. The late cholum is usually sown in September and October, the season varying in different parts of the affected area, but it is usually all put in before the beginning of November. The horsegram is often a mere catch-crop sown on the light soils with the last of the rainfall. Indigo is chiefly sown about July, and cotton in the succeeding months. Castors is an early crop.

10. Statistics of the actual outturn of the early crops, or those harvested up to November, only are at present available, and a statement (marked D.) is appended to this report. It shows the areas under the chief [early] crops sown last year, the area brought to harvest up to November, the portion thereof on which the crops withered and the average outturn obtained on the remaining area. It will be seen that considerable areas of early cholum withered in the Pulivendla and Jammalamadugu taluks of Cuddapah, in the Pattikonda taluk of Kurnool, in Alúr, Bellary and Hospet taluks of Bellary, and in the Tadpatri, Gooty and Anantapur taluks of Anantapur. Korra also failed to a large extent in Pulivendla, Pattikonda, the eastern taluks of Bellary, and the affected tracts of Anantapur. The average outturn on the remaining areas was generally 4 annas or under, except in Cuddapah, where the outturn was better. In the central parts of Kurnool, where arika is important, more than half the total area withered. In Kúdligi, the ragi crop failed on nearly half the area, and on the remainder yielded an outturn of only about 3 annas. In Harpanahalli where also that crop is important, the outturn of the crop was somewhat better, amounting to 6 annas. The industrial crops had not been harvested on any large areas by November, but from the final forecast reports, it appears that the outturn of cotton was only 4 annas

or under in Ramallakot, Pattikonda, Bellary, Rayadrug, Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug, and about 8 annas generally in the other taluks. From only three taluks—Koilkuntla, Nandyal and Jammalamadugu, was a fair outturn—12 annas—reported. Indigo is important only in Cuddapah and Kurnool, and its outturn is put at 4 annas in Pulivendla, Sirvel, Ramallakot and Pattikonda and at 8 annas elsewhere. Exact information regarding the outturn of the late sown crops is not available, but, as already reported, their fate has become hopeless, and in very few places will the ryots secure more than a scanty crop of straw from the comparatively extensive sowings made after the November rainfall.

11. In the subjoined statement, information is given as to the number of live-stock maintained in proportion to the area cultivated:—

Districts.	Taluks affected.	Area cultivated in fasli 1305 (Government and minor inam).	Number of tilling cattle.	Area tilled per pair.	Number of cattle of all sorts.		Number of sheep and goats.	
					Total.	Per 100 acres cultivated.	Total.	Per 100 acres cultivated.
		Acs.		Acs.				
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah	205,364	25,603	16·0	73,329	36	80,763	39
	Pulivendla	210,515	21,382	19·6	78,201	37	104,385	49
	Jammalamadugu ..	189,025	16,546	22·8	57,417	30	62,690	33
	Proddatur ..	151,671	15,917	19·1	54,626	36	48,172	31
Kurnool ..	Sirvel	179,166	12,796	28·0	46,846	26	29,453	16
	Koilkuntla	222,509	16,001	27·8	60,203	27	57,704	26
	Nandyal	218,289	18,298	23·8	69,601	32	57,720	26
	Ramallakot ..	311,460	27,237	22·8	86,679	27	96,580	31
	Pattikonda ..	373,331	35,604	20·8	115,580	31	120,545	32
Bellary ..	Adóni	335,841	28,334	23·6	83,991	25	87,620	26
	Alúr	343,628	21,876	31·4	56,938	16	51,445	15
	Bellary	466,576	29,781	31·4	75,480	16	75,500	16
	Rayadrug	236,525	21,434	22·0	56,705	·23	74,226	31
	Hospet	117,186	19,544	11·8	57,962	49	55,277	47
	Hadagalli	244,722	29,102	16·8	72,544	29	80,462	33
	Harpanahalli ..	203,314	30,665	13·2	78,832	38	55,334	27
	Kúdligi	181,725	34,759	10·4	98,464	54	86,033	47
Anantapur ..	Penukonda	126,791	21,021	12·0	68,765	54	121,347	96
	Kalyandrug ..	199,815	23,326	17·0	83,627	42	155,987	78
	Dharmavaram ..	164,637	20,066	16·4	61,729	37	104,510	63
	Anantapur	269,506	29,488	18 2	89,180	33	145,150	53
	Gooty	413,245	35,131	23·4	104,581	25	123,577	29
	Tadpatri	239,412	23,778	20·2	69,317	29	76,080	32

As regards tilling cattle, it may be stated generally that the area of land which a pair of cattle can keep under cultivation depends chiefly on the nature of the soil. In the black cotton-soil tracts, the area tilled per pair is generally higher than in places where the soils are lighter, and therefore require and receive more tillage. The proportion of the cultivated area under irrigation also affects the ratio, a larger area of wet land reducing the area that can be tilled by a pair of cattle. It will be seen from a comparison of the figures that in those taluks of the affected tract where the soils are light, such as the western taluks of Bellary and Kurnool and the central taluks of Anantapur, the number of acres per pair of cattle is less than in the heavier black cotton-soils of those districts. Cattle breeding also follows on the same lines. The black cotton-soils, which require a small number for their tillage, are not generally breeding tracts, while in parts where the soils are lighter, requiring greater tillage, large areas of waste land and jungle are to be found, which encourage the ryots to keep breeding stock. The figures accordingly show that, in the central taluks of Anantapur and the western taluks of Bellary, the number of cattle and sheep per 100 acres of area cultivated is larger than in other parts of the districts. On the heavy soils, there is but little natural pasturage even at the best of times, and in all parts of the affected area the pasture soon dries up, but many cattle are usually, and many more have this year been, driven away to the Nallamala jungles on the east, and to parts of Mysore on the west, for grazing, whilst the ryots have been encouraged to cut grass freely in all forest reserves, and have availed themselves of this privilege freely.

12. Appendix E is a statement showing the average size of the ryotwar holdings in Government villages in the affected taluks. The figures show pretty clearly the economic condition of the cultivating classes in the area concerned. Nowhere do the

holdings comprise much irrigated land, the largest area of such land included in a holding being just above an acre in the Rayadrug and Hospet taluks of Bellary and the Penukonda and Kalyandrug taluks of Anantapur. The average total area, dry and wet, in each holding is under 10 acres in all the affected taluks of the Cuddapah district, excepting only Jammalamadugu, while in the rest of the affected area, it generally ranges between 10 and 20. The only taluks in which the holdings contain on an average more than 20 acres are Ramallakot in Kurnool, Rayadrug in Bellary, and Kalyandrug in Anantapur. The average assessment on each holding which, taken with the areas, shows approximately the quality of the land, is under Rs. 10 in the Cuddapah, Pattikonda, Harpanahalli, Kúdligi, Anantapur and Dharmavaram taluks, and nowhere does it approach or exceed Rs. 20 except in the Alúr and Rayadrug taluks of Bellary. In most of the taluks, more than half the revenue is collected in sums of less than Rs. 30, the proportion of such revenue to the total revenue paid being 60 per cent. or over in Cuddapah, Pulivendla, Pattikonda, Hadagalli, Dharmavaram, Penukonda and Anantapur, and over 70 per cent. in Harpanahalli and Kúdligi. The proportion of revenue levied from ryots who pay more than Rs. 30, and may be considered to be men of some substance, is less than one-third in Pattikonda, Hadagalli and Harpanahalli and below even a fourth in Kúdligi.

13. *Communications and food-supply.*—The Deccan districts are now well provided with railway communication by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways. In Cuddapah, the Madras Railway passes through the taluks of Cuddapah and Jammalamadugu (besides touching the borders of Proddatur. The affected taluks are all within easy reach of the railway; and are also fairly supplied with roads, though in parts the nature of the soil renders their construction a very expensive matter. In Kurnool, the Southern Mahratta Railway runs across the affected tracts, starting on the west from Guntakal, a station near the borders of the Pattikonda taluk and running east and finally terminates at Bezwada in the Kistna district. All parts of Kurnool are thereby placed within 30 miles of the railway, which, at its eastern terminus, taps the large food-producing deltas of Kistna and Gódávari. The Madras Railway also touches the affected area in this district at one point in the Pattikonda taluk and runs for a considerable distance not far from its southern and western frontier. In Bellary, the Madras Railway traverses the edge of the eastern section, while the Southern Mahratta Railway runs across it through the taluks of Bellary and Hospet, and another section of the same railway passes just beyond the western extremity of the district. The principal towns and villages in this district are connected by metalled roads. In Anantapur, the Madras Railway passes through the northern portion for a distance of about 80 miles, while the Guntakal-Bangalore section of the Southern Mahratta Railway runs across the affected taluks from north to south, and is joined at Dharmavaram, near the eastern boundary of the district, by the Villupuram-Dharmavaram section of the South Indian Railway. The affected tracts in this district are also well provided with roads. The stocks of grain in the districts are believed to be large, but are chiefly in the hands of the well-to-do ryots; and, if the supply falls short of local requirements, no difficulty will be experienced in importing grain from outside.

14. *Course of prices.*—Appendix F shows the course of the prices of the chief staple food-grain or food-grains in the affected tracts from the commencement of the current revenue year, as compared with the normal prices for the period and the prices which ruled in the corresponding months of 1876 and 1891, which were famine years. At the end of June 1896, prices were extremely low, and, though there was some rise in the subsequent months, in September last prices were about normal in all taluks of Bellary and in three out of the five affected taluks in Kurnool. Elsewhere they were dearer than the normal, but the excess was not great except in Sirvel. In October, prices rose enormously in all parts of the affected area, but they still remained generally below the scarcity rates. In November, however, there was a further rise and the prices were higher than the scarcity rates in all taluks except for ragi in Penukonda and cholum in Kalyandrug. The deficiency varied from 1 to 46 per cent. In December there was some appreciable improvement in all the affected taluks of Cuddapah, except Pulivendla, in the Koilkuntla taluk of Kurnool, in the Adóni,

Bellary, Hospet and Hadagalli taluks of Bellary and in the Gooty and Anantapur taluks of Anantapur. In this month, the price of cholum was cheaper than the scarcity rate in the Ramallakot taluk of Kurnool and Kalyandrug taluk of Anantapur and that of ragi in the Gooty, Kalyandrug and Penukonda taluks of Anantapur, and in the Proddatur and Jammalamadugu taluks of Cuddapah. In January, there was some further improvement in several taluks, but the prices were still far higher than those in October preceding and were above the scarcity rates in the Pattikonda, Sirvel and Koilkuntla taluks of Kurnool, in the Adóni, Alúr, Bellary, Rayadrug and Hospet taluks of Bellary, in the Tadpatri, Gooty, Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug taluks of Anantapur, and in all the four affected taluks of Cuddapah.

15. *Probable duration of the distress.*—As has been already reported, the distress this year, though in part due to the extensive local failure of crop, has been caused in a great measure by the excessive rise in prices stimulated by the existence of scarcity in other parts of India, and by the fear that local supplies would be drawn away to meet deficiencies in other parts of the Empire. As the Presidency does not usually produce sufficient food-grains for the requirements of its population, the springing up of a comparatively brisk demand for export during the latter half of 1896 forced up prices. On top of this came local failure of crop in the Deccan districts, and the Northern Circars, and, until the end of November, grave cause for fearing that the north-east monsoon rains of the Carnatic would also fail. Added to this, there has been a widespread belief that the current triennium is a period of disaster. With the lessening of distress in other parts of India, prices in this Presidency may become easier, even during the next three months; but, until the character of the south-west monsoon is clearly declared, no material relief from the pressure can be expected. In a few places, as shown at paragraph 7 *supra*, the advance showers of that monsoon may, if they are abundant, relieve the pressure, and set agricultural operations going again; but, over the greater part of the affected area that is dealt with in this report, field work, at which the mass of the people will be able to earn a livelihood, will not be general till July. Thus, even if the south-west monsoon rains set in in June in good time, the immediate relief afforded thereby will be chiefly experienced in the portions covered by the lighter soils, and where black cotton-soil prevails it will not be effective until later, unless prices fall much more rapidly than experience allows of forecasting.

What may happen, if the south-west monsoon rains fail, or are in any way materially delayed or scanty, it is impossible to forcast; further than that such delay or failure will inevitably bring into the affected area many taluks—if not districts—not at present distressed, and intensify the distress in the area now alluded to enormously.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Copy to all Collectors.
„ the Sanitary Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing area and population affected.

Districts.	Talukas.	Total area.	Total population in thousands.	Area affected.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		sq. miles.		sq. miles.	
1. Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah	764	1,55	8?2	77
	Pulivendla	701	1,05	701	1,06
	Jammalamadugu	616	1,01	616	1,01
	Proddatur	478	98	350	77
2. Kurnool ..	Sirvel	613	65	300	12
	Koilkuntla	572	87	500	41
	Nandyal	854	96	400	19
	Ramallakot	846	1,25	200	28
	Pattikonda	1,134	1,39	1,000	82
3. Bellary ..	Adóni	839	1,61	759	1,47
	Alúr	686	88	686	88
	Bellary	961	1,80	656	75
	Rayadrug	898	98	125	12
	Hospet	540	93	360	39
	Hadagalli	585	1,04	329	60
	Harpanahalli	603	82	114	19
	Kúdligi	863	94	784	66
4. Anantapur ..	Penukonda	502	75	167	25
	Kalyandrug	791	86	791	86
	Dharmavaram	1,226	1,19	1,226	1,19
	Anantapur	789	1,04	789	1,04
	Gooty	1,062	1,43	1,062	1,43
	Tadpatri	641	1,13	641	1,13
	Total ..	17,554	2511	128,28	16,39

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the average rainfall expected and the amounts registered in 1896 in inches.

District.	Taluk.	Recording stations.	April and May.		June to August.		September.		October.		November.		Total September to November.		December.		Total April to December.	
			Average.	1896.	Average.	1896.	Average.	1896.	Average.	1896.	Average.	1896.	Average.	1896.	Average.	1896.	Average.	1896.
1. Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah	Kamalápuram	0·85	1·91	13·95	7·06	4·24	3·51	5·66	..	2·69	4·54	12·59	8·05	0·27	..	27 66	17·02
	Pulivendla	Cuddapah	1·89	2·93	13·93	9·57	6·83	3·62	6·67	0·01	3·55	4·14	17·05	7·77	0·80	0·14	33 67	20·41
	Jammalamadugu ...	Pulivendla	2·08	1·28	7·27	2·84	4·59	2·00	5·19	0·65	2·48	3·75	12·26	6·40	0·32	0·01	21·93	10·53
	Proddatur	Jammalamadugu	1·74	0·32	8·77	6·44	4·38	1·06	4·53	0·28	1·82	2·71	10·73	4 05	0 29	..	21·53	10·81
		Proddatur	1·86	0·75	11·48	4·72	5·66	0·82	4·75	0·28	2 27	3·52	12·68	4·62	0·41	..	26·43	10·09
2. Kurnool ..	Sirvel	Chyagalamarri	1·30	2·45	15·62	7·36	6·84	1·32	5·57	..	1·45	2 81	13 86	4·13	0·45	..	31·23	13·94
	Koilkuntla	Koilkuntla	1·63	1·68	12·28	5·84	5·28	4 10	4 38	..	1·03	1·91	10·69	6·01	0·17	..	24·77	13·53
		Owk	1·26	0·25	8·04	4·23	3 67	1·91	4·97	0·37	1 59	1·83	10·23	4·11	0·12	..	19·65	8·59
	Nandyal	Nandyal	1·82	1·45	18·25	8·30	8·41	3·91	5·25	0·14	1·14	2·59	14·80	6·64	0·22	..	35·09	16·39
		Kalwa	1·26	0·86	10·36	9·07	5·21	3·11	3·59	0·07	1·12	1·45	9·92	4·63	0 19	..	21·73	14·56
	Ramallakot	Kurnool	2·08	0·85	14·08	10·67	6·15	2 37	3·93	0·43	1·07	1·39	11·15	4·19	0·22	..	27·53	15·71
	Pattikonda ..	Pattikonda	1·71	3·54	11·12	11·93	4·78	0 22	5·10	0·36	1·21	0·83	11·09	1·41	0·11	..	24·03	16·88
		Pyápali	1·45	2·03	10·95	10·42	5·09	0·37	5·63	0·45	1·50	1·57	12·22	2·39	0·20	..	24·82	14·84
3. Bellary ..	Adóni	Adóni	2 06	0·46	13·61	13·66	5·45	0·30	4 56	..	0·88	1·61	10·89	1·91	0·18	..	26·74	16·03
	Alúr	Yemmiganúru	1·63	0·26	11·03	8·50	4·38	2·84	4·13	0·18	1·43	1·21	9·94	4·23	0·16	..	22·76	12·99
	Bellary	Alúr	2·18	1·24	9·71	8·93	4·09	0·42	4·98	..	1·12	1·14	10·19	1·56	0·12	..	22·20	11·73
	Rayadrug	Bellary	2·34	6·37	5 85	2·08	4·08	0·09	4·54	1·18	1·61	2·76	10·23	4·03	0·12	..	18·54	12·48
	Hospet	Sirugappa	1·82	1·50	9·51	10·26	4·55	0·88	4·96	0·11	1·29	3·01	10·80	4·00	0·01	..	22·14	15·76
	Hadagalli	Rayadrug	2·47	5·57	5·61	5·88	3·54	3·03	4·76	0·75	1·82	0 59	10·12	4·37	0·15	..	18·35	15·82
	Harpanahalli ..	Hospet	2·56	0·89	11·51	9·50	5·45	1·26	5·20	0·38	1·64	0·28	12·29	1·92	0·32	..	26·68	12·31
	Kúdligi	Kampli	1·76	0·90	6·88	3·76	4·47	0·99	4·54	..	2·48	2·14	11·49	3·13	0·05	..	20·18	7·79
		Hadagalli	3·24	1·83	6·90	6·25	4·45	1·53	4·29	1·06	1·36	1·78	10·10	4·37	0·27	..	20·51	12·45
		Harpanahalli	3·41	3·71	8·36	13·43	4·38	2·20	4·63	0·53	1·82	2·94	10·83	5·67	0·41	..	23·01	22·81
		Kúdligi	3·13	1·48	9·05	7·79	5·16	1·01	5·27	0·79	1·28	0·60	11·71	2·40	0·11	..	24·00	11·67
4. Anantapur ..	Penukonda	Penukonda	3·21	4·98	7·34	4·82	4·42	5·48	5·83	0·66	2·24	2·43	12·49	8 57	0·36	..	23·40	18·37
	Kalyandrug ..	Bukkapatnam	1 33	2·61	9·90	4·37	4·34	2 35	5 59	0·61	2 55	2·60	12·48	5·56	0·40	..	24·11	12 54
	Dharmavaram ..	Kalyandrug	2·74	1·75	6·27	5·64	4·24	1·60	4·95	..	2·31	3·02	11·50	4·62	0·10	0·03	20·61	12·04
	Anantapur ..	Dharmavaram	1·87	1·31	7·34	5·18	4·17	1·62	5·02	0·87	2·02	1·93	11·21	4·42	0·26	..	20·68	10·91
	Gooty	Anantapur	2·14	2·30	7·60	5·31	4·45	0·89	4·99	0·53	1·44	1·45	10·88	2·87	0·14	0·04	20·76	10·52
	Tadpatri	Gooty	2·08	3 48	10·36	7·84	4·96	2·49	5·22	..	1·51	2·23	11·69	4·72	0·13	..	24·26	16·04
		Uravakonda	2·75	0·82	7·89	7·23	3·93	1·39	4·81	0·28	1·94	3·19	10·68	4·86	0·24	..	21·56	12·91
		Tadpatri	1·77	..	10·15	10·03	4·87	2·01	5·34	..	1·71	2·58	11·92	4·59	0·31	..	24·15	14·62
		Yadiki	2·01	2·35	10·21	6·63	3·73	1·68	4·61	1·30	1·60	2·43	9·94	5·41	0·20	..	22·36	14·39

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the chief crops grown.

District.	Taluk.	Cereals.							Pulses.		Industrial crops.						Total area of crops.
		Paddy.	Cholum (Sorghum vulgare).	Ragi (Eleusine coracana).	Cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum).	Korra (Setaria Italica).	Varagu (Paspalum scrobiculatum).	Others.	Horse-gram (Dolichos biflorus)	Others.	Cotton.	Sugar-cane.	Indigo.	Gingelly.	Castors.	Other oil-seeds.	
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Cuddapah	Cuddapah	21,581	87,132	13,924	..	17,221	3,815	3,619	8,378	4,352	6,881	..	25,049	87	926	1,796	205,864
	Pulivendla	..	92,979	6,717	7,634	31,033	2,042	1,835	10,008	9,615	21,936	2	4,419	394	5,992	475	210,515
	Jammalamadugu	..	88,796	6,667	..	12,593	7,357	872	..	1,775	53,065	3	8,041	423	1,889	1,660	189,025
	Proddatur	9,221	55,667	7,710	..	13,813	8,098	3,887	8,360	7,619	18,473	..	8,682	105	501	1,295	156,171
2. Kurnool	Sirvel	11,673	52,022	..	..	16,485	30,075	529	8,683	3,467	40,870	1	5,965	38	280	851	179,166
	Koilkuntla	4,663	1,07,726	..	..	12,146	3,965	766	..	10,990	61,076	6	7,585	151	1,688	4,802	222,509
	Nandyal	13,045	74,661	..	..	26,629	15,169	515	7,694	4,633	38,964	355	15,990	402	7,090	2,768	218,289
	Ramallakot	5,052	1,35,877	..	13,126	49,650	8,845	1,380	..	18,856	18,810	83	5,917	1,691	21,821	15,700	311,460
	Pattikonda	7,230	1,33,924	..	19,598	77,074	10,688	2,507	10,682	30,843	20,860	47	2,900	2,664	39,638	7,561	373,231
3. Bellary	Adóni	5,410	1,45,300	635	8,747	66,920	4,586	1,388	2,290	11,567	57,139	293	727	2,028	9,517	8,435	335,841
	Alúr	415	1,35,821	74	3,961	1,01,560	5	355	208	8,614	85,748	..	1,387	484	2,091	645	343,628
	Bellary	3,017	1,51,103	310	20,934	1,63,097	..	626	1,918	22,075	92,910	864	15	581	4,939	976	466,576
	Rayadrug	15,978	50,319	3,307	24,633	45,426	..	18,232	18,068	5,077	37,549	155	84	2,669	19,341	254	236,925
	Hospet	7,642	48,253	1,468	3,118	16,490	..	764	11,626	7,771	6,098	5,972	9	228	3,871	449	117,186
	Hadagalli	31	94,159	2,147	1,458	18,786	..	7,443	23,332	27,135	27,464	387	..	11,227	21,804	1,209	244,722
	Harpanahalli	975	74,166	10,012	846	18,471	..	1,727	12,989	15,493	16,451	1,207	..	17,564	24,042	2,500	203,314
	Kúdligi	..	49,196	17,816	5,474	20,471	121	3,867	20,867	8,649	7,619	807	..	1,850	29,491	3,468	181,725
4. Anantapur	Penukonda	16,178	4,646	10,097	4,194	13,557	3,095	11,806	29,409	1,442	6,975	455	32	1,954	10,784	619	126,791
	Kalyandrug	13,195	21,164	5,939	18,031	25,869	113	26,617	45,215	6,727	8,890	14	1,293	2,765	17,142	320	199,815
	Dharmavaram	10,846	9,514	6,303	12,686	14,845	428	11,761	46,157	1,437	2,646	10	73	18,178	14,567	4	184,687
	Anantapur	16,949	52,364	7,197	15,924	36,396	12,087	3,252	61,666	9,115	10,666	3	285	8,652	25,665	..	269,506
	Gooty	15,335	1,34,567	1,768	12,843	1,08,762	549	935	13,794	15,647	59,220	42	4,119	1,338	36,794	757	413,215
	Tadpatri	10,348	66,527	4,186	388	64,813	4,948	539	5,865	8,566	52,668	45	8,940	211	6,488	155	259,412

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the outturn of the chief early crops, 1896.

District.	Taluk.	Cholum.				Korra.				Cumbu.				Varagu.				Ragi.			
		Area sown.	Area harvested up to November.	Area withered.	Average outturn on the remainder harvested.	Area.	Area harvested up to November.	Area withered.	Average outturn on the remainder.	Area.	Area harvested up to November.	Area withered.	Average outturn on the remainder.	Area cultivated in 1895-96.	Area harvested up to November last.	Area withered.	Average outturn on the remainder.	Area sown.	Area harvested up to November last.	Area withered.	Average outturn on the remainder.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ANNAS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	AS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	AS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	AS.
1. Cuddapah	Cuddapah	722,681	3,957	1,068	4	17,450	9,920	361	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pulivendla	42,587	35,674	31,637	8	20,574	20,435	13,956	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jammalamadugu	73,001	31,366	30,759	2	9,808	9,628	8,540	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Proddatur	49,965	7,031	7,000	9	12,995	8,978	2,891	6	..	..	..	..	20,060	14,771	13,940	2	..	..	..	..
2. Kurnool	Sirvel	..	Not reported.		..	15,430	9,656	3,723	2	..	..	..	..	9,713	7,306	6,547	3	..	..	..	..
	Koilkuntla	84,526	8,529	3,737	4	15,248	9,282	5,084	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nandyal	71,265	15,120	3,668	2	10,333	8,079	3,849	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ramallakot	45,397	45,397	7,492	3	57,122	57,110	10,517	2	13,035	13,035	1,374	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pattikonda	107,315	105,062	30,006	3	86,227	86,091	50,771	2	17,989	17,989	3,546	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Bellary	Adóni	95,983	79,325	5,201	4	77,996	76,196	21,119	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Alúr	49,434	44,982	28,504	2	81,861	81,861	81,861	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bellary	58,456	54,308	26,789	2	32,546	31,841	28,928	2	12,432	12,128	6,377	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rayadrug	11,595	6,298	25	3	9,918	7,616	556	2	28,814	23,884	3,053	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hospet	31,386	29,911	14,896	3	6,732	6,270	5,153	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,277	7,755	21	6
	Hadagalli	93,613	78,312	3,469	4	20,572	17,626	2,112	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,618	13,333	5,573	3
	Harpanahalli	75,685	66,491	2,694	6	16,956	11,612	1,012	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kúdligi	42,454	37,999	9,234	2	18,991	15,964	7,032	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Anantapur	Penukonda	2,766	243	4	4	16,792	5,916	665	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kalyandrug	13,548	13,187	1,267	2	12,519	9,558	1,115	..	15,713	15,339	1,099	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dharmavaram	11,600	7,819	3,954	3	..	..	..	..	13,473	10,907	8,800	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Anantapur	60,346	59,748	31,352	2	18,330	18,140	13,487	..	13,932	13,932	9,524	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gooty	87,218	79,747	31,569	2	74,692	73,513	53,032	..	12,428	12,428	6,427	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tadpatri	44,050	41,782	31,327	5	58,494	54,704	47,762	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX D—*cont.*

Statement showing the outturn of the chief early crops, 1896—*cont.*

District.	Taluk.	Horsegram.				Cotton.				Indigo.				Castor and lamp oil-seeds.			
		Area cultivated in 1895-96.	Area harvested up to November last.	Area withered.	Average outturn on the remainder.	Area cultivated in 1895-96.	Area harvested up to November last.	Area withered.	Average outturn on the remainder.	Area cultivated in 1895-96.	Area harvested up to November last.	Area withered.	Average outturn on the remainder.	Area cultivated in 1895-96.	Area harvested up to November last.	Area withered.	Average outturn on the remainder.
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
		Acs.				Acs.	Acs.	Acs.		Acs.	Acs.	Acs.		Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	
1. Cuddapah	Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	4,124	..	..	..	15,286	9,749	..	6	..	..	..	..
	Pulivendla	..	..	..	..	11,439	1,884	1,884	..	9,550	6,098	4,098	6	..	..	..	..
	Jammalamadugu	..	..	..	..	42,388	1,636	1,636	..	5,162	4,464	599	4	..	..	..	..
	Proddatur	..	..	..	..	13,675	1,435	1,435	..	4,817	2,616	41	7	..	..	..	..
2. Kurnool	Sirvel	..	..	..	..	..	Not reported.		..	2,740	1,254	258	5	..	..	..	..
	Koilkuntla	..	..	..	..	53,274	727	727	..	2,808	470	220	9	..	..	..	..
	Nandyal	..	..	..	..	34,961	237	237	..	6,568	4,752	1,139	3	..	..	..	..
	Ramallakot	..	..	..	..	24,123	..	..	..	7,951	5,701	1,722	2	22,129	948	8	5
	Pattikonda	..	..	..	..	20,001	3,003	3,003	..	1,977	1,533	306	5	40,555	2,994	149	2
3. Bellary	Adóni	..	..	..	..	54,575	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	8,817	62	52	2
	Alúr	..	..	..	..	52,232	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,623	1,138	..	2
	Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,696	1,980	1,361	2
	Rayadrug	..	..	..	..	3,162	44	44	..	..	..	..	..	11,150	..	..	..
	Hospet	..	..	..	..	498	308	308	..	..	..	..	..	3,637	1,660	1,447	2
	Hadagalli	..	..	..	..	22,496	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	25,465	923	440	4
	Harpanahalli	..	..	..	..	12,768	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,470	3,903	..	5
	Kúdligi	..	..	..	..	6,279	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,862	3,611	2,492	4
4. Anantapur	Kalyandrug	..	..	..	..	4,382	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,558	8	8	..
	Dharmavaram	..	..	..	..	10,331	961	629	2	..	..	..	..	11,659	409	409	..
	Anantapur	..	..	..	..	6,207	543	543	..	..	..	..	..	28,497	267	267	..
	Gooty	..	..	..	..	24,812	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39,946	..	..	..
	Tadpatri	..	..	..	..	35,224	6,562	6,472	2	..	..	..	..	5,641	1,482	1,482	..
	Penukonda	17,530	10,037	235	..	8,032	4,691	145	..	..	..	..	..	16,077	6,109	369	..

APPENDIX E.

Rent-roll particulars for 1895-96 (fasli 1305).

District.	Taluk.	Average size of holdings.				Percentage of revenue paid on pattas of			
		Area.			Assessment.				
		Dry.	Wet.	Total.		Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	From Rs. 100 and upwards.
		Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.				
1. Cuddapah	Cuddapah	5·36	0·51	5·87	9 13 10	25·65	34·34	30·56	9·45
	Pulivendla	8·46	0·32	8·78	10 4 11	25·41	38·38	31·47	4·74
	Jammalamadugu	9·78	0·32	10·10	15 0 1	15·76	28·56	36·07	19·61
	Proddatur	7·22	0·42	7·64	13 6 1	19·49	30·53	36·45	14·53
2. Kurnool	Sirvel	10·73	0·16	10·89	13 3 5	20·72	33·72	29·21	16·35
	Koilkuntla	10·38	0·20	10·58	17 1 1	14·04	31·87	37·95	16·14
	Nandyal	11·36	0·26	11·62	14 10 5	19·06	27·05	32·82	21·07
	Ramallakot	20·59	0·20	20·79	16 4 9	25·91	28·49	36·09	9·51
	Pattikonda	12·58	0·18	12·76	9 11 11	30·33	37·81	26·01	5·85
3. Bellary	Adóni	13·47	0·14	13·61	13 4 8	22·10	37·66	31·28	8·96
	Alúr	18·34	0·04	18·38	22 7 5	9·15	29·90	41·73	19·22
	Bellary	17·63	0·21	17·84	16 11 6	18·17	36·10	37·58	11·15
	Rayadrug	24·17	1·18	25·35	19 2 7	12·93	28·64	39·43	19·10
	Hospet	8·37	1·16	9·53	14 5 11	18·66	31·66	31·93	17·75
	Hadagalli	16·38	0·11	16·49	10 4 10	28·24	40·54	25·98	5·24
	Harpanahalli	13·25	0·25	13·50	9 1 7	33·52	39·66	23·10	4·72
	Kudligi	12·23	0·42	12·65	7 11 0	89·82	87·54	19·75	3·39
4. Anantapur	Penukonda	9·86	1·33	11·19	10 14 1	28·06	33·00	29·06	9·87
	Kalyandrug	21·02	1·22	22·24	14 12 10	16·92	30·99	37·51	14·58
	Dharmavaram	15·21	0·89	16·10	9 14 3	27·69	37·92	28·50	5·89
	Anantapur	13·64	0·96	14·60	9 13 4	27·27	37·44	26·40	8·89
	Gooty	17·96	0·62	18·58	15 4 3	17·48	30·41	35·87	16·24
	Tadpatri	12·69	0·52	13·21	13 2 3	20·14	29·93	32·77	17·16

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the course of prices of the principal food-grains in the affected taluks of the Deccan districts in seers of 80 tolas per rupee.

District.	Taluk.	Grain.	1895-96 average.	July.				August.				September.			
				* Normal.	1876.	1891.	1896.	* Normal.	1876	1891.	1896.	* Normal.	1876.	1891.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			SEERS.	CHOLUM AND RAGI.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	CHOLUM AND RAGI.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	CHOLUM AND RAGI.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.
Kurnool	Pattikonda	Cholum	32·4	27·5	26·0	29·1	31·4	27·9	24·0	28·7	32·1	27·7	17·4	21·9	30·2
	Ramallakóta	Do.	28·5		24·4	25·0	26·4		21·8	22·6	27·2		16·4	20·9	26·3
	Nandyal	Do.	28·4		24·0	27·0	26·9		19·9	25·0	27·7		17·8	22·5	27·3
	Koilkuntla	Do.	26·3		21·7	28·2	24·9		19·8	29·3	25·3		*19·0*	*21·0*	*23·1*
	Sirvel	Do.	*24·2*		*20·6*	*24·7*	*24·7*		*19·2*	*25·1*	*24·7*		*16·4*	*22·2*	*20·7*
Bellary	Adóni	Do.	*28·5*	25·4	*25·8*	*22·4*	*26·7*	26·6	*24·1*	*21·6*	*28·4*	27·4	17·4	*20·7*	*27·2*
	Alúr	Do.	31·0		23·7	27·4	27·5		21·1	27·6	30·1		*16·7*	25·0	27·0
	Bellary	Do.	31·3		24·2	26·8	30·5		22·4	24·5	30·4		17·7	21·6	28·5
	Rayadrug	Do.	29·5		20·6	25·0	30·6		18·8	26·8	30·3		15·5	20·9	27·8
	Hospet	Do.	30·7		20·6	25·2	29·6		21·1	25·6	29·9		15·5	22·5	27·3
	Kudligi	Do.	32·7		18·5	26·8	33·0		18·3	26·8	33·0		14·9	21·6	27·3
	Harpanahalli	Do.	33·4		17·3	31·2	36·6		16·7	30·9	37·6		13·9	27·6	*35·0*
	Hadagalli	Do.	31·8		18·5	30·9	31·9		18·8	30·9	32·5		15·2	27·3	31·8
Anantapur	Tadpatri	Ragi	30·4	30·1 32·5	24·4	26·7	31·0	29·9 32·6	23·3	24·6	31·0	29·6 32·6	18·2	19·5	29·2
		Cholum	27·7		24·3	25·2	27·3		22·0	23·0	27·6		16·8	20·4	26·7
	Gooty	Ragi	31·3		24·5	28·8	32·8		20·9	29·1	32·0		16·9	21·3	29·0
		Cholum	32·1		24·6	29·3	31·4		22·1	25·8	31·4		16·1	20·9	29·5
	Anantapur	Ragi	30·1		24·0	26·2	30·0		19·5	26·2	29·0		15·4	23·3	27·4
		Cholum	29·5		25·5	25·2	28·8		20·7	25·2	27·2		16·0	22·7	25·4
	Dharmavaram	Ragi	31·8		23·8	27·2	31·0		20·4	27·2	31·0		16·0	24·7	28·1
		Cholum	30·0		25·2	26·8	27·8		21·6	26·5	27·8		16·5	22·3	25·8
	Kalyandrug	Ragi	31·9		†	†	31·0		†	†	31·0		†	†	31·0
		Cholum	34·5		†	†	34·0		†	†	34·0		†	†	31·7
	Penukonda	Ragi	36·4		21·8	31·0	34·9		19·9	32·0	34·9		14·1	26·8	34·0
		Cholum	33·0		22·7	28·6	30·9		19·6	28·6	29·9		12·9	23·8	27·9
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	Ragi	27·5	28·1 3·8	23·6	23·8	27·9	28·0 31·4	22·3	21·6	27·0	27·9 31·2	18·0	18·2	25·9
		Cholum	24·7		21·1	22·4	23·7		19·8	21·5	22·9		17·2	18·1	21·9
	Proddatur	Ragi	26·7		22·5	26·3	27·6		21·4	24·2	27·0		20·3	20·8	25·1
		Cholum	26·6		21·3	23·9	24·1		20·5	23·4	23·7		19·0	20·6	22·5
	Jammalamadugu	Ragi	28·9		23·3	27·3	27·8		21·8	25·7	27·8		19·5	22·4	25·4
		Cholum	25·5		24·5	23·9	24·1		21·5	23·7	23·3		18·4	22·3	21·5
	Pulivendla	Ragi	31·9		24·0	30·0	28·4		24·0	25·5	30·8		16·5	23·9	24·8
		Cholum	32·8		23·7	28·4	28·4		23·7	25·3	27·7		19·0	24·0	..

* Averages for ten normal years previous to fasli 1305 (1895-96).
† Kalyandrug formed part of Dharmavaram and Rayadrug till 1894.

APPENDIX F—*cont.*

Statement showing the course of prices of the principal food-grains in the affected taluks of the Deccan districts in seers of 80 tolas per rupee—*cont.*

District.	Taluk.	Grain.	1895-96 average.	October.				November.				December.				January.				Scarcity rates.
				* Normal.	1876.	1891.	1896.	* Normal.	1876.	1891.	1896.	* Normal.	1876.	1891.	1896.	* Normal.	1877.	1892.	1897.	
				17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
			SEERS.	CHOLUM AND RAGI.	SEERS	SEERS.	SEERS.	CHOLUM AND RAGI.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	CHOLUM AND RAGI.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	CHOLUM AND RAG .	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	CHOLUM AND RAGI.
Kurnool	Pattikonda	Cholum	32·4	28·0	9·0	23·2	18·3	28·8	7·7	18·5	14·3	28·7	8·8	14·9	14·5	28 3	8·8	14·7	14·0	15·0
	Ramallakóta	Do.	28·5		7·5	19·9	17·4		6·2	13·7	..		7·0	12·0	16·4		7·2	14·4	16·1	
	Nandyal	Do.	28 4		8 2	21·8	18·3		6·9	15·8	13·1		6·2	12·1	13·9		6·5	13·7	16·0	
	Koilkuntla	Do.	26·3		13 8	22·9	16·7		7·5	17·5	10·8		7·1	13·4	12·5		7·1	12·6	14·3	
	Sirvel	Do.	24·2		8·2	20·5	14·4		7·9	17·2	11·6		6·9	13·8	11·9		6·5	13·7	14·3	
Bellary	Adóni	Do.	28 5	27·6	10·9	19·1	15·7	28·4	7·3	15·8	12·3	29·0	8·0	13·4	13·6	29·4	8·2	14·4	13·3	15·0
	Alúr	Do.	31·0		10·8	22·0	17·0		6·7	18·6	12·2		6·9	13·3	12·4		7·2	13·4	12·9	
	Bellary	Do.	31·3		10 7	20·1	15·8		7·3	15·9	11·9		7·7	13·4	13·8		8·2	14·7	13·3	
	Rayadrug	Do.	29·5		10·3	21 6	18·2		6·5	17·8	13·0		7·2	13·4	12·8		7·2	14·6	14·2	
	Hospet	Do.	30·7		10·0	24 2	18·7		7·2	16·7	10·3		7·7	13·9	12·9		7·7	14·5	13·8	
	Kudligi	Do.	32·7		9·8	24·2	19·6		6·7	18·0	13·4		6·7	15·7	13·4		7·5	14·9	16·5	
	Harpanahalli	Do.	33·4		8·8	25·8	23·2		6·9	20·0	13·4		7·2	15·4	14·2		7·2	14·4	16·5	
	Hadagalli	Do.	31·8		9·3	22·9	21·6		6·9	18·5	10·3		7·5	15·2	14·3		7·7	14·4	15·3	
Anantapur	Tadpatri	Ragi	30·4	30·1 33·7	11·2	21·0	19·5	31·1 35·1	8·7	17·3	14·9	31·1 35·1	8·4	13·8	15·1	30·4 34·0	8·2	14·6	16·2	15·0 16·0
		Cholum	27·7		10·7	22·3	15·5		8·2	15·1	12·7		8·1	12·6	13·1		8·2	14·5	14·5	
	Gooty	Ragi	31·3		11·0	16·0	18·3		7·9	16·7	15·0		8·5	13·6	16·3		8·0	13·6	15·2	
		Cholum	32·1		10·6	18·3	17·7		7·3	15·9	13·8		8·0	13·4	14·5		8·2	13·4	13·6	
	Anantapur	Ragi	30·1		11·2	21·0	21·1		9·2	17·7	14·6		8·0	17·6	15·7		7·8	14·1	16·3	
		Cholum	29·5		11·5	20·8	18·8		8·8	16·9	14·0		8·0	13·5	13·8		8·0	13·4	15·0	
	Dharmavaram	Ragi	31·8		11·2	24·1	22·3		7·8	20·7	15·5		6·8	13·6	15·6		7·0	14·7	16·7	
		Cholum	30·0		11·3	20 6	22·7		8·0	18·4	13·9		7·2	11·4	13·2		7·0	12·6	13·3	
	Kalyandrug	Ragi	31·9		†	†	23·8		†	†	15·8		†	†	17·2		†	†	16·5	
		Cholum	34·5		†	†	22·5		†	†	15·2		†	†	15·2		†	†	14·2	
	Penukonda	Ragi	36·4		11·3	27·0	26·8		8·5	20·7	17·2		7·1	14·0	17·8		6·8	15·9	19·0	
		Cholum	33·0		10·8	22·4	20·7		8·0	16·8	13·1		7·3	12·0	14·0		7 2	13·5	15·4	
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	Ragi	27·5	28·4 31·5	12·9	17·8	19·8	28·8 32·2	9·1	16·3	14·5	28·6 31·9	8·1	18·1	15·8	28·5 31·4	8·3	13·9	18·0	15·0 16·0
		Cholum	24·7		12·2	17·9	14·5		8·5	15·9	11·8		7·1	12·6	13·1		7·9	13·8	14·7	
	Proddattur	Ragi	26·7		12·0	19·6	17·4		9·0	17·2	13·9		7·9	14·3	16·6		7·9	14·9	16·6	
		Cholum	26 6		11·9	19·1	15·3		8·7	15·8	11·4		7·5	12·8	13·9		8·3	12·8	14·7	
	Jammalamadugu	Ragi	28·9		13·3	21·0	14 1		8·9	14·1	13·6		8·0	11·1	16·3		8·3	13·5	15·8	
		Cholum	25·5		11 9	21·2	15 3		8·7	15·6	11·1		7·8	13·4	12·9		7·5	13·9	14·0	
	Pulivendla	Ragi	31·9		9·0	19·5	20·2		7·5	18·0	13·5		6·8	14·3	13·3		7·1	13·9	14·4	
		Cholum	32·8		9·1	19·0	20·0		7·9	19·0	12·7		6·3	..	12·8		7·1	12·6	13·4	

* Averages for ten nor mal years previous to fasli 1305 (1895-96).
† Kalyandrug formed part of Dharmavaram and Rayadrug till 1894.

Public Works Department.

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. }1897. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., Nos. 307, 307A, 7th May 1897.

No: 1472 W dt 31-5-97
Communicated to the
Supdg Engr: III Circle.

MAY.

Dft D.M.C

To the Supdg Engr III Circle
& Chief Engr for Irrigation

Economic Condition.

Recording Board's Proceedings submitting, with reference to rule 10 of section 48 of the Famine Code, a report on the — in ordinary times of the affected areas in the Deccan districts of the Madras Presidency.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 29th March 1897, No. 256:—

Resolution—dated 29th March 1897, No. 256.

With reference to rule X of section 48 of the Famine Code, the Board begs to submit the following report regarding the economic condition, in ordinary times, of the area affected by the present unfavourable season in the Deccan districts of this Presidency. A further report will be prepared regarding the areas affected in the Northern Circars, when the situation there has more fully developed. Fuller particulars regarding these districts will be found in Mr. Benson's statistical atlas of the Presidency.

2. All the Deccan districts are situated within the famine zone of the Presidency. The area seriously affected may, in general terms, be said to occupy a broad band including the north-west part of Cuddapah, the portion of Kurnool immediately adjoining on the north, the northern half of Anantapur, nearly the whole of Bellary, and some parts of Kurnool adjoining the latter district on the east. Details by taluks are given in appendix A.

3. In the Cuddapah district, the affected taluks are Cuddapah, Pulivendla, Jammalamadugu and Proddatur, which occupy the Cuddapah basin, and form the northern section of the district. This area is shut in on the south and east by hill ranges and is drained by the Pennér, which runs through it from west to east. Small areas are irrigated by means of channels taken off from the sandy beds of this river and its affluents. The Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, which is taken off from the Tungabadra near the town of Kurnool, enters the district from the north, and is the only large irrigation work in the tract, and in fact, in the whole district. The canal commands an irrigable area of about 37,000 acres in this district, most of which lies in the Cuddapah and Proddatur taluks, with a small extent of about 2,000 acres in Jammalamadugu. The area actually irrigated is very much smaller, having been only about 13,000 acres in 1895–96, and even during the great famine of 1876–77 it was only 15,000 acres, and in 1891–92 only 13,400 acres, the reason being that the soil in much of the area traversed is a stiff black clay, or cotton-soil, unsuited to irrigation, and on which agriculture is almost entirely confined to growing dry or rainfed crops. In the Cuddapah taluk, considerable areas are protected by minor irrigation works and wells, while in the remaining taluks, irrigation from such sources is available only to a small extent.

4. In Kurnool, the taluks of Cumbum and Markapur lying to the east of the Nallamalas and forming the eastern section of the district, give no cause for anxiety. So also the Nandikotkur taluk which occupies the northern portion of the central section. The area affected lies in the remaining portion of the Nandyal valley, and in the western section of the district lying beyond the Erramalas. The Nandyal valley is for the most part a flat open valley, covered mainly with black cotton-soil, while in the western section, the soil over large areas is poor and thin, derived from the granitic rocks below. The chief irrigation work is the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal which passes through a small part of the Ramallakot taluk and the whole length of the central section from north to south. It is capable of irrigating about 1,47,000 acres, but the area irrigated in 1895–96 was only 13,000 acres, and the maxima in previous years of drought:—

	Acs.
In 1876–77	75,105
In 1891–92	52,792

Minor tanks, channels and wells irrigate in ordinary seasons about 33,000 acres.

5. The area affected in the Bellary district includes parts of all the taluks of the district, though the eastern section of the district, comprising the taluks of Bellary, Alúr and Adóni, is more seriously affected. This portion of the district is an almost open treeless plain, occupied for the most part by a sheet of black cotton-soil except near Rayadrug and Bellary, where the country is broken up by hills and covered by lighter soils. The western section contains a number of low hills; the surface is consequently rough and undulating, and covered by light, mixed and stony soils, although there is some cotton—soil in parts. Small strips of land in the Hospet, Bellary and Adóni taluks, aggregating about 13,000 acres, are protected by irrigation from the Tungabadra, which has a perennial supply of water. There is some irrigation also under minor tanks and channels, chiefly in Rayadrug and Hospet, but of a very precarious character, and only about a third of the area ordinarily irrigated by these sources can be said to be permanently protected. The area irrigated by wells is also small.

6. In Anantapur, the whole district, except the southern taluks of Madaksira, Hindupur and part of Penukonda, is affected. The northern portion of the district resembles the country in Bellary and Kurnool adjoining, and is occupied either by black cotton-soil, much of which, however, is inferior to that of Bellary and Kurnool, wide areas being saline, or by rocky hills and the poorest soils, whilst in the central portion of the district very poor and thin red soils prevail. The principal sources of irrigation are channels from the Penneru and Chitravati rivers, spring channels which are a marked feature of this district, and some of which in ordinary seasons suffice for two crops, and tanks and wells. In the case of tanks, however, much of the area registered under them is cropped with ragi and not with paddy as elsewhere, owing to the precarious supply in them.

7. *Rainfall.*—A series of four maps is attached showing the average rainfall expected in the districts under reference and over the country adjoining. From these it will be seen that in the area affected the average annual rainfall is generally less than 25 inches, and in fact this area of low rainfal lies almost conterminous with the affected area. Within this larger area, there is another, around and near the town of Bellary, where the rainfall is less than 20 inches, this being one of the driest sections of the Presidency. Not only, however, is the annual rainfall very light, but it is very precarious and uncertain.

The rains usually commence during May, when advance showers of the south-west monsoon reach parts of the affected area, but on the average it is only the western portion of Bellary that receives sufficient rain at this season to be of much value for agriculture. During this season the rainfall decreases from south-west to north-east over the area affected. In the succeeding months of the south-west monsoon—from June to September—the rainfall is heavier, and over the greater portion of the affected area averages from 10 to 15 inches, but in the area of low rainfall near Bellary, it is less than 10. On the eastern side of the affected area, the rainfall is heavier and along the foot of the Nallamalas it averages about 25 inches. Usually the wettest month of this period is September, whilst, with the close of this monsoon in October, the rainfall brought by the retreating current should be equally heavy.

During the period of what is known as the north-east monsoon—from October to December—the rainfall of the whole affected area is very similar, but, except in parts of Cuddapah, there is seldom any useful rain after the middle of November.

8. In appendix B, details of the average rainfall expected, and of the actual rainfall recorded during 1896 are given. Up to the end of August 1896, the rainfall of the past year was in considerable defect, but the most serious short-fall occurred during September and October, in which months about one-third of the annual rainfall is usually registered. The early part of November was practically rainless, and, though there were good falls generally towards the end of the month, this rain was too late to do much lasting good, especially as there was no rain in December. As already noted, the whole of the affected tract in Cuddapah, the central and part of the western, sections of Kurnool, the eastern taluks of Bellary and the northern parts of Anantapur are

covered with black cotton-soil, and on this the sowings are not generally made till August or later. The failure of rain from that month onwards has had therefore a disastrous effect on this land. The failure also told severely on the early crops sown previously on the lighter soils which needed rain to bring them to maturity.

9. In appendix C, the areas occupied by the chief crops in the taluks affected are shown. The figures given are those for 1895–96, a year of fairly average character. Almost throughout the area under reference, cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*) is the principal food-grain grown. Of this, there are two principal varieties: an early one, grown on the lighter soils, and a late one grown on the black cotton-soils. In the affected taluks of Cuddapah, this crop occupies over 40 per cent. of the total area cultivated, while the area under korra (*Setaria italica*) is also considerable. The chief industrial crop of the tract is cotton, but indigo is also very important, though grown on a smaller area. In the greater portion of the central section of Kurnool, late cholum is the chief food crop, and cotton and indigo the chief industrial crops. On the remaining area in this section, arika (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*) and korra are the staple food-grains, the former being raised on the light soils only. In the western section of the district, on the light soils, early cholum and cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) are the staple food-grains, giving way towards the north and west, where the soils are heavier, to late cholum and korra. In the southern portion of this tract, castors is the chief industrial crop, but on the richer soils, cotton and indigo take its place. In Bellary, cholum is the most important food crop, and next to it, korra; in the eastern taluks, the late variety of the former crop being that chiefly grown. Ragi is important in Harpanahalli and Kúdligi and cumbu in Bellary and Rayadrug. Large areas are sown with horsegram, except in the eastern taluks. The chief industrial crops are cotton and castors, but in Hospet sugar-cane is grown on a fairly large area. In the taluks of Gooty, Tadpatri and Anantapur, cholum and korra are the chief food crops; the early variety of cholum being grown on the lighter soils and near the villages, and elsewhere the late sort. In Dharmavaram, Kalyandrug and Penukonda, korra occupies the largest area. These three taluks and Anantapur are characterised by the large area occupied by horsegram; that crop being grown on about one-fourth of the total area cropped. Cumbu is also important in parts. The chief industrial crops of the tract are cotton and castors. Of the crops above mentioned, the earliest sown are cholum and cumbu on the lighter soils, which are put in with the first rains of the south-west monsoon; korra follows next, much of it being sown mixed with cotton, and lastly comes the late cholum and the horsegram. The late cholum is usually sown in September and October, the season varying in different parts of the affected area, but it is usually all put in before the beginning of November. The horsegram is often a mere catch-crop sown on the light soils with the last of the rainfall. Indigo is chiefly sown about July, and cotton in the succeeding months. Castors is an early crop.

10. Statistics of the actual outturn of the early crops, or those harvested up to November, only are at present available, and a statement (marked D.) is appended to this report. It shows the areas under the chief [early] crops sown last year, the area brought to harvest up to November, the portion thereof on which the crops withered and the average outturn obtained on the remaining area. It will be seen that considerable areas of early cholum withered in the Pulivendla and Jammalamadugu taluks of Cuddapah, in the Pattikonda taluk of Kurnool, in Alúr, Bellary and Hospet taluks of Bellary, and in the Tadpatri, Gooty and Anantapur taluks of Anantapur. Korra also failed to a large extent in Pulivendla, Pattikonda, the eastern taluks of Bellary, and the affected tracts of Anantapur. The average outturn on the remaining areas was generally 4 annas or under, except in Cuddapah, where the outturn was better. In the central parts of Kurnool, where arika is important, more than half the total area withered. In Kúdligi, the ragi crop failed on nearly half the area, and on the remainder yielded an outturn of only about 3 annas. In Harpanahalli where also that crop is important, the outturn of the crop was somewhat better, amounting to 6 annas. The industrial crops had not been harvested on any large areas by November, but from the final forecast reports, it appears that the outturn of cotton was only 4 annas

or under in Ramallakot, Pattikonda, Bellary, Rayadrug, Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug, and about 8 annas generally in the other taluks. From only three taluks—Koilkuntla, Nandyal and Jammalamadugu, was a fair outturn—12 annas—reported. Indigo is important only in Cuddapah and Kurnool, and its outturn is put at 4 annas in Pulivendla, Sirvel, Ramallakot and Pattikonda and at 8 annas elsewhere. Exact information regarding the outturn of the late sown crops is not available, but, as already reported, their fate has become hopeless, and in very few places will the ryots secure more than a scanty crop of straw from the comparatively extensive sowings made after the November rainfall.

11. In the subjoined statement, information is given as to the number of live-stock maintained in proportion to the area cultivated:—

Districts.	Taluks affected.	Area cultivated in fasli 1305 (Government and minor inam).	Number of tilling cattle.	Area tilled per pair.	Number of cattle of all sorts.		Number of sheep and goats.	
					Total.	Per 100 acres cultivated.	Total.	Per 100 acres cultivated.
		Acs.		Acs.				
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah	205,364	25,603	16·0	73,329	36	80,763	39
	Pulivendla	210,515	21,382	19·6	78,201	37	104,385	49
	Jammalamadugu ..	189,025	16,546	22·8	57,417	30	62,690	33
	Proddatur ..	151,671	15,917	19·1	54,626	36	48,172	31
Kurnool ..	Sirvel	179,166	12,796	28·0	46,846	26	29,453	16
	Koilkuntla	222,509	16,001	27·8	60,203	27	57,704	26
	Nandyal	218,289	18,298	23·8	69,601	32	57,720	26
	Ramallakot ..	311,460	27,237	22·8	86,679	27	96,580	31
	Pattikonda ..	373,331	35,604	20·8	115,580	31	120,545	32
Bellary ..	Adóni	335,841	28,334	23·6	83,991	25	87,620	26
	Alúr	343,628	21,876	31·4	56,938	16	51,445	15
	Bellary	466,576	29,781	31·4	75,480	16	75,500	16
	Rayadrug	236,525	21,434	22·0	56,705	23	74,226	31
	Hospet	117,186	19,544	11·8	57,962	49	55,277	47
	Hadagalli	244,722	29,102	16·8	72,544	29	80,462	33
	Harpanahalli ..	203,314	30,665	13·2	78,832	38	55,334	27
	Kúdligi	181,725	34,759	10·4	98,464	54	86,033	47
Anantapur ..	Penukonda	126,791	21,021	12·0	68,765	54	121,347	96
	Kalyandrug ..	199,815	23,326	17·0	83,627	42	155,987	78
	Dharmavaram ..	164,637	20,066	16·4	61,729	37	104,510	63
	Anantapur	269,506	29,488	18·2	89,180	33	145,150	53
	Gooty	413,245	35,131	23·4	104,581	25	123,577	29
	Tadpatri	239,412	23,778	20·2	69,317	29	76,080	32

As regards tilling cattle, it may be stated generally that the area of land which a pair of cattle can keep under cultivation depends chiefly on the nature of the soil. In the black cotton-soil tracts, the area tilled per pair is generally higher than in places where the soils are lighter, and therefore require and receive more tillage. The proportion of the cultivated area under irrigation also affects the ratio, a larger area of wet land reducing the area that can be tilled by a pair of cattle. It will be seen from a comparison of the figures that in those taluks of the affected tract where the soils are light, such as the western taluks of Bellary and Kurnool and the central taluks of Anantapur, the number of acres per pair of cattle is less than in the heavier black cotton-soils of those districts. Cattle breeding also follows on the same lines. The black cotton-soils, which require a small number for their tillage, are not generally breeding tracts, while in parts where the soils are lighter, requiring greater tillage, large areas of waste land and jungle are to be found, which encourage the ryots to keep breeding stock. The figures accordingly show that, in the central taluks of Anantapur and the western taluks of Bellary, the number of cattle and sheep per 100 acres of area cultivated is larger than in other parts of the districts. On the heavy soils, there is but little natural pasturage even at the best of times, and in all parts of the affected area the pasture soon dries up, but many cattle are usually, and many more have this year been, driven away to the Nallamala jungles on the east, and to parts of Mysore on the west, for grazing, whilst the ryots have been encouraged to cut grass freely in all forest reserves, and have availed themselves of this privilege freely.

12. Appendix E is a statement showing the average size of the ryotwar holdings in Government villages in the affected taluks. The figures show pretty clearly the economic condition of the cultivating classes in the area concerned. Nowhere do the

holdings comprise much irrigated land, the largest area of such land included in a holding being just above an acre in the Rayadrug and Hospet taluks of Bellary and the Penukonda and Kalyandrug taluks of Anantapur. The average total area, dry and wet, in each holding is under 10 acres in all the affected taluks of the Cuddapah district, excepting only Jammalamadugu, while in the rest of the affected area, it generally ranges between 10 and 20. The only taluks in which the holdings contain on an average more than 20 acres are Ramallakot in Kurnool, Rayadrug in Bellary, and Kalyandrug in Anantapur. The average assessment on each holding which, taken with the areas, shows approximately the quality of the land, is under Rs. 10 in the Cuddapah, Pattikonda, Harpanahalli, Kúdligi, Anantapur and Dharmavaram taluks, and nowhere does it approach or exceed Rs. 20 except in the Alúr and Rayadrug taluks of Bellary. In most of the taluks, more than half the revenue is collected in sums of less than Rs. 30, the proportion of such revenue to the total revenue paid being 60 per cent. or over in Cuddapah, Pulivendla, Pattikonda, Hadagalli, Dharmavaram, Penukonda and Anantapur, and over 70 per cent. in Harpanahalli and Kúdligi. The proportion of revenue levied from ryots who pay more than Rs. 30, and may be considered to be men of some substance, is less than one-third in Pattikonda, Hadagalli and Harpanahalli and below even a fourth in Kúdligi.

13. *Communications and food-supply.*—The Deccan districts are now well provided with railway communication by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways. In Cuddapah, the Madras Railway passes through the taluks of Cuddapah and Jammalamadugu besides touching the borders of Proddatur. The affected taluks are all within easy reach of the railway; and are also fairly supplied with roads, though in parts the nature of the soil renders their construction a very expensive matter. In Kurnool, the Southern Mahratta Railway runs across the affected tracts, starting on the west from Guntakal, a station near the borders of the Pattikonda taluk and running east and finally terminates at Bezwada in the Kistna district. All parts of Kurnool are thereby placed within 30 miles of the railway, which, at its eastern terminus, taps the large food-producing deltas of Kistna and Gódávari. The Madras Railway also touches the affected area in this district at one point in the Pattikonda taluk and runs for a considerable distance not far from its southern and western frontier. In Bellary, the Madras Railway traverses the edge of the eastern section, while the Southern Mahratta Railway runs across it through the taluks of Bellary and Hospet, and another section of the same railway passes just beyond the western extremity of the district. The principal towns and villages in this district are connected by metalled roads. In Anantapur, the Madras Railway passes through the northern portion for a distance of about 80 miles, while the Guntakal-Bangalore section of the Southern Mahratta Railway runs across the affected taluks from north to south, and is joined at Dharmavaram, near the eastern boundary of the district, by the Villupuram-Dharmavaram section of the South Indian Railway. The affected tracts in this district are also well provided with roads. The stocks of grain in the districts are believed to be large, but are chiefly in the hands of the well-to-do ryots; and, if the supply falls short of local requirements, no difficulty will be experienced in importing grain from outside.

14. *Course of prices.*—Appendix F shows the course of the prices of the chief staple food-grain or food-grains in the affected tracts from the commencement of the current revenue year, as compared with the normal prices for the period and the prices which ruled in the corresponding months of 1876 and 1891, which were famine years. At the end of June 1896, prices were extremely low, and, though there was some rise in the subsequent months, in September last prices were about normal in all taluks of Bellary and in three out of the five affected taluks in Kurnool. Elsewhere they were dearer than the normal, but the excess was not great except in Sirvel. In October, prices rose enormously in all parts of the affected area, but they still remained generally below the scarcity rates. In November, however, there was a further rise and the prices were higher than the scarcity rates in all taluks except for ragi in Penukonda and cholum in Kalyandrug. The deficiency varied from 1 to 46 per cent. In December there was some appreciable improvement in all the affected taluks of Cuddapah, except Pulivendla, in the Koilkuntla taluk of Kurnool, in the Adóni,

Bellary, Hospet and Hadagalli taluks of Bellary and in the Gooty and Anantapur taluks of Anantapur. In this month, the price of cholum was cheaper than the scarcity rate in the Ramallakot taluk of Kurnool and Kalyandrug taluk of Anantapur and that of ragi in the Gooty, Kalyandrug and Penukonda taluks of Anantapur, and in the Proddatur and Jammalamadugu taluks of Cuddapah. In January, there was some further improvement in several taluks, but the prices were still far higher than those in October preceding and were above the scarcity rates in the Pattikonda, Sirvel and Koilkuntla taluks of Kurnool, in the Adóni, Alúr, Bellary, Rayadrug and Hospet taluks of Bellary, in the Tadpatri, Gooty, Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug taluks of Anantapur, and in all the four affected taluks of Cuddapah.

15. *Probable duration of the distress.*—As has been already reported, the distress this year, though in part due to the extensive local failure of crop, has been caused in a great measure by the excessive rise in prices stimulated by the existence of scarcity in other parts of India, and by the fear that local supplies would be drawn away to meet deficiencies in other parts of the Empire. As the Presidency does not usually produce sufficient food-grains for the requirements of its population, the springing up of a comparatively brisk demand for export during the latter half of 1896 forced up prices. On top of this came local failure of crop in the Deccan districts, and the Northern Circars, and, until the end of November, grave cause for fearing that the north-east monsoon rains of the Carnatic would also fail. Added to this, there has been a widespread belief that the current triennium is a period of disaster. With the lessening of distress in other parts of India, prices in this Presidency may become easier, even during the next three months; but, until the character of the south-west monsoon is clearly declared, no material relief from the pressure can be expected. In a few places, as shown at paragraph 7 *supra*, the advance showers of that monsoon may, if they are abundant, relieve the pressure, and set agricultural operations going again; but, over the greater part of the affected area that is dealt with in this report, field work, at which the mass of the people will be able to earn a livelihood, will not be general till July. Thus, even if the south-west monsoon rains set in in June in good time, the immediate relief afforded thereby will be chiefly experienced in the portions covered by the lighter soils, and where black cotton-soil prevails it will not be effective until later, unless prices fall much more rapidly than experience allows of forecasting.

What may happen, if the south-west monsoon rains fail, or are in any way materially delayed or scanty, it is impossible to forcast; further than that such delay or failure will inevitably bring into the affected area many taluks—if not districts—not at present distressed, and intensify the distress in the area now alluded to enormously.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Copy to all Collectors.
" the Sanitary Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing area and population affected.

Districts.	Taluks.	Total area.	Total population in thousands.	Area affected.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		sq. miles.		sq. miles.	
1. Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah	764	1,55	382	77
	Pulivendla	701	1,05	701	1,06
	Jammalamadugu	616	1,01	616	1,01
	Proddatur	478	98	350	77
2. Kurnool ..	Sirvel	613	65	300	12
	Koilkuntla	672	87	500	41
	Nandyal	854	96	400	19
	Ramallakot	846	1,25	200	28
	Pattikonda	1,134	1,39	1,000	82
3. Bellary ..	Adóni	839	1,61	759	1,47
	Alúr	686	88	686	88
	Bellary	961	1,80	556	75
	Rayadrug	898	98	125	12
	Hospet	540	93	360	39
	Hadagalli	585	1,04	329	60
	Harpanahalli	603	82	114	19
	Kúdligi	863	94	784	66
4. Anantapur ..	Penukonda	502	75	167	26
	Kalyandrug	791	86	791	86
	Dharmavaram	1,226	1,19	1,226	1,19
	Anantapur	789	1,04	789	1,04
	Gooty	1,062	1,43	1,062	1,43
	Tadpatri	641	1,13	641	1,13
	Total ..	17,554	2511	128,28	16,89

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the average rainfall expected and the amounts registered in 1896 in inches.

District.	Taluk.	Recording stations.	April and May.		June to August.		September.		October.		November.		Total September to November.		December.		Total April to December.	
			Average.	1896.	Average.	1896.	Average.	1896.	Average.	1896.	Average.	1896.	Average.	1896.	Average.	1896.	Average.	1896.
1. Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah	Kamalápuram	0·85	1·91	13·95	7·06	4·24	3·51	5·66	..	2·69	4·54	12·59	8·05	0·27	..	27 66	17·02
	Pulivendla	Cuddapah	1·89	2·93	13·93	9·57	6·83	3·62	6·67	0·01	3·55	4·14	17·05	7·77	0·80	0·14	33 67	20·41
	Jammalamadugu ...	Pulivendla	2·08	1·28	7·27	2·84	4·59	2·00	5·19	0·65	2·48	3·75	12·26	6·40	0·32	0·01	21·93	10·53
	Proddatur	Jammalamadugu	1·74	0·32	8·77	6·44	4·38	1·06	4·53	0·28	1·82	2·71	10·73	4 05	0·29	..	21·53	10·81
		Proddatur	1·86	0·75	11·48	4·72	5·66	0·82	4·75	0·28	2·27	3·52	12·68	4·62	0·41	..	26·43	10·09
2. Kurnool ..	Sirvel	Chyagalamarri	1·30	2·45	15·62	7·36	6·84	1·32	5·57	..	1·45	2 81	13 86	4·13	0·45	..	31·23	13·94
	Koilkuntla	Koilkuntla	1·63	1·68	12·28	5·84	5·28	4 10	4·38	..	1·03	1·91	10·69	6·01	0·17	..	24·77	13·53
		Owk	1·26	0·25	8·04	4·23	3 67	1·91	4·97	0·37	1·59	1·83	10·23	4·11	0·12	..	19·65	8·59
	Nandyal	Nandyal	1·82	1·45	18·25	8·30	8·41	3·91	5·25	0·14	1·14	2·59	14·80	6·64	0·22	..	35·09	16·39
	Kalwa	Kalwa	1·26	0·86	10·36	9·07	5·21	3·11	3·59	0·07	1·12	1·45	9·92	4·63	0 19	..	21·73	14·56
	Ramallakot	Kurnool	2·08	0·85	14·08	10·67	6·15	2·37	3·93	0·43	1·07	1·39	11·15	4·19	0·22	..	27·53	15·71
	Pattikonda	Pattikonda	1·71	3·54	11·12	11·93	4·78	0 22	5·10	0·36	1·21	0·83	11·09	1·41	0·11	..	24·03	16·88
		Pyápali	1·45	2·03	10·95	10·42	5·09	0·37	5·63	0·45	1·50	1·57	12·22	2·39	0·20	..	24·82	14·84
3. Bellary ..	Adóni	Adóni	2 06	0·46	13·61	13·66	5·45	0·30	4 56	..	0·88	1·61	10·89	1·91	0·18	..	26·74	16·03
	Alúr	Yemmiganúru	1·63	0·26	11·03	8·50	4·38	2·84	4·13	0·18	1·43	1·21	9·94	4·23	0·16	..	22·76	12·99
	Bellary	Alúr	2·18	1·24	9·71	8·93	4·09	0·42	4·98	..	1·12	1·14	10·19	1·56	0·12	..	22·20	11·73
		Bellary	2·34	6·37	5 85	2·08	4·08	0·09	4·54	1·18	1·61	2·76	10·23	4·03	0·12	..	18·54	12·48
	Rayadrug	Sirugappa	1·82	1·50	9·51	10·26	4·55	0·88	4·96	0·11	1·29	3·01	10·80	4·00	0·01	..	22·14	15·76
	Hospet	Rayadrug	2·47	5·57	5·61	5·88	3 54	3·03	4·76	0·75	1·82	0 59	10·12	4·37	0·15	..	18·35	15·82
		Hospet	2·56	0·89	11·51	9·50	5·45	1·26	5·20	0·38	1·64	0·28	12·29	1·92	0·32	..	26·68	12·31
	Hadagalli	Kampli	1·76	0·90	6·88	3·76	4·47	0·99	4·54	..	2·48	2·14	11·49	3·13	0·05	..	20·18	7·79
	Harpanahalli ..	Hadagalli	3·24	1·83	6·90	6·25	4·45	1·53	4·29	1·06	1·36	1·78	10·10	4·37	0·27	..	20·51	12·45
	Kúdligi	Harpanahalli	3·41	3·71	8·36	13·43	4·38	2·20	4·63	0·53	1·82	2·94	10·83	5·67	0·41	..	23·01	22·81
		Kúdligi	3·13	1·48	9·05	7·79	5·16	1·01	5·27	0·79	1·28	0·60	11·71	2·40	0·11	..	24·00	11·67
4. Anantapur ..	Penukonda	Penukonda	3·21	4·98	7·34	4·82	4·42	5·48	5·83	0·66	2·24	2·43	12·49	8 57	0·36	..	23·40	18·37
	Kalyandrug ..	Bukkapatnam	1·33	2·61	9·90	4·37	4·34	2 35	5 59	0·61	2·55	2·60	12·48	5·56	0·40	..	24·11	12·54
	Dharmavaram ..	Kalyandrug	2·74	1·75	6·27	5·64	4·24	1·60	4·95	.	2·31	3·02	11·50	4·62	0·10	0·03	20·61	12·04
	Anantapur ..	Dharmavaram	1·87	1·31	7·34	5·18	4·17	1·62	5·02	0·87	2·02	1·93	11·21	4·42	0·26	..	20·68	10·91
	Gooty	Anantapur	2·14	2·30	7·60	5·31	4·45	0·89	4·99	0·53	1·44	1·45	10·88	2·87	0·14	0·04	20·76	10·52
		Gooty	2·08	3 48	10·36	7·84	4·96	2·49	5·22	..	1·51	2·23	11·69	4·72	0·13	..	24·26	16·04
	Tadpatri	Uravakonda	2·75	0·82	7·89	7·23	3·93	1·39	4·81	0·28	1·94	3·19	10·68	4·86	0·24	..	21·56	12·91
		Tadpatri	1·77	..	10·15	10·03	4·87	2·01	5·34	..	1·71	2·58	11·92	4·59	0·31	..	24·15	14·62
		Yadiki	2·01	2·35	10·21	6·63	3·73	1·68	4·61	1·30	1·60	2·43	9·94	5·41	0·20	..	22·36	14·39

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the chief crops grown.

District.	Taluk.	Cereals.							Pulses.		Industrial crops.						Total area of crops.
		Paddy.	Cholum (Sorghum vulgare).	Ragi (Eleusine coracana).	Cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum).	Korra (Setaria Italica).	Varagu (Paspalum scrobiculatum).	Others.	Horse-gram (Dolichos biflorus)	Others.	Cotton.	Sugar-cane.	Indigo.	Gingelly.	Castors.	Other oil-seeds.	
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1. Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah	21,581	87,132	13,924	..	17,221	3,815	3,619	8,378	4,352	6,881	..	25,049	87	926	1,796	205,864
	Pulivendla	..	92,979	6,717	7,634	31,033	2,042	1,835	10,008	9,615	21,936	2	4,419	394	5,992	475	210,515
	Jammalamadugu	..	88,796	6,667	..	12,593	7,357	872	..	1,775	53,065	3	8,041	423	1,889	1,060	189,025
	Proddatur	9,221	55,667	7,710	..	13,813	8,098	3,887	8,360	7,519	18,473	..	8,682	105	501	1,295	156,171
2. Kurnool ..	Sirvel	11,673	52,022	..	..	16,485	30,075	529	8,683	3,467	40,870	1	5,965	38	280	851	179,166
	Koilkuntla	4,663	1,07,726	..	..	12,146	3,965	766	..	10,990	61,076	6	7,585	151	1,688	4,802	222,509
	Nandyal	13,045	74,661	..	..	26,629	15,469	535	7,694	4,633	38,964	355	15,990	402	7,090	2,768	218,289
	Ramallakot	5,052	1,35,877	..	13,126	49,650	8,845	1,380	..	18,856	18,810	83	5,917	1,694	21,821	15,700	311,460
	Pattikonda	7,230	1,33,924	..	19,598	77,074	10,688	2,507	10,682	30,843	20,860	47	2,900	2,664	39,638	7,561	373,331
3. Bellary ..	Adóni	5,410	1,45,300	635	8,747	66,920	4,586	1,388	2,290	11,567	57,139	293	727	2,028	9,517	8,435	335,841
	Alúr	415	1,35,821	74	3,964	1,01,560	5	355	208	8,614	85,748	..	1,387	484	2,091	645	343,628
	Bellary	3,017	1,51,103	310	20,934	1,62,097	..	626	1,918	22,075	92,910	864	15	581	4,939	976	466,576
	Rayadrug	15,978	50,319	3,307	24,633	45,426	..	18,232	18,058	5,077	37,549	155	84	2,059	10,341	254	236,525
	Hospet	7,642	48,253	1,468	3,118	16,490	..	764	11,626	7,771	6,098	5,972	9	238	3,871	449	117,186
	Hadagalli	31	94,159	2,147	1,458	18,786	..	7,443	28,332	27,155	27,464	387	..	11,327	24,804	1,209	244,722
	Harpanahalli	975	74,166	10,012	846	18,471	..	1,727	12,989	15,493	15,451	1,207	..	17,564	24,042	2,500	203,314
	Kúdligi	..	49,196	17,816	5,474	20,471	121	3,807	20,857	8,649	7,619	807	..	1,850	29,491	3,468	181,725
4. Anantapur ..	Penukonda	16,168	4,646	10,097	4,194	13,557	3,095	11,806	29,409	1,442	6,975	455	32	1,954	10,784	619	126,791
	Kalyandrug	13,195	21,164	5,939	18,031	25,869	113	26,617	45,215	6,727	8,890	14	1,293	2,763	17,142	320	199,815
	Dharmavaram	10,846	9,914	6,303	12,686	14,845	428	11,761	46,157	1,437	9,646	10	73	18,075	14,567	4	164,637
	Anantapur	16,949	52,364	7,107	15,924	36,396	12,087	3,252	61,666	9,115	10,066	3	385	8,652	25,665	..	269,506
	Gooty	15,333	1,34,567	1,768	12,843	1,08,762	549	935	13,794	15,057	59,220	42	4,119	1,338	36,794	757	413,245
	Tadpatri	10,348	66,527	4,186	388	64,843	4,948	539	5,865	6,366	52,068	45	8,940	211	6,488	155	239,412

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the outturn of the chief early crops, 1896.

District.	Taluk.	Cholum.				Korra.				Cumbu.				Varagu.				Ragi.			
		Area sown.	Area harvested up to November.	Area withered.	Average outturn on the remainder harvested.	Area.	Area harvested up to November.	Area withered.	Average outturn on the remainder.	Area.	Area harvested up to November.	Area withered.	Average outturn on the remainder.	Area cultivated in 1895-96.	Area harvested up to November last.	Area withered.	Average outturn on the remainder.	Area sown.	Area harvested up to November last.	Area withered.	Average outturn on the remainder.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ANNAS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	AS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	AS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	AS.
1. Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	722,681	3,957	1,068	4	17,450	9,920	361	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pulivendla ..	42,587	35,674	31,637	8	20,574	20,435	13,956	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jammalamadugu ..	73,001	31,366	30,759	2	9,808	9,628	8,540	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Proddatur ..	49,965	7,031	7,000	9	12,995	8,978	2,891	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Kurnool ..	Sirvel	..	Not reported.		..	15,430	9,656	3,723	2	..	..	..	..	20,060	14,771	13,940	2	..	..	..	..
	Koilkuntla ..	84,526	8,529	3,737	4	15,248	9,282	5,084	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nandyal	71,265	15,120	3,668	2	10,333	8,079	3,849	3	..	..	..	..	9,713	7,306	6,547	3	..	..	..	..
	Ramallakot ..	45,397	45,397	7,492	3	57,122	57,110	10,517	2	13,035	13,035	1,374	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pattikonda ..	107,315	105,062	30,006	3	86,227	86,091	50,771	2	17,989	17,989	3,546	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Bellary ..	Adóni	95,983	79,325	5,201	4	77,996	76,196	21,119	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Alúr	49,434	44,982	28,504	2	81,861	81,861	81,861	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bellary	58,456	54,308	26,789	2	32,546	31,841	28,928	2	12,432	12,128	6,377	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rayadrug ..	11,595	6,298	25	3	9,918	7,616	556	2	28,814	23,884	3,053	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hospet	31,386	29,911	14,896	3	6,732	6,270	5,153	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hadagalli ..	93,613	78,312	3,469	4	20,572	17,626	2,112	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Harpanahalli ..	75,685	66,491	2,694	6	16,956	11,612	1,012	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,277	7,755	21	6
	Kúdligi	42,454	37,999	9,234	2	18,991	15,964	7,032	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,618	13,333	5,573	3
4. Anantapur ..	Penukonda ..	2,766	243	4	4	16,792	5,916	665	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kalyandrug ..	13,548	13,187	1,267	2	12,519	9,558	1,115	..	15,713	15,339	1,099	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dharmavaram ..	11,600	7,819	3,954	3	..	..	..	..	13,473	10,907	8,800	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Anantapur ..	60,346	59,748	31,352	2	18,330	18,140	13,487	..	13,932	13,932	9,524	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gooty	87,218	79,747	31,569	2	74,692	73,513	53,032	..	12,428	12,428	6,427	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tadpatri ..	44,050	41,782	31,327	5	58,494	54,704	47,762	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX D—*cont.*

Statement showing the outturn of the chief early crops, 1896—*cont.*

District.	Taluk.	Horsegram.			Castor and lamp oil-seeds.			Indigo.			Cotton.		
		Area cultivated in 1895–96.	Area harvested up to November last.	Area withered.	Area cultivated in 1895–96.	Area harvested up to November last.	Area withered.	Area cultivated in 1895–96.	Area harvested up to November last.	Area withered.	Area cultivated in 1895–96.	Area harvested up to November last.	Area withered.
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
		Acs.			Acs.			Acs.			Acs.		
1. Cuddapah	Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,286	9,749	..	..	..	6
	Pulivendla	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,550	6,098	4,098	..	..	6
	Jammalamadugu	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,162	4,464	599	..	..	4
	Proddatur	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,817	2,616	41	..	..	7
2. Kurnool	Sirvel	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,740	1,254	258	..	..	5
	Koilkuntla	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,808	470	220	..	..	9
	Nandyal	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,568	4,752	1,139	..	..	3
	Ramallakot	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,961	5,701	1,722	..	..	2
	Pattikonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,977	1,633	306	..	..	5
3. Bellary	Adóni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Alúr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rayadrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hospet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hadagalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Harpanahalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kúdligi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Anantapur	Kalyandrug	..	..	..	17,324	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Dharmavaram	..	..	..	16,714	462	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Anantapur	..	..	..	6,788	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gooty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tadpatri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Penukonda	..	..	..	17,530	10,037	235	..	..	..	..	..	..

District.	Taluk.	Cotton.			Castor and lamp oil-seeds.			Total cultivated area.			Total irrigated area.		
		Area cultivated in 1895–96.	Area harvested up to November last.	Area withered.	Area cultivated in 1895–96.	Area harvested up to November last.	Area withered.	Area cultivated in 1895–96.	Area harvested up to November last.	Area withered.	Area cultivated in 1895–96.	Area harvested up to November last.	Area withered.
		27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
		Acs.			Acs.			Acs.			Acs.		
1. Cuddapah	Cuddapah	4,124	1,884	..	..	..	..	19,410	11,613	..	6	6	..
	Pulivendla	11,439	1,636	..	..	..	..	15,088	10,734	4,098	6	6	..
	Jammalamadugu	42,888	1,435	..	..	..	..	48,050	5,899	599	4	4	..
	Proddatur	13,675	..	..	..	..	..	18,492	2,616	41	7	7	..
2. Kurnool	Sirvel	..	Not reported.		..	..	..	2,740	1,254	258	5	5	..
	Koilkuntla	53,274	727	..	..	..	..	56,082	1,197	220	9	9	..
	Nandyal	34,961	237	..	..	..	..	41,529	4,989	1,139	3	3	..
	Ramallakot	24,123	..	..	..	..	..	32,084	5,701	1,722	2	2	..
	Pattikonda	20,001	3,003	..	..	..	..	22,129	1,633	306	5	5	..
3. Bellary	Adóni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Alúr	54,575	..	..	..	..	..	54,575	..	..	..	..	..
	Bellary	52,232	..	..	..	..	..	52,232	..	..	..	..	..
	Rayadrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hospet	3,162	..	..	..	..	..	3,206	44	44	..	..	..
	Hadagalli	498	308	..	..	..	..	498	308	308	..	..	..
	Harpanahalli	22,496	2	..	..	..	..	22,496	2	2	..	..	..
	Kúdligi	12,768	..	..	..	..	..	12,768	..	..	..	..	..
4. Anantapur	Kalyandrug	6,279	..	..	..	..	..	6,279	..	..	..	..	..
	Dharmavaram	4,382	..	..	..	..	..	21,714	462	8	..	..	..
	Anantapur	10,331	961	..	..	..	..	17,119	462	462	..	..	..
	Gooty	6,207	543	..	..	..	..	6,207	543	..	..	..	..
	Tadpatri	24,812	..	..	..	..	..	24,812	..	..	..	..	..
	Penukonda	35,224	6,562	6,472	5	4	..	35,229	6,566	6,472	..	..	..
		17,530	4,691	145	..	..	..	17,530	4,691	145	..	..	..

APPENDIX E.

Rent-roll particulars for 1895–96 (fasli 1305).

District.	Taluk.	Average size of holdings.				Percentage of revenue paid on pattas of			
		Area.			Assessment.	Under Rs. 10.	From Rs. 10 to 30.	From Rs. 30 to 100.	From Rs. 100 and upwards.
		Dry.	Wet.	Total.					
		Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.				
1. Cuddapah.	Cuddapah	5·36	0·51	5·87	9 13 10	25·65	34·34	30·56	9·45
	Pulivendla	8·46	0·32	8·78	10 4 11	25·41	38·38	31·47	4·74
	Jammalamadugu	9·78	0·32	10·10	15 0 1	15·76	28·56	36·07	19·61
	Proddatur	7·22	0·42	7·64	13 6 1	19·49	30·53	35·45	14·53
2. Kurnool.	Sirvel	10·73	0·16	10·89	13 3 5	20·72	33·72	29·21	16·35
	Koilkuntla	10·38	0·20	10·58	17 1 1	14·04	31·87	37·95	16·14
	Nandyal	11·36	0·26	11·62	14 10 5	19·06	27·05	32·82	21·07
	Ramallakot	20·59	0·20	20·79	16 4 9	25·91	28·49	36·09	9·51
	Pattikonda	12·58	0·18	12·76	9 11 11	30·33	37·81	26·01	5·85
3. Bellary	Adóni	13·47	0·14	13·61	13 4 8	22·10	37·66	31·28	8·96
	Alúr	18·34	0·04	18·38	22 7 5	9·15	29·90	41·73	19·22
	Bellary	17·63	0·21	17·84	16 11 6	15·17	36·10	37·58	11·15
	Rayadrug	24·17	1·18	25·35	19 2 7	12·93	28·54	39·43	19·10
	Hospet	8·37	1·16	9·53	14 5 11	18·66	31·66	31·93	17·75
	Hadagalli	16·38	0·11	16·49	10 4 10	28·24	40·54	25·98	5·24
	Harpanahalli	13·25	0·25	13·50	9 1 7	32·52	39·66	23·10	4·72
	Kudligi	12·23	0·42	12·65	7 11 0	39·32	37·54	19·75	3·39
4. Anantapur.	Penukonda	9·86	1·33	11·19	10 14 1	28·05	33·00	29·08	9·87
	Kalyandrug	21·02	1·22	22·24	14 12 10	16·92	30·99	37·51	14·58
	Dharmavaram	15·21	0·89	16·10	9 14 3	27·69	37·92	28·50	5·89
	Anantapur	13·64	0·96	14·60	9 13 4	27·27	37·44	26·40	8·89
	Gooty	17·96	0·62	18·58	15 4 3	17·48	30·41	35·87	16·24
	Tadpatri	12·69	0·52	13·21	13 2 3	20·14	29·93	32·77	17·16

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the course of prices of the principal food-grains in the affected taluks of the Deccan districts in seers of 80 tolas per rupee.

District.	Taluk.	Grain.	1895-96 average.	July.				August.				September.			
				* Normal.	1876.	1891.	1896.	* Normal.	1876.	1891.	1896.	* Normal.	1876.	1891.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			SEERS.	CHOLUM AND RAGI.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	CHOLUM AND RAGI.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	CHOLUM AND RAGI.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.
Kurnool	Pattikonda	Cholum	32·4	27·5	26·0	29·1	31·4	27·9	24·0	28·7	32·1	27·7	17·4	21·9	30·2
	Ramallakóta	Do.	28·5		24·4	25·0	26·4		21·8	22·6	27·2		16·4	20·9	26·3
	Nandyal	Do.	28·4		24·0	27·0	26·9		19·9	25·0	27·7		17·8	22·5	27·3
	Koilkuntla	Do.	26·3		21·7	28·2	24·9		19·8	29·3	25·3		19·0	21·0	23·1
	Sirvel	Do.	24·2		20·6	24·7	24·7		19·2	25·1	24·7		16·4	22·2	20·7
Bellary	Adóni	Do.	28·5	25·4	25·8	22·4	26·7	26·5	24·1	21·6	28·4	27·4	17·4	20·7	27·2
	Alúr	Do.	31·0		23·7	27·4	27·5		21·1	27·6	30·1		16·7	25·0	27·0
	Bellary	Do.	31·3		24·2	26·8	30·5		22·4	24·5	30·4		17·7	21·6	28·5
	Rayadrug	Do.	29·5		20·6	25·0	30·6		18·8	26·8	30·3		15·5	20·9	27·8
	Hospet	Do.	30·7		20·6	25·2	29·6		21·1	25·6	29·9		15·5	22·5	27·3
	Kudligi	Do.	32·7		18·5	26·8	33·0		18·3	26·8	33·0		14·9	21·6	27·3
	Harpanahalli	Do.	33·4		17·3	31·2	36·6		16·7	30·9	37·6		13·9	27·6	35·6
	Hadagalli	Do.	31·8		18·5	30·9	31·9		18·8	30·9	32·5		15·2	27·3	31·8
Anantapur	Tadpatri	Ragi	30·4	30·1	24·4	26·7	31·0	29·9	23·3	24·6	31·0	29·6	18·2	19·5	29·2
		Cholum	27·7	32·5	24·3	25·2	27·3	32·6	22·0	23·0	27·6	32·6	16·8	20·4	26·7
	Gooty	Ragi	31·3		24·5	28·8	32·8		20·9	29·1	32·0		16·9	21·3	29·0
		Cholum	32·1		24·6	29·3	31·4		22·1	25·8	31·4		16·1	20·9	29·5
	Anantapur	Ragi	30·1		24·0	26·2	30·0		19·5	26·2	29·0		15·4	23·3	27·4
		Cholum	29·5		25·5	25·2	28·8		20·7	25·2	27·2		16·0	22·7	25·4
	Dharmavaram	Ragi	31·8		23·8	27·2	31·0		20·4	27·2	31·0		16·0	24·7	28·1
		Cholum	30·0		26·2	26·8	27·8		21·6	26·5	27·8		16·5	22·3	25·8
	Kalyandrug	Ragi	31·9		†	†	31·0		†	†	31·0		†	†	31·0
		Cholum	34·5		†	†	34·0		†	†	34·0		†	†	31·7
	Penukonda	Ragi	36·4		21·8	31·0	34·9		19·9	32·0	34·9		14·1	26·8	34·0
		Cholum	33·0		22·7	28·6	30·9		19·6	28·6	29·9		12·9	23·8	27·9
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	Ragi	27·5	28·1	23·6	23·8	27·9	28·0	22·3	21·6	27·0	27·9	18·0	18·2	25·9
		Cholum	24·7	31·8	21·1	22·4	23·7	31·4	19·8	21·5	22·9	31·2	17·2	18·1	21·9
	Proddatur	Ragi	26·7		22·5	26·3	27·6		21·4	24·2	27·0		20·3	20·8	25·1
		Cholum	26·6		21·3	23·9	24·1		20·5	23·4	23·7		19·0	20·6	22·5
	Jammalamadugu	Ragi	28·9		23·3	27·3	27·8		21·8	25·7	27·8		19·5	22·4	25·4
		Cholum	25·5		24·5	23·9	24·1		21·5	23·7	23·3		18·4	22·3	21·5
	Pulivendla	Ragi	31·9		24·0	30·0	28·4		24·0	25·5	30·8		16·5	23·9	24·8
		Cholum	32·8		23·7	28·4	28·4		23·7	25·3	27·7		19·0	24·0	..

* Averages for ten normal years previous to fasli 1305 (1895-96).
† Kalyandrug formed part of Dharmavaram and Rayadrug till 1894.

APPENDIX F—*cont.*

Statement showing the course of prices of the principal food-grains in the affected taluks of the Deccan districts in seers of 80 tolas per rupee—*cont.*

District.	Taluk.	Grain.	1895-96 average.	October.				November.				December.				January.				Scarcity rates.
				* Normal.	1876.	1891.	1896.	* Normal.	1876.	1891.	1896.	* Normal.	1876.	1891.	1896.	* Normal.	1877.	1892.	1897.	
				17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
			SEERS.	CHOLUM AND RAGI.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	CHOLUM AND RAGI.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	CHOLUM AND RAGI.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	CHOLUM AND RAG.	SEERS.	SEERS.	SEERS.	CHOLUM AND RAGI.
Kurnool	Pattikonda	Cholum	32·4	28·0	9·0	23·2	18·3	28·8	7·7	18·5	14·3	28·7	8·8	14·9	14·5	28·3	8·8	14·7	14·0	15·0
	Ramallakóta	Do.	28·5		7·5	19·9	17·4		6·2	13·7	..		7·0	12·0	16·4		7·2	14·4	16·1	
	Nandyal	Do.	28·4		8·2	21·8	18·3		6·9	15·8	13·1		6·2	12·1	13·9		6·5	13·7	16·0	
	Koilkuntla	Do.	26·3		13·8	22·9	16·7		7·5	17·5	10·8		7·1	13·4	12·5		7·1	12·6	14·3	
	Sirvel	Do.	24·2		8·2	20·5	14·4		7·9	17·2	11·6		6·9	13·8	11·9		6·5	13·7	14·3	
Bellary	Adóni	Do.	28·5	27·6	10·9	19·1	15.7	28·4	7·3	15·8	12·3	29·0	8·0	13·4	13·6	29·4	8·2	14·4	13·3	15·0
	Alúr	Do.	31·0		10·8	22·0	17·0		6·7	18·6	12·2		6·9	13·3	12·4		7·2	13·4	12·9	
	Bellary	Do.	31·3		10·7	20·1	15·8		7·3	15·9	11·9		7·7	13·4	13·8		8·2	14·7	13·3	
	Rayadrug	Do.	29·5		10·3	21·6	18·2		6·5	17·8	13·0		7·2	13·4	12·8		7·2	14·6	14·2	
	Hospet	Do.	30·7		10·0	24·2	18·7		7·2	16·7	10·3		7·7	13·9	12·9		7·7	14·5	13·8	
	Kudligi	Do.	32·7		9·8	24·2	19·6		6·7	18·0	13·4		6·7	15·7	13·4		7·5	14·9	16·5	
	Harpanahalli	Do.	33·4		8·8	25·8	23·2		6·9	20·0	13·4		7·2	15·4	14·2		7·2	14·4	16·5	
	Hadagalli	Do.	31·8		9·3	22·9	21·6		6·9	18·5	10·3		7·5	15·2	14·3		7·7	14·4	15·3	
Anantapur	Tadpatri	Ragi	30·4	30·1	11·2	21·0	19·5	31·1	8·7	17·3	14·9	31·1	8·4	13·8	15·1	30·4	8·2	14·6	16·2	15·0
		Cholum	27·7	33·7	10·7	22·3	15·5	35·1	8·2	15·1	12·7	35·1	8·1	12·6	13·1	34·0	8·2	14·5	14·5	16·0
	Gooty	Ragi	31·3		11·0	16·0	18·3		7·9	16·7	15·0		8·5	13·6	16·3		8·0	13·6	15·2	
		Cholum	32·1		10·6	18·3	17·7		7·3	15·9	13·8		8·0	13·4	14·5		8·2	13·4	13·6	
	Anantapur	Ragi	30·1		11·2	21·0	21·1		9·2	17·7	14·6		8·0	17·6	15·7		7·8	14·1	16·3	
		Cholum	29·5		11·5	20·8	18·8		8·8	16·9	14·0		8·0	13·5	13·8		8·0	13·4	15·0	
	Dharmavaram	Ragi	31·8		11·2	24·1	22·3		7·8	20·7	15·5		6·8	13·6	15·6		7·0	14·7	16·7	
		Cholum	30·0		11·3	20·6	22·7		8·0	18·4	13·9		7·2	11·4	13·2		7·0	12·6	13·3	
	Kalyandrug	Ragi	31·9		†	†	23·8		†	†	15·8		†	†	17·2		†	†	16·5	
		Cholum	34·5		†	†	22·5		†	†	15·2		†	†	15·2		†	†	14·2	
	Penukonda	Ragi	36·4		11·3	27·0	26·8		8·5	20·7	17·2		7·1	14·0	17·8		6·8	15·9	19·0	
		Cholum	33·0		10·8	22·4	20·7		8·0	16·8	13·1		7·3	12·0	14·0		7·2	13·5	15·4	
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	Ragi	27·5	28·4	12·9	17·8	19·8	28·3	9·1	16·3	14·5	28·6	8·1	13·1	15·8	28·5	8·3	13·9	18·0	15.0
		Cholum	24·7	31·5	12·2	17·9	14·5	32·2	8·5	15·9	11·8	31·9	7·1	12·6	13·1	31·4	7·9	13·8	14·7	16·0
	Proddattur	Ragi	26·7		12·0	19·6	17·4		9·0	17·2	13·9		7·9	14·3	16·6		7·9	14·9	16·6	
		Cholum	26·6		11·9	19·1	15·3		8·7	15·8	11·4		7·5	12·8	13·9		8·3	12·8	14·7	
	Jammalamadugu	Ragi	28·9		13·3	21·0	14 1		8·9	14·1	13·6		8·0	11·1	16·3		8·3	13·5	15·8	
		Cholum	25·5		11·9	21·2	15 3		8·7	15·6	11·1		7·8	13·4	12·9		7·5	13·9	14·0	
	Pulivendla	Ragi	31·9		9·0	19·5	20·2		7·5	18·0	13·5		6·8	14·3	13·3		7·1	13·9	14·4	
		Cholum	32·8		9·1	19·0	20·0		7·9	19·0	12·7		6·3	..	12·8		7·1	12·6	13·4	

* Averages for ten nor mal years previous to fasli 1305 (1895-96).
† Kalyandrug formed part of Dharmavaram and Rayadrug till 1894.

Order—No. 307, Revenue, dated 7th May 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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

Endorsement No. 307A.

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

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Exd. Shaik Kazim.

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