

Public Works (1897) Department.

G.O., No. 470 W

DATED 18th February 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

Revenue: Pro: Sec: Dept on Board's Pro: is
submitting the following - narrative of
Annual Report of the period ending 15th January 2
1897, Comd to S.E. III with remarks.
=

18/2/97

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

CURRENT No. 1660

From The Revenue Dept.

Order # 470 8 of 48.2.97

Communicated to
the Sub-Engineer III Circle
who will hasten the arrange-
ments for taking over relief
works in the Amantapur
District, and will report at
once the probable date
on which he expects to have
them complete.

Dated 10th Feb 1897

Received 15.2.97

Registered 15.2.97

Enclosures *one*

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

According B. P. Submits
to Govt with remarks Fort.
nightly narrative of events
pertaining for the period ending 15th
Jan^r 1897

S. E. m. Cords ✓ 17/2/97
L.S. 2 14797

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

No.	Date.
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No.	Date.
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BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 25TH JAN. 1897, No. 53.

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

READ—the following Fortnightly Narrative for the Anantapur district during the period ending 15th January 1897:—

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Rainfall and water-supply.—No rainfall during the fortnight except in Anantapur, and Hindupur where it was measured as 0.07 and 0.03 inch, respectively. The average expected in the fortnight is only 0.01 inch. Average fall up to the end of fortnight is 14.60 inches against an expected quantity of 23.40 inches.

The supply of water is reported to be generally sufficient for drinking purposes, except in a few isolated tracts, where the difficulty is felt even in normal years owing to natural causes. Having now visited all parts of the district, I am, however, convinced that this usual report does not represent the state of things with regard to the Madigas. In their case water-supply may be said to be generally deficient. In some places there are no wells to which they have access; in others the Madiga wells badly require repairs. I am addressing the Presidents of Taluk Boards to spend all available balance under this head in villages where water-scarcity is most felt. It is generally insufficient everywhere for irrigation purposes except in river channels and springs. In wells the supply in some parts is going down. No tanks have any appreciable supplies except in parts of the three southern taluks, where water of one to one-and-a-half months is still left for the *Vaisakh* (second-crop) cultivation.

Agricultural operations and condition of standing crops.—Lands under wells and nalas are being ploughed up for the spring crops. Paddy, ragi and cholam continue to be sown in these lands. Ragi is also being transplanted and paddy harvested. In unirrigated lands red-gram and castor are being harvested. Cotton is also being picked in parts. Outturn is poor to moderate. Indigo in the Tadpatri taluk is stunted and expected to yield little or no outturn. Standing crops on irrigated lands are fair. Those on dry lands, particularly white cholam in black cotton lands, are reported to be withering for want of further rain. The tank-bed cholam is reported to be doing very well.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle.—Pasture is becoming scarce except in parts of the southern taluks. Hill grass is available to a moderate extent in many parts of the district. Fodder is generally procurable with difficulty. The condition of non-working cattle is reported to be bad in the Gooty division and, from what I have seen, is wretched in Dharmavaram. In parts of Gooty taluk prickly-pear is being used as fodder. Cattle disease is prevalent in parts of Tadpatri, Anantapur and Madakasira.

General remarks on above subjects.—The anticipated failure of late sowings in dry lands will increase the intensity of the distress at least in the northern taluks of the district.

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 15th January 1897.

Stations.	Rice.		Ragi.		Cholam, yellow.		Cholam, white.	
	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.
Tadpatri	8.64	8.64	16.49	16.97	13.90	15.45	13.39	14.42
Yadiki	7.56	8.64	15.24	15.52	13.63	14.42	..	..
Gooty	8.64	8.00	15.52	16.00	15.45	15.00	12.36	12.00
Uravakonda	8.00	8.00	17.00	17.00	16.00	14.00	13.00	12.00
Anantapur	8.64	8.64	17.46	16.49	15.45	16.48	14.42	..
Kalyandrug	9.72	9.50	19.40	17.00	16.99	16.00	12.36	12.00
Dharmavaram	8.64	8.64	17.46	17.46	14.42	..	12.36	13.39
Penukonda	9.72	9.72	18.43	18.43	..	..	16.48	14.42
Hindupur	11.82	11.82	23.65	23.65	..	..	17.20	18.27
Madakasira	9.72	10.80	19.40	21.34	..	..	..	..
Average	9.11	9.24	18.00	17.98	15.13	15.11	13.94	13.79

Activity of trade.—Private trade is dull in most taluks.

(1) Private trade active or not; whether in rice or dry staple food-grains.—In Penukonda, it is said to be active in rice and dry staple food-grains.

(2) Imports by rail.—Almost none. Twenty-four bags of ragi were imported by rail into Gooty, and six exported to a village in Anantapur taluk.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(1) On works.—Good.

(2) In villages.—Generally good, except in parts of the Uravakonda division of Gooty taluk, eastern and southern parts of Tadpatri and the western villages of Dharmavaram taluk, where people are said to be stinting in meals. I have reasons to think that this stinting in meals is now universal among the lower classes. Aware of the low wages and hard task, they still hesitate to come on relief works; but this is not likely to continue for a week or two at the most.

Sickness and Mortality.—Cholera is prevalent in some villages of Anantapur and Dharmavaram taluks. About 70 deaths have occurred. Small-pox is also prevalent in parts of Penukonda.

MEASURES OF RELIEF.

(1) On works.—In what taluks open, and comparison of numbers—

Taluks.	Number employed		Remarks.
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	
Tadpatri	297	330	Though the present attendance shows a slight increase over that returned in the last week of December, it will be seen that it is still much less than what it was originally. This is attributed by the Deputy Collector to strict infliction of fines for short work. In no case, however, were the wages reduced below the minimum wage prescribed in section 120 of the Code.
Total	297	330	

(2) Gratuitous relief.—Numbers relieved at kitchens and otherwise—

Taluks.	Number relieved at kitchens	
	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.
Tadpatri	20	65

(3) Private charity.—Vide remarks in the last fortnightly narrative. Grain is being sold somewhat cheaper by Famine Committees in Madakasira, Hindupur and Penukonda, and by a pleader in Gooty.

Remarks.—A proposal is under consideration to start a kitchen (1) at Dharmavaram and (2) Bukkapatnam. The Head Assistant Collector has been requested to forward estimates, &c., and to make the necessary arrangements for starting them.

INSPECTIONS—TALUKS AND PLACES VISITED.

Collector—Madakasira.—Madakasira, Cherukur, Pedda Manathoor.

Penukonda.—Chinna Manathoor, Saturlapalli, Penukonda, Venkati Reddipalli, Rampuram, Kondampalli, Appalolapalli, Locherla, Kothacheruvu, Bukkapatnam, Janakampalli, Putikireddipalli, Karvatakampalli, Yeera Chennaipalli, Vengalamma-cheru, Putaparthi, Marukuntapalli, Guttur.

Dharmavaram.—Chennaikotapalli, Yerrampalli, Damajipalli, Dadaloor, Mamilla-palli, Kanganapalli, Rampuram, Nemilivaram Elakkuntla, Konapuram, Balipalayam, Tallimadugula, Muktapuram.

Anantapur.—Marur, Cherlopalli, Palvai, Gollapalli, Hampapuram, Ramenipalli, Raptad.

Head Assistant Collector.—Went to Madras for the Higher Standard Examination and returned on the 9th.

Gooty Deputy Collector.

Gooty taluk.

Mopidi.
Chinna Mustoor.
Uravakonda.
Karur.
Konakondla.
Guntakal.

Tadpatri taluk.

Tadpatri.
Putlur.
Senegalgoodur.
Vunganur.
Royalcheruvu.
Vemalapaud.
Diguvapalli.
Thernampalli.

Head-Quarter Deputy Collector.

Anantapur taluk.

Korrapaud.
Chedulla.
Chinna Jetilpuram.
Gurruguntla.
Bandamidipalli.
Sivapuram.
Chekroyapet.
Singanamalla.

Govindarupet.
Sodanapalli.
Peravali.
Nayanipalli.
Nadimidoddi.
Bodigandoddi.
Bukkarayasamudram.

GENERAL REMARKS.

With the gradual cessation of the agricultural operations in the purely dry villages of the two northern taluks, distress has begun to deepen in those taluks. The parts considered most affected according to the latest reports to hand are as follows:—

- (1) Uravakonda division of the Gooty taluk.
- (2) Guntakal and other villages in the same division, and
- (3) Central and Southern portions of the Tadpatri taluk.

I have just returned from a tour through the affected portions of the Head Assistant Collector's division and Kalyandrug taluk. So far as Madakasira is concerned, I am convinced that there is no cause for any anxiety at present. The country through which I passed presented, indeed, in this taluk, a very different appearance from what one is accustomed to see in a majority of villages in the northern taluks just at present: grassy uplands overgrown with trees with *druvapai* gardens of coconut and areca palms amidst patches of flourishing cultivation, greeted the eye instead of vast expanses of

black soil wastes with hardly a scrub to relieve the landscape. A similar remark applies to the western portions of Penukonda which appear to have had good rains in September and November. In the Bukkapatnam division of Penukonda, prospects are not so favourable. I had a petition from Vengalamacheruvu in which it was alleged that the lower classes were subsisting on *gediri* leaves. I visited the village and found that this was an exaggeration. It is a fact that in these parts people do eat these leaves, but they are taken along with grain and not in place of it, and this is done in normal years also. It was a significant fact that the only two persons who produced these leaves before me, saying that they live on them, were a professional beggar and a barber, both looking fat and strong; the barber has an inam land and also gets his usual dues on marriage and other occasions. I visited the Madiga quarters of several other villages in the division and found them disinclined to work for famine wages. As noted elsewhere a kitchen is, however, proposed to be started at some convenient locality near Bukkapatnam.

Still more unfavourable is the state of things in Dharmavaram taluk, and in the western villages lying in or on the borders of the Kanaganapalli firka I could notice a marked and perceptible change, consisting in the almost parched up and desolate appearance of the country. In fact, in the tract comprised in this portion, I saw enough to convince me that the people have not much to fall back upon, and that a relief work would soon be necessary. I have addressed the Head Assistant Collector about starting a work in the locality and shall soon, in consultation with him, settle one. It was in a portion of this tract that the Yellakuntla tank work was started as a test relief work two months ago, but on which the coolies held back with the fall of November rains.

With regard to the affected portions in the Gooty taluk, the Deputy Collector writes as follows about the Uravakonda division.

"I have just returned from a tour of inspection towards Uravakonda, Vidapanakal, Havaligi, Undabanda and other places. I made thorough enquiries wherever I encamped regarding the condition of the people, their resources, and whether they would be willing to attend relief work if started at the wages allowable under the provisions of the Famine Code. A large body of labourers at Palthur came forward and told me that they were suffering for want of labour and would attend if any relief work be started and accept the wages allowed by the Code. A list showing the names of these labourers has been prepared by the village officers. It appears from the list that the number requiring work is 396 as noted on the margin and that they have depending on them 102 children below 7 years of age and 4 infirm men and women who are unfit for work. These persons require that a work should be started near their village, so that they may be able to return to their houses every evening shortly after sunset."

The work found here most suitable was the extension of a road from Bellary to Uravakonda which now ends at a point at or near Havaligi. The road is said to be useful for general traffic, and as the number of labourers was more considerable towards Palthur on the Uravakonda side than towards the existing terminus of the road, I have directed that the work should be commenced at Palthur. The Executive Engineer whom I addressed to start this and the other works referred to later on at an early date, has written to me to say that the Anantapur Famine Sub-division has not yet been formed and has suggested that the works be started by the Local Fund Engineer as has been done in the Bellary district and that his department will take them over as soon as it is fully equipped. I have accordingly made necessary arrangements for having the works started by the Local Fund Engineering staff under the supervision of the Divisional Officer.

The next affected part reported on by the Deputy Collector is Guntakal. In this village he found a large number of Malas and Madigas without work. He reports under date, the 13th instant, that they first hesitated to offer themselves for relief works, but on his explaining to them the conditions of relief which provide for the opening of a kitchen for children and infirm dependants, they agreed to go to a relief work if one were started. The most suitable work for this village being the collection of materials for the road from the village limits to the Railway station, which forms a very important junction, this work has been decided upon. The work is in the programme, and an estimate is ready for Rs. 1,500 and the work is expected to provide labour for 188 coolies for 3 months.

As regards the other village in this division, namely Sheiksanipalli, the Deputy Collector reports that about thirty persons were without work in this village and willing to come for famine wages. The village is not situated in the vicinity of other works proposed to be started in this division. I have, therefore, authorized the Deputy Collector to start the repairs of the tanks in this village which is situated about five miles south-east of Travakonda. The work is in the programme and an estimate is ready. The necessary funds will be provided out of the unexpended Minor Irrigation grants of the district and the work will be started as early as possible.

As regards the portions of the Tadpatri taluk, the Deputy Collector reports thus:—

"I beg to report that I went and inspected the relief work at Putlur on the afternoon of the 1st instant. Out of three hundred and odd persons in this work, thirty-seven belong to Senegalagudur, and forty-eight to Kadavakal. The work is now going on on the third mile from Putlur and will in a few days reach the fourth mile. The relief-workers of Kadavakal, which is three miles distant from Putlur, have to walk to and from the work daily about twelve miles, while the Senegalagudur people have also to walk eleven or twelve miles. This long walk is beginning to tell on the relief-workers. The women could not bring all their children below seven years of age to the work to be fed at the kitchen on account of the long distance. As the work will soon proceed to the fourth mile, I think no time should be lost in opening works nearer Senegalagudur and Kadavakal. There is little field work available at present in either of these villages for coolies. I went to Senegalagudur on the 2nd instant and found one hundred and twenty-five persons as noted on the margin, excluding the thirty-seven persons already attending the Putlur relief work, in want of work. They are willing to come to work at the wages allowable at the present price of ragi, provided that work is given to them nearer their village. There are 43 children below 7 years of age depending on the above coolies, and they (children) will have to be fed at kitchen. I believe that many more persons will attend the work if one is started at Senegalagudur. I have therefore the honour to request that you will be good enough to sanction the starting of the road work from Tadpatri to Yellanur *via* Senegalagudur. The work may be commenced at Senegalagudur and proceed towards Yellanur. This road as already been sanctioned by the Taluk Board and I believe an estimate is ready for it.

"2. As regards Kadavakal people, I would suggest that work be commenced on the proposed road from Kondapuram (hamlet of Surepalli), on the Tadpatri-Anantapur road to Kummanamala *via* Kadavakal, for which I believe an estimate is almost ready by the District Board Engineer. The work may be commenced at Kondapuram, which is three miles distant from Kadavakal. Both myself and the Acting Tahsildar of Tadpatri are of opinion that it is unnecessary to continue the road now under construction between Putlur and Tadpatri to Yellanur, as it is little used at present by the general public. Instead of that we would propose that Putlur may be connected with Kadavakal, and proposed road from Kummanamala to Kondapuram *via* Kadavakal, after the completion of the road now under progress between Putlur and Tadpatri."

For the reasons given by the Deputy Collector, I have decided on giving up the project of extending towards Yellanur the road now under construction from Putlur to Tadpatri. It is proposed to connect it with only an extension towards the southern villages of the taluk. I have therefore authorized the starting of two more works in this tract:

(a) A new road from Tadpatri to Yellanur *via* Senegalagudur to be commenced at Gudur towards Yellanur. For this an estimate is ready and the work will provide labour for 2,365 coolies for three months.

(b) Another new road from Kondapuram, hamlet of Surepalli, on the Anantapur-Tadpatri road in the Tadpatri taluk to Kummanamala in the same taluk. An estimate for this work is under preparation by the District Board Engineer.

All these proposals I have just settled in personal consultation with the Divisional Officer. As no sanction of Government has yet been received for the allotment applied for in my letter No. 3524 (*vide* B.P., No. 432, dated 14th December 1896), and as the Public Works Department is as yet unprepared to put the works in hand, I have arranged to have them started by the local agency and have wired to-day for immediate sanction, for placing a portion of the allotment (Rs. 2,000), at my disposal. The remainder may be placed at the credit of the Public Works Department as already recommended by the Board. I have addressed the Board separately to-day on this subject.

I am also authorizing the opening of two kitchens in the Head Assistant Collector's Division—one at Dharmavaram, where the Head Assistant Collector has reported it to be necessary by about the middle of the current month and the other at Bukkapatnam. During my tour I saw at Puttaparthi, two miles from Bukkapatnam, a number of Mala and Madiga children whose appearances bore distinct and unmistakable marks of being continuously under fed. The cool classes in this firka were however unwilling to come for relief works, since ragi was selling at 18 seers per rupee in the nearest market. Necessary orders have been issued to the Divisional Officer to start the kitchens at an early date.

As regards the Singanamala firka of the Anantapur taluk, adverted to in my last fortnightly narrative, the Head-Quarter Deputy Collector, who has just made a tour through the affected parts, reports as follows:—

“3. I visited the above and some more villages and made very careful enquiries about the condition of the labouring classes. Just before starting from Anantapur on the 8th I received another report, No. 65, dated 8th January 1897, from the Tahsildar that the people get employment on loan works; but I did not think it advisable to submit this report to you before I saw for myself the real condition of the labouring classes in the villages referred to by the Tahsildar.

“4. *Bandamidapalle* and its hamlets, *Chekrayapeta* and *Sivapuram*.—The condition of the labouring classes in these villages is good. The adults, both males and females, are employed in digging wells in the wet lands of these villages. I saw a number of them working in the wells. The wages paid to them are 2 to 2½ annas for each male and 1½ to 2 annas for each female and 1 anna and 4 pies for a boy or a girl. I inspected the meals of these coolies both in the Madiga quarters and in the work spot. They consisted of pure ragi or ragi with cholam. *Thévadári* leaves are also used, not as a substitute for grain but as a condiment just in the same way as greens, leaves, &c., are used by the middle class of people. I found on enquiry, that at no time had these people been living purely upon *Thévadári* leaves. Twenty-seven applications for digging wells have been accepted and loans (Rs. 1,350) paid in these three villages. I inspected thirteen of these works and found 57 coolies of different castes working. Unlike in other places, the coolies were not Wuddars, but Boyas, Wupparas, Madigas and Kapus. The soil is not rocky and the services of the Wuddars are not therefore required in digging wells. Some of the coolies are also employed in

baling water and weeding the ragi crop. The extent of ragi crop under wells is 65 acres. The coolies find work also in baling water to the ragi crops raised in the tank-bed of Singanamala.

“5. *Govindaraupeta*.—The labourers are mostly Wuddars, who find plenty of work in digging wells in Singanamala, &c., villages. Rupees 170 have been paid for three wells in this village.

“6. *Sodanapalli*.—There is cultivation under two nalas and wells in this village to the extent of 100 acres. The coolies are employed in clearing the channel and in weeding the ragi crop on 43 acres. There are 30 Madiga houses in this village consisting of 70 adults. Twenty of these persons have gone to Tarimala reserve for cutting grass and the rest are employed in the fields in baling water and in making buckets. The females are employed in weeding ragi. I inspected a number of Madiga children and also the meals taken by them. They eat ragi, or ragi with cholam. I learnt, here, with surprise, that these Madigas do not eat *thévadári* leaves at all, although the other classes of people use them with their food. I was informed that these leaves, unlike other greens, give no stomach-ache or purging. They are boiled and taken with salt and chillies, sometimes also with some bran. I was satisfied in this village also that there was not a single soul that lived upon these leaves alone. Loans amounting to Rs. 80 in two cases were paid in this village.

“7. *Peravali*.—One hundred and thirty acres have been cultivated with ragi in this village by means of channel irrigation. There are 35 houses of Madigas and 30 of Malas and these people are employed in the fields and in clearing the channel. I found that the cooly paid was 1¾ seers per male and 1¼ seer for a female. These low wages indicated want of sufficient work for the coolies. No loans have been paid under the Land Improvement Loans Act. A number of people were collected and I succeeded in getting ten applications for loans amounting to Rs. 955. I may state here that four Madigas applied for a loan of Rs. 100 for digging a well and a Mala ryot also applied for a loan of Rs. 25 for sinking a well in his field. These applications have been forwarded to the Tahsildar for prompt disposal. The meals of the Madigas and Malas in these villages were either ragi or cholam. I inspected also Nayanipalli and Nadimidoddi villages and was informed that the labouring classes find work in weeding ragi and baling water from wells. The Madigas are employed in making buckets also.

“8. *Singanamala*.—In the tank-bed of this village, 756 acres have been cultivated with the following crops:—

	ACS.
(1) Cucumbers	234
(2) Bengal gram	100
(3) Cholam	94
(4) Ragi	325
(5) Sundries	3
Total	756

“The ryots who have raised the crops are Boyas, Kapus, Balijas, Madigas and Muhammadans. About 50 wells have been dug in the tank-bed for the irrigation of ragi, &c. Standing crops are all in good condition. Some of the Madigas have themselves cultivated 30 acres which they irrigate from six wells dug by them. In each of the 50 wells above referred to, not less than five persons are at work. This tank-bed cultivation gives work not only to the people of Singanamala but also to the coolies in the surrounding villages. Besides the labour thus available, there is great demand for cooly in Tarimala reserve, where grass is cut and carried to several villages in the eastern portion of this taluk and also to Muchukota, Kadavakal and other places in Tadpatri taluk. Several bandies go to the reserve for loading the grass. This work of grass-cutting has taken away hundreds of people to the reserve from the surrounding villages. To have some idea of the number of people employed in cutting grass in the reserve, I sent the reddy and the kurnam of Singanamala to the reserve, and they reported to me on the 10th that on that day 149 coolies were employed in

cutting grass in the reserve near Peddajalallapuram alone. I was also informed that this work will continue for about a month more by which time, the harvest of the ragi and other standing crops may commence. The coolies employed in cutting grass in the reserve are paid 3 annas a day or five seers of grain. It is reported that they are occasionally also fed by their employers. In this village, Singanamala, loans amounting to Rs. 2,670 have been paid for digging 30 wells.

“9. The mortality in the villages visited during the last quarter of 1896 is given below:—

Name of village.	Population.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
Bandamidapalli	1,121	14	3
Govindarupeta	..	3	1
Sodanapalli	590	1	1
Singanamala	2,881	22	9

From the above it will be found that the mortality is but normal. As far as I can see, public health has been on the whole good and I do not think it necessary to open any relief works in these parts, as I understand that the coolies would not come to our work owing to the low wages paid. But if in April, the south-west monsoon does not set in, I think relief works will have to be opened."

Prices of staple grains are either mostly stationary or are falling except in parts of the northern taluks. The later sowings with the aid of November rains are expected to yield little or no outturn, and this will ere long result in the prices especially of cholam regaining their former level. The prospects on the whole are again getting gloomy and seem to demand incessant watchfulness.

LOAN TRANSACTIONS. —Statement showing particulars of loan transactions under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts up to the fortnight ending 15th January 1897.

[illegible]

RESOLUTION—dated 25th January 1897, No. 53.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The December cultivation returns show that, save in the Anantapur and Tadpatri taluks, the area of crop sown this year has not been seriously deficient on the dry land, but on wet land there is a material deficiency, especially in Hindupur, Penukonda and Anantapur, which in the low state of the water-supplies is not likely to be much good. Both in Gooty and Tadpatri there has been a very considerable area of second sowings on dry land. The report now read, however, shows that the late sowings are not likely to mature.

3. Pasturage is naturally growing scarcer and fodder is already scarce, and many of the cattle are in a bad way.

4. Prices are slightly easier than they were, but for the last two weeks have been practically unchanged. Trade is dull or in-operative as in most of the other affected districts.

Prices in seers of 80 tolas per rupee.

Grains.	December 9th.	January 2nd.	January 16th.
Cholum ..	14.3	14.6	14.8
Ragi ..	17.3	17.7	18.0

5. The people continue in good condition, but are not likely to remain so if the reported stinting of their food continues. The Collector reviews the situation fully in his general remarks and his action in arranging to open additional works in the

Gooty and Tadpatri taluks has the Board's approval. The Government has already been addressed regarding the grant of funds and the provision of officers by the Public Works Department to execute the works. In the Dharmavaram taluk also, it appears necessary to organise relief works at a very early date, and the Collector has directed the Divisional Officer to open relief kitchens in this taluk and also near Bukkapatnam in Penukonda. These, with expeditious disposal of loan applications, may suffice for the present. The loan operations, except in Tadpatri, are progressing satisfactorily.

6. The Collector and his Divisional Officers have been touring actively.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASAR,
Secretary.To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
,, Collector of Anantapur.

Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT showing the area sown in the Anantapur district in 1896 up to December, compared with the averages for five years up to that date and with the averages for the whole year.

Taluku.	First crop.					
	Dry.			Wet.		
	Up to December.		Annual average.	Up to December.		Annual average.
	1896.	Average.		1896.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Madakasira ..	72,103	62,586	63,104	10,494	10,819	11,664
Hindupur ..	53,175	59,820	56,816	15,633	17,553	19,845
Penukonda ..	85,122	88,455	86,626	9,427	12,440	13,927
Dharmavaram ..	113,334	123,669	180,199	4,651	5,897	10,447
Kalyandrug *	152,113	98,502	181,097	4,427	4,605	6,583
Anantapur ..	182,947	209,684	208,335	8,480	10,999	11,631
Gooty ..	369,002	368,996	373,179	6,582	8,921	9,570
Tadpatri ..	188,236	215,974	218,546	8,020	8,605	9,074
Total ..	1,216,032	1,227,686	1,259,244	67,714	79,839	88,792

Taluku.	Second crop.					
	Dry.			Wet.		
	Up to December.		Annual average.	Up to December.		Annual average.
	1896.	Average.		1896.	Average.	
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Madakasira	485	323	1,157	429	531	2,014
Hindupur	687	186	855	1,169	1,162	4,148
Penukonda	2,490	1,151	3,050	1,584	1,204	3,909
Dharmavaram	3,385	1,435	5,948	860	728	3,759
Kalyandrug *	1,026	..	3,454	383	461	2,944
Anantapur	5,455	2,794	6,676	1,106	902	4,678
Gooty	53,298	4,491	5,770	563	346	3,865
Tadpatri	31,242	3,181	4,163	1,122	951	3,706
Total ..	98,068	13,561	29,001	7,216	6,285	27,256

* Average approximate.

956
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed January 28th.

Proceedings, 25th Jan. 1897, No. 53.

Fortnightly Narrative.—Submitting to Govern-
ment, with remarks, — of the Anantapur district
for the period ending 15th January 1897.

Revenue Department.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

x Copy attached

Read Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Rev.
Sett., &c. Press No. 53, dated 25th. January 1897.

Order thereon Mis. No. 792.d/10th. Feby. 1897.

R e c o r d e d.

2. The attention of the Public Works Department will be drawn to
the remarks at page 4 of the narrative in regard to the extensin
of the road from Bellary ⁶Uravakonda from which it appears that —
the Department is not yet prepared to commence work at Palthur.
As distress may be expected to, and will, increase as the hot —
weather advances, the Public Works Department should hasten its
arrangements so as to be prepared to take up any work that may be
necessary for purposes of relief.

(True Extract)

Wm. Davidon

Under Secy. to Govt.

To

The P.W. Dept. ✓

The Board (Sett.)

The Financial Dept.

The Acct. General.

The L. & M Dept.

9/12/97
11.2.97