Public Works (1897) Department.

G.O., No. 701 W

DATED 10. March 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

Jamine, Prs: Revenue Dept recording with remarks the forthwith - Narrative of the Anantapur Dt for the period ending 31st January 97, Coast & S. III Circle.

T. C
W-3-97

[P.W. 24. 5,000—30-11-06.]

Indexed. 12/3/97

BACK PAPERS.

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

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Public Works (1897) Department

urgent

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Current No. 2120

Recd. 4 {26.2.} 1897.
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G.O., No. 94, 15th February 1897.

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R/O 43 Revenue d/ 26 Jan 1897

Fortnightly Narrative.

The — of the Anantapur district for the period ending 31st January 1897, recorded, with the remark that the case of gangs coming from a distance may be met either by reduction of the task of the class of the gang or by providing hutting accommodation on the work.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 2nd February 1897, No. 87 :—

Read—the following Fortnightly Narrative for the Anantapur District during the period ending 31st January 1897 :—

State of the Country.

Rainfall and water-supply.—No rainfall during the fortnight. Average up to the fortnight is 14·60 inches against an expected rainfall of 23·40 as stated in the last report.

Except in parts of Dharmavaram and Madakasíra taluks, and also a few villages of Gooty and Tadpatri taluks, no difficulty is ordinarily felt for the drinking water-supply. In the case of Malas and Madigas, the supply is, however, deficient (*vide* my remarks in the last report). The Divisional Officers report that steps have been taken towards obtaining estimates for clearance of silt and the deepening of wells in localities where such scarcity is felt. For purposes of irrigation, it is everywhere deficient. In nalas or spring channels, it is barely sufficient for the standing crops, while in wells, it is gradually failing, so as to raise, at least in some parts of the district, an apprehension of a serious water scarcity in the next hot weather.

Agricultural operations and condition of standing crops.—In unirrigated lands, red gram and castor are being harvested in red soils. Cotton is also being picked. The outturn in all these cases is poor to moderate. In a few cases, ploughing of waste lands in Tadpatri taluk is also going on for the next monsoon. Under nalas, wells and springs, and tanks having small supplies, but aided by wells, ploughing for and sowing of paddy and cholum is carried on to a limited extent.

The condition of standing crops on dry lands, viz., horse-gram, Bengal-gram and oil seeds called (Kusumalu) is tolerably fair, but white cholum sown for November rains in the black soil tracts is reported to have commenced to wither. Indigo in Tadpatri is expected to yield only a return of seeds. Late horse-gram in the central and southern taluks is also poor.

The standing crops in wet and garden lands—such as paddy, ragi, cholum and korra—are fair and improving. Ragi harvest has begun in parts of the Anantapur taluk.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle.—Pasture is becoming scarce. Fodder is available to a moderate extent, except in the villages of Gooty taluk bordering on Bellary and Alúr taluks, where it is reported cattle are being fed on prickly-pear. Hill grass is, however, available in most localities. In the Anantapur taluk, hill grass appears to be largely imported into the Tadmarry and Singanamalla firkas from the adjoining reserved forests of Tadpatri and Penukonda taluks.

The condition of cattle is, on the whole, fair, but the non-working cattle are being insufficiently fed and look emaciated in many parts of the district. Permission recently granted to cut grass freely in the reserves, and also to graze cattle at reduced rates in the reserves of Dharmavaram and Penukonda taluks is going a great way in affording relief to cattle.

Cattle disease is prevalent in parts of Anantapur and Madakasíra. Attacks 178 and deaths 90.

General remarks on above subjects.—Ragi and cholum harvests will begin in most parts within a fortnight or so. Well-sinking by the aid of State loans has improved the water-supply in parts of the two central taluks, and is affording employment to labourers.

Food supplies and the state of the markets.

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

Stations.	Rice.		Ragi.		Cholum, yellow.		Cholum, 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	9·18	16·97	15·52	15·45	14·42	14·42	13·39
Yadiki	8·64	8·64	15·52	14·55	14·42	12·36	..	..
Gooty	8·00	8·64	16·00	14·40	15·00	13·23	12·00	12·50
Uravakonda	8·00	8·50	17·00	16·00	14·00	..	12·00	12·00
Anantapur	8·64	8·64	16·49	15·52	16·48	14·42	..	13·39
Kalyandrug	9·50	10·26	17·00	16·49	16·00	15·45	12·00	12·36
Dharmavaram	8·64	8·64	17·46	15·52	14·42	13·39	13·39	12·48
Penukonda	9·72	9·72	18·43	17·46	..	..	14·42	15·46
Hindúpur	11·82	10 75	23·65	21·50	..	..	18·27	16·12
Madakasira	10·80	10·80	21·34	19·40	..	..	..	..
Average ..	9·24	9·37	17·98	16·63	15·11	13·88	13·79	13·46

Activity of trade.—Private trade is active in Hindúpur and Penukonda, where, it is reported, large exports have been made on account of demand from outside, especially from Kurnool. In other taluks, it is rather dull.

Imports.—Six hundred and fifty-nine bags of ragi into Gooty from Hindúpur. Eighty-five bags of rice into Gooty from Guntúr and Kurnool.

Condition of the People.

(1) *On works.*—Good.

(2) *In villages.*—Generally good. Some of the poorer classes of the Uravakonda division in the Gooty taluk are reported to have migrated to the Mysore Province, where more remunerative employment is said to be obtainable. The lower castes in the southern taluks are stinting themselves.

Sickness and Mortality.—Cholera is prevalent in a few villages of the Anantapur and Dharmavaram taluks. Attacks 107, deaths 48.

In parts of Penukonda, fever, small-pox, chicken-pox and measles are also prevalent.

No cases of deaths from starvation.

Remarks.—Particulars of jail population are compared below with the averages calculated on the statistics of two previous years, for the two stations from which the information has been received :—

Station.	Number for the current year.	Average.
Dharmavaram	72	11
Gooty	140	47

The increase is attributed to adverse season and to the occurrence of grave crimes, such as dacoity, murder, &c., in the Gooty taluk. The order directing to furnish jail statistics was received too late to get fuller information from other taluks ; this will be attended to in the future narratives.

Measures of Relief.

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

Taluks.	Number employed. Last fortnight.	Number employed. This fortnight.	Remarks.
Tadpatri—			
(1) Putlur	330	384	Attendance on the 29th.
(2) Senagalagoodur	..	541	Started on the 21st instant and the number represents the attendance on the 24th.
Gooty—			
(1) Guntakal	..	390	Attendance on the 29th. These two works were also newly started during the fortnight on the 25th and 29th respectively.
(2) Palthur	..	388	
Total ..	330	1,703	

N.B.—Fining was in no case carried below the minimum wage.

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

	Numbers relieved at kitchens. This fortnight.	Last fortnight.
Tadpatri—		
(1) Putlur	20	20
(2) Senagalagoodur	43	...
Gooty—		
(1) Guntakal	46	...
(2) Palthur	120	...
Total ...	229	20

(3) *Private charity.*—Excepting the famine committees in Madakasíra, Hindupur and Penukonda already noticed in the last fortnightly report, there is nothing worth recording under this head.

Inspections—Taluks and places visited.

Head Assistant Collector—

Hindupur taluk	Hindupur.
	Kotvúr.
	Malagúr.
Penukonda taluk	Guttur.
	Munimadugu.
	Marukuntapalli.
	Bukkapatnam.
Dharmavaram taluk	Dharmavaram.
	Nagasamudram.
	Chennaikathapalli.
	Anantapur.

Gooty Deputy Collector—

Tadpatri taluk	Tadpatri.
	Senagalagudúr.
	Diguvapalli.
Gooty taluk	Gooty.
	Guntakal.
	Timmancherla.
	Konakondla.
	Vajrakarúr.
	Uravakonda.
	Palthur.
	Undabanda.

Head-Quarter Deputy Collector—

Anantapur taluk	Rekalakunta.
	Ammavarapett.
	Kondakinthagraham.
	Chennampalli.
	Narpala.
	Dugumari.
	Tumpera.
	Nallapireddipalli.
	Tadmarri.
	Peddakotla.
	Chinnakotla.
	Maravapalli.
	Atmakúr.

Collector—

Anantapur taluk	Bukkarayasamudram.
	Korrapaud.
	Bandamidapalli.
	Peravali.
	Chinnapappur.
Tadpatri taluk	Muchukota.
	Nayanipalli.
	Tadpatri.
	Konakuntapalli.
	Senagalagudur.
	Bhogasamudram.
	Vaikatampalli.
	Nittore.
	Terunampalli.
	Yadiki.
	Rayalacheruvu.

The Deputy Collector, Gooty, explains that he has not been able to inspect more places during the fortnight, as he was engaged in starting works at Gudur, Guntakal and Palthur, stopping three days at each of these places.

The Head-quarter Deputy Collector was in charge of the District Treasury from the 13th to the 22nd, owing to the Treasury Deputy Collector, who is also the Vice-President of the District Board, having had to go to Hindupur for inspection of certain Local Fund works about which complaints had been received.

I inspected the two relief works in progress in Tadpatri taluk, viz., Putlur and Gudur.

General remarks.—Since the date of my last narrative, there has been no improvement in the season prospects; on the contrary, indications of the deepening of the distress are becoming more definite and clear. There is now no further hope of rain and the late sowings have already commenced to wither. Thousands of acres had been sown with cholum, linseed and Bengal-gram after the November rains, and it is becoming too clear that not an acre of any of the above will come to maturity. These crops are lingering, but they have a diseased stunted appearance and are sure to die. Prices are showing a tendency to rise and, with the threatened failure of the white cholum and other dry crops, the rise will probably be maintained for some months to come, unless grain is largely imported from the southern districts, where there is a prospect of an abundant harvest. The cultivation under wells and channels in the district is promising, but this, of itself, will not materially tend to keep the prices down. As far as the present forecasts go, distress will eventually deepen, and the risk of a protracted scarcity is becoming inevitable, at least in the two northern taluks, unless the next south-west monsoon breaks much earlier than usual. There is a pause in the agricultural operations, but they are soon expected to revive with the resumption of cholum and ragi harvests. A serious water scarcity is also threatening in various parts of the district, and the comparative dryness of the present cold weather and the almost entire absence of dew have contributed no less to the fading of the unirrigated crops. Already the heat is becoming intense; a large increase in the numbers employed on relief works is expected with the termination of the *Vysak* (spring) harvests.

Of the five works referred to in my last narrative, three have been put in hand during the fortnight, and the figures of attendance on each will show that the works were by no means opened too soon. The other two works in Kondapuram and Shaiksanipalli will be shortly started by the Divisional Officer, who is now engaged in organising the road work in Palthur. The Deputy Collector has, in course of the fortnight under report, suggested two more works—one for Yadiki in the Tadpatri taluk, and the other for Konakondla, four miles from Guntakal in the Gooty taluk. As the latter village is near enough to Guntakal, and as already three works have been proposed for this (Uravakonda) division, I have thought it unnecessary to open a separate work at Konakondla. Necessary reduction of task for these coolies with a kitchen, if absolutely necessary, at or near their village for their children and infirm dependants, is all that is required for the present. As regards Yadiki, I have inspected the division and have satisfied myself that some work ought to be started without delay with a kitchen.

I have accordingly authorised the work of collection of materials on the Royalcheruvu-Bhogasamudram road, as the village is not situated in the vicinity of any of the works already sanctioned; and the Executive Engineer will at once be asked to organize measures for starting the same. The Deputy Collector estimates the number of coolies from this village at 125. An irrigation work in Royalcheruvu (repairs of the breached tank), three miles off Yadiki, is under execution as an ordinary work by the Public Works Department; but the Executive Engineer, to whom I made a reference in November last as to the feasibility of its expansion under sections 16 and 37 of the Code so as to admit of the Yadaki coolies being also taken in, wrote to say that the work required skilled labour which cannot be hurried or scamped, and was therefore unsuited for famine purposes.

As regards the Head Assistant Collector's division, I have arranged, after a personal conference with him, to start miscellaneous works for the present out of Union funds—one in Bukkapatnam of the Penukonda taluk and the other in Dharmavaram—besides starting a kitchen at each of these places, as the Head Assistant Collector did not expect an appreciable attendance on the works at famine wages. The works and the kitchens will be opened by him in the course of the current fortnight.

Loan Transactions.—Statement showing particulars of loan transactions under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts up to the fortnight ending 31st January 1897.

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.		
Tadpatri	3	350	..	..	46	12,320	..	..	..	..	15	6,200	3	350	..	..	61	18,520	..	..
Gooty	17	2,050	3	560	158	39,970	121	18,885	55	7,545	698	1,22,360	138	20,935	58	8,105	856	1,62,330	..	2
Anantapur	302	28,822	265	24,392	376	42,849	6	705	6	705	25	3,395	308	29,527	271	25,097	401	46,244	2	127
Kalyandrug	75*	11,650	54	9,250	210	31,770	6	700	..	..	47	7,250	81	12,350	54	9,250	257	39,020	2	54
Dharmavaram	40	4,875	29	1,857	10	1,410	1	250	1	250	1	250	41	5,125	30	2,107	11	1,660	11	24
Penukonda	18	3,300	9	1,000	6	900	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	3,300	9	1,000	6	900	4	13
Hindupur	81	13,450	38	4,915	43	11,575	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	13,450	38	4,915	43	11,575	4	47
Madakasira	9	1,430	..	..	38	8,010	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1,430	..	..	38	8,010	1	1
Total ..	545	65,927	398	41,974	887	1,48,804	134	20,540	62	8,500	786	1,39,455	679	86,467	460	50,474	1,673	2,88,259	24	268

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.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Tadpatri	2	200	2	200	96	8,596	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	200	2	200	96	8,596
Gooty	1	100	1	100	142	12,350	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	1	100	142	12,350
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalyandrug	..	..	..	..	2	40	..	..	..	..	7	430	..	..	..	..	9	470
Dharmavaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	100	2	100	10	610	2	100	2	100	10	610
Penukonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	895	..	..	..	..	10	895
Hindupur	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	450	8	450	6	530	8	450	8	450	6	530
Madakasira	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	400	..	..	..	..	2	400
Total ..	3	300	3	300	240	20,986	10	550	10	550	35	2,865	13	850	13	850	275	23,851

* This Tahsildar has not explained the discrepancy in the figures. He has been called on to do so.

Resolution—dated 2nd February 1897, No. 87.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The Collector's general remarks fully summarise the present situation, although the Board fears that too much dependence must not be placed on the harvests in the Carnatic, Central and Southern districts, to make good the deficiencies of the Deccan. In the former, the early dry crop suffered most severely from drought, and the chief wet crop was sown so late that a large outturn can scarcely be expected. Prices will, in the Board's opinion, depend more on the state of the markets in the Bombay Presidency and the north than on those to the south.

3. The Collector's forecast is gloomy, but, it is to be feared, not darker coloured than circumstances justify. Loan operations having been taken in hand with most commendable promptitude will probably, to a considerable extent, prevent the necessity for relief works at present except in the worst portions of the district, but the numbers seeking relief in the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks must be expected to increase. The numbers given by the Collector are for varying dates, and it is not clear why he was not in possession of later figures. Those reported in the weekly season report for 30th January were 2,160 in Gooty and 1,146 in Tadpatri. The Commissioner, who visited the Uravakonda division of Gooty taluk shortly before the close of the month, found that the work was started only just in time. The proportion of men present at Palthur was exceptional, and, if the majority of these stay on the work, it will be a further proof that relief was urgently needed. The condition of some of the coolies was not satisfactory, and, both here and in Bellary, it is noticeable that the worst cases are amongst girls of from 8 to 15 years of age. These get elbowed-out in the struggle for food. The boys, always a valuable asset, get cared for, and the smaller children can make their wants known, so long as there is any food to divide; but the girls are too old to cry like children and suffer in silence.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
„ Collector of Anantapur.
Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner.

Order—No. 94, Revenue, dated 15th February 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The case of gangs coming from a distance may be met, as already pointed out in G.O., No. 43, Revenue, dated 26th January 1897, either by reduction of task, of the class of the gang or by providing hutting accommodation on the work.

3. When many workers come from a distance, a kitchen for their children might be established near their village.

(True Extract.)

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. Md. Pahilvan.

70 Copies.

Public Works Department.

Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. } 1897. Enclosures

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G.O., No. 94, 15th February 1897.

Order thereon

Communicated to the

Supt g: Engineer III Circle.

(Sue extract)

FEBRUARY.

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To

The Supt g: Engineer III Circle with G.O. a copy of

Recd 26 January 97

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a 3553-97

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In parts of Penukonda, fever, small-pox, chicken-pox and measles are also prevalent.

No cases of deaths from starvation.

Remarks.—Particulars of jail population are compared below with the averages calculated on the statistics of two previous years, for the two stations from which the information has been received :—

Station.	Number for the current year.	Average.
Dharmavaram	72	11
Gooty	140	47

The increase is attributed to adverse season and to the occurrence of grave crimes, such as dacoity, murder, &c., in the Gooty taluk. The order directing to furnish jail statistics was received too late to get fuller information from other taluks ; this will be attended to in the future narratives.

Measures of Relief.

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

Taluks.	Number employed. Last fortnight.	Number employed. This fortnight.	Remarks.
Tadpatri—			
(1) Putlur	330	384	Attendance on the 29th.
(2) Senagalagoodur	..	541	Started on the 21st instant and the number represents the attendance on the 24th.
Gooty—			
(1) Guntakal	..	390	Attendance on the 29th. These two works were also newly started during the fortnight on the 25th and 29th respectively.
(2) Palthur	..	388	
Total ..	330	1,703	

N.B.—Fining was in no case carried below the minimum wage.

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

	Numbers relieved at kitchens. This fortnight.	Numbers relieved at kitchens. Last fortnight.
Tadpatri—		
(1) Putlur	20	20
(2) Senagalagoodur	43	...
Gooty—		
(1) Guntakal	46	...
(2) Palthur	120	...
Total ...	229	20

(3) *Private charity.*—Excepting the famine committees in Madakasíra, Hindupur and Penukonda already noticed in the last fortnightly report, there is nothing worth recording under this head.

Inspections—Taluks and places visited.

Head Assistant Collector—

Hindupur taluk	Hindupur.
	Kotvúr.
	Malagúr.
Penukonda taluk	Guttur.
	Munimadugu.
	Marukuntapalli.
	Bukkapatnam.
Dharmavaram taluk	Dharmavaram.
	Nagasamudram.
	Chennaikathapalli.
	Anantapur.

Gooty Deputy Collector—

Tadpatri taluk	Tadpatri.
	Senagalagudúr.
	Diguvapalli.
Gooty taluk	Gooty.
	Guntakal.
	Timmancherla.
	Konakondla.
	Vajrakarúr.
	Uravakonda.
	Palthur.
	Undabanda.

Head-Quarter Deputy Collector—

Anantapur taluk	Rekalakunta.
	Ammavarapett.
	Kondakinthagraham.
	Chennampalli.
	Narpala.
	Dugumari.
	Tumpera.
	Nallapireddipalli.
	Tadmarri.
	Peddakotla.
	Chinnakotla.
	Maravapalli.
	Atmakúr.

Collector—

Anantapur taluk	Bukkarayasamudram.
	Korrapaud.
	Bandamidapalli.
	Peravali.
	Chinnapappur.
Tadpatri taluk	Muchukota.
	Nayanipalli.
	Tadpatri.
	Konakuntapalli.
	Senagalagudur.
	Bhogasamudram.
	Vaikatampalli.
	Nittore.
	Terunampalli.
	Yadiki.
	Rayalacheruvu.

The Deputy Collector, Gooty, explains that he has not been able to inspect more places during the fortnight, as he was engaged in starting works at Gudur, Guntakal and Palthur, stopping three days at each of these places.

The Head-quarter Deputy Collector was in charge of the District Treasury from the 13th to the 22nd, owing to the Treasury Deputy Collector, who is also the Vice-President of the District Board, having had to go to Hindupur for inspection of certain Local Fund works about which complaints had been received.

I inspected the two relief works in progress in Tadpatri taluk, viz., Putlur and Gudur.

General remarks.—Since the date of my last narrative, there has been no improvement in the season prospects; on the contrary, indications of the deepening of the distress are becoming more definite and clear. There is now no further hope of rain and the late sowings have already commenced to wither. Thousands of acres had been sown with cholum, linseed and Bengal-gram after the November rains, and it is becoming too clear that not an acre of any of the above will come to maturity. These crops are lingering, but they have a diseased stunted appearance and are sure to die. Prices are showing a tendency to rise and, with the threatened failure of the white cholum and other dry crops, the rise will probably be maintained for some months to come, unless grain is largely imported from the southern districts, where there is a prospect of an abundant harvest. The cultivation under wells and channels in the district is promising, but this, of itself, will not materially tend to keep the prices down. As far as the present forecasts go, distress will eventually deepen, and the risk of a protracted scarcity is becoming inevitable, at least in the two northern taluks, unless the next south-west monsoon breaks much earlier than usual. There is a pause in the agricultural operations, but they are soon expected to revive with the resumption of cholum and ragi harvests. A serious water scarcity is also threatening in various parts of the district, and the comparative dryness of the present cold weather and the almost entire absence of dew have contributed no less to the fading of the unirrigated crops. Already the heat is becoming intense; a large increase in the numbers employed on relief works is expected with the termination of the *Vysak* (spring) harvests.

Resolution—dated 2nd February 1897, No. 87.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The Collector's general remarks fully summarise the present situation, although the Board fears that too much dependence must not be placed on the harvests in the Carnatic, Central and Southern districts, to make good the deficiencies of the Deccan. In the former, the early dry crop suffered most severely from drought, and the chief wet crop was sown so late that a large outturn can scarcely be expected. Prices will, in the Board's opinion, depend more on the state of the markets in the Bombay Presidency and the north than on those to the south.

3. The Collector's forecast is gloomy, but, it is to be feared, not darker coloured than circumstances justify. Loan operations having been taken in hand with most commendable promptitude will probably, to a considerable extent, prevent the necessity for relief works at present except in the worst portions of the district, but the numbers seeking relief in the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks must be expected to increase. The numbers given by the Collector are for varying dates, and it is not clear why he was not in possession of later figures. Those reported in the weekly season report for 30th January were 2,160 in Gooty and 1,146 in Tadpatri. The Commissioner, who visited the Uravakonda division of Gooty taluk shortly before the close of the month, found that the work was started only just in time. The proportion of men present at Palthur was exceptional, and, if the majority of these stay on the work, it will be a further proof that relief was urgently needed. The condition of some of the coolies was not satisfactory, and, both here and in Bellary, it is noticeable that the worst cases are amongst girls of from 8 to 15 years of age. These get elbowed-out in the struggle for food. The boys, always a valuable asset, get cared for, and the smaller children can make their wants known, so long as there is any food to divide; but the girls are too old to cry like children and suffer in silence.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
„ Collector of Anantapur.
Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner.

Order—No. 94, Revenue, dated 15th February 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The case of gangs coming from a distance may be met, as already pointed out in G.O., No. 43, Revenue, dated 26th January 1897, either by reduction of task of the class of the gang or by providing hutting accommodation on the work.

3. When many workers come from a distance, a kitchen for their children might be established near their village.

(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. Md. Pahilvan.

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P.W. 2120/97

G.O., No. 94, 15th February 1897.

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FEBRUARY.

Fortnightly Narrative.

The — of the Anantapur district for the period ending 31st January 1897, recorded, with the remark that the case of gangs coming from a distance may be met either by reduction of the task of the class of the gang or by providing hutting accommodation on the work.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 2nd February 1897, No. 87 :—

Read—the following Fortnightly Narrative for the Anantapur District during the period ending 31st January 1897 :—

State of the Country.

Rainfall and water-supply.—No rainfall during the fortnight. Average up to the fortnight is 14·60 inches against an expected rainfall of 23·40 as stated in the last report.

Except in parts of Dharmavaram and Madakasíra taluks, and also a few villages of Gooty and Tadpatri taluks, no difficulty is ordinarily felt for the drinking water-supply. In the case of Malas and Madigas, the supply is, however, deficient (*vide* my remarks in the last report). The Divisional Officers report that steps have been taken towards obtaining estimates for clearance of silt and the deepening of wells in localities where such scarcity is felt. For purposes of irrigation, it is everywhere deficient. In nalas or spring channels, it is barely sufficient for the standing crops, while in wells, it is gradually failing, so as to raise, at least in some parts of the district, an apprehension of a serious water scarcity in the next hot weather.

Agricultural operations and condition of standing crops.—In unirrigated lands, red gram and castor are being harvested in red soils. Cotton is also being picked. The outturn in all these cases is poor to moderate. In a few cases, ploughing of waste lands in Tadpatri taluk is also going on for the next monsoon. Under nalas, wells and springs, and tanks having small supplies, but aided by wells, ploughing for and sowing of paddy and cholum is carried on to a limited extent.

The condition of standing crops on dry lands, viz., horse-gram, Bengal-gram and oil seeds called (Kusumalu) is tolerably fair, but white cholum sown for November rains in the black soil tracts is reported to have commenced to wither. Indigo in Tadpatri is expected to yield only a return of seeds. Late horse-gram in the central and southern taluks is also poor.

The standing crops in wet and garden lands—such as paddy, ragi, cholum and korra—are fair and improving. Ragi harvest has begun in parts of the Anantapur taluk.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle.—Pasture is becoming scarce. Fodder is available to a moderate extent, except in the villages of Gooty taluk bordering on Bellary and Alúr taluks, where it is reported cattle are being fed on prickly-pear. Hill grass is, however, available in most localities. In the Anantapur taluk, hill grass appears to be largely imported into the Tadmarry and Singanamalla firkas from the adjoining reserved forests of Tadpatri and Penukonda taluks.

The condition of cattle is, on the whole, fair, but the non-working cattle are being insufficiently fed and look emaciated in many parts of the district. Permission recently granted to cut grass freely in the reserves, and also to graze cattle at reduced rates in the reserves of Dharmavaram and Penukonda taluks is going a great way in affording relief to cattle.

Cattle disease is prevalent in parts of Anantapur and Madakasíra. Attacks 178 and deaths 90.

General remarks on above subjects.—Ragi and cholum harvests will begin in most parts within a fortnight or so. Well-sinking by the aid of State loans has improved the water-supply in parts of the two central taluks, and is affording employment to labourers.

Food supplies and the state of the markets.

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

Stations.	Rice.		Ragi.		Cholum, yellow.		Cholum, 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	9·18	16·97	15·52	15·45	14·42	14·42	13·39
Yadiki	8·64	8·64	15·52	14·55	14·42	12·36	..	..
Gooty	8·00	8·64	16·00	14·40	15·00	13·23	12·00	12·50
Uravakonda	8·00	8·50	17·00	16·00	14·00	..	12·00	12·00
Anantapur	8·64	8·64	16·49	15·52	16·18	14·42		13·39
Kalyandrug	9·50	10·26	17·00	16·49	16·00	15·45	12·00	12·36
Dharmavaram	8·64	8·64	17·46	15·52	14·42	13·39	13·39	12·48
Penukonda	9·72	9·72	18·43	17·46	..	..	14·42	15·46
Hindúpur	11·82	10 75	23·65	21·50	..	..	18·27	16·12
Madakasíra	10·80	10·80	21·34	19·40	..	..	..	..
Average ..	9·24	9·37	17·98	16·63	15·11	13·88	13·79	13·46

Activity of trade.—Private trade is active in Hindúpur and Penukonda, where, it is reported, large exports have been made on account of demand from outside, especially from Kurnool. In other taluks, it is rather dull.

Imports.—Six hundred and fifty-nine bags of ragi into Gooty from Hindúpur. Eighty-five bags of rice into Gooty from Guntúr and Kurnool.

Condition of the People.

(1) *On works.*—Good.

(2) *In villages.*—Generally good. Some of the poorer classes of the Uravakonda division in the Gooty taluk are reported to have migrated to the Mysore Province, where more remunerative employment is said to be obtainable. The lower castes in the southern taluks are stinting themselves.

Sickness and Mortality.—Cholera is prevalent in a few villages of the Anantapur and Dharmavaram taluks. Attacks 107, deaths 48.

In parts of Penukonda, fever, small-pox, chicken-pox and measles are also prevalent.

No cases of deaths from starvation.

Remarks.—Particulars of jail population are compared below with the averages calculated on the statistics of two previous years, for the two stations from which the information has been received :—

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Inspections—Taluks and places visited.

Head Assistant Collector—

Hindupur taluk ... ... Hindupur. Kotvúr. Malagúr.

Penukonda taluk ... ... Guttur. Munimadugu. Marukuntapalli. Bukkapatnam.

Dharmavaram taluk ... ... Dharmavaram. Nagasamudram. Chennaikathapalli. Anantapur.

Gooty Deputy Collector—

Tadpatri taluk ... ... Tadpatri. Senagalagudúr. Diguvapalli.

Gooty taluk ... ... Gooty. Guntakal. Timmancherla. Konakondla. Vajrakarúr. Uravakonda. Palthur. Undabanda.

Head-Quarter Deputy Collector—

Anantapur taluk ... ... Rekalakunta. Ammavarapett. Kondakinthagraham. Chennampalli. Narpala. Dugumari. Tumpera. Nallapireddipalli. Tadmarri. Peddakotla. Chinnakotla. Maravapalli. Atmakúr.

Collector—

Anantapur taluk ... ... Bukkarayasamudram. Korrapaud. Bandamidapalli. Peravali. Chinnapappur.

Tadpatri taluk ... ... Muchukota. Nayanipalli. Tadpatri. Konakuntapalli. Senagalagudur. Bhogasamudram. Vaikatampalli. Nittore. Terunampalli. Yadiki. Rayalacheruvu.

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The Head-quarter Deputy Collector was in charge of the District Treasury from the 13th to the 22nd, owing to the Treasury Deputy Collector, who is also the Vice-President of the District Board, having had to go to Hindupur for inspection of certain Local Fund works about which complaints had been received.

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Of the five works referred to in my last narrative, three have been put in hand during the fortnight, and the figures of attendance on each will show that the works were by no means opened too soon. The other two works in Kondapuram and Shaiksanipalli will be shortly started by the Divisional Officer, who is now engaged in organising the road work in Palthur. The Deputy Collector has, in course of the fortnight under report, suggested two more works—one for Yadiki in the Tadpatri taluk, and the other for Konakondla, four miles from Guntakal in the Gooty taluk. As the latter village is near enough to Guntakal, and as already three works have been proposed for this (Uravakonda) division, I have thought it unnecessary to open a separate work at Konakondla. Necessary reduction of task for these coolies with a kitchen, if absolutely necessary, at or near their village for their children and infirm dependants, is all that is required for the present. As regards Yadiki, I have inspected the division and have satisfied myself that some work ought to be started without delay with a kitchen.

I have accordingly authorised the work of collection of materials on the Royalcheruvu-Bhogasamudram road, as the village is not situated in the vicinity of any of the works already sanctioned; and the Executive Engineer will at once be asked to organize measures for starting the same. The Deputy Collector estimates the number of coolies from this village at 125. An irrigation work in Royalcheruvu (repairs of the breached tank), three miles off Yadiki, is under execution as an ordinary work by the Public Works Department; but the Executive Engineer, to whom I made a reference in November last as to the feasibility of its expansion under sections 16 and 37 of the Code so as to admit of the Yadaki coolies being also taken in, wrote to say that the work required skilled labour which cannot be hurried or scamped, and was therefore unsuited for famine purposes.

As regards the Head Assistant Collector's division, I have arranged, after a personal conference with him, to start miscellaneous works for the present out of Union funds—one in Bukkapatnam of the Penukonda taluk and the other in Dharmavaram—besides starting a kitchen at each of these places, as the Head Assistant Collector did not expect an appreciable attendance on the works at famine wages. The works and the kitchens will be opened by him in the course of the current fortnight.

Loans under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts up to the fortnight ending 31st January 1897.

Taluks.	Other purposes.								Total.				Number of wells.	
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Loans disbursed.		Under construction or repair.	Constructed or repaired.
	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
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
Tadpatri	..	..	..	..	15	6,200	..	..	..	..	15	6,200	3	..
Gooty	121	18,885	55	7,645	698	1,22,360	55	7,645	55	7,645	698	1,22,360	138	2
Anantapur	6	705	6	705	25	3,395	6	705	6	705	25	3,395	308	..
Kalyandrug	6	700	..	..	47	7,250	..	..	6	700	47	7,250	81	..
Dharmavaram	1	250	1	250	1	250	..	..	1	250	1	250	18	..
Penukonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..
Hindupur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Madakasira	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..
Total ..	134	20,540	62	8,500	786	1,39,465	62	8,500	134	20,540	786	1,39,465	679	36,467

Taluks.	Repair and construction of wells.								Purchase of fodder.					
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Loans disbursed.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.	
	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
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Tadpatri	3	350	..	..	46	12,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gooty	17	2,050	3	550	158	39,970	121	18,885	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	302	28,822	265	24,392	376	42,849	6	705	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalyandrug	75*	11,650	54	9,250	210	31,770	6	700	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharmavaram	40	4,375	29	1,557	10	1,410	1	250	..	..	..	..	..	..
Penukonda	18	3,300	9	1,000	6	900	..	..	2	100	2	100	7	430
Hindupur	81	13,450	38	4,915	43	11,575	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	610
Madakasira	9	1,430	..	..	38	8,010	..	..	8	450	..	..	10	895
Total ..	545	65,927	398	41,974	887	1,48,804	134	20,540	10	550	10	550	35	2,865

Taluks.	Cattle and seed-grain.						Total.					
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Tadpatri	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	200	2	200	96	8,596
Gooty	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	1	100	142	12,350
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalyandrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharmavaram	2	100	..	..	7	430	..	..	..	..	9	470
Penukonda	..	..	2	100	10	610	2	100	2	100	10	610
Hindupur	8	450	8	450	10	895	..	..	..	..	10	895
Madakasira	..	..	..	..	6	530	8	450	8	450	6	530
Total ..	10	550	10	550	35	2,865	13	850	13	850	275	23,851

Taluks.	Repair and construction of wells.						Purchase of fodder.					
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.	
	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
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Tadpatri	2	200	2	200	96	8,596	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gooty	1	100	1	100	142	12,350	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalyandrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharmavaram	..	..	..	..	2	40	2	..	..	..	..	..
Penukonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindupur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madakasira	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3	300	3	300	240	20,986	10	..	..	..	..	..

* This Tahsildar has not explained the discrepancy in the figures. He has been called on to do so.

Resolution—dated 2nd February 1897, No. 87.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The Collector's general remarks fully summarise the present situation, although the Board fears that too much dependence must not be placed on the harvests in the Carnatic, Central and Southern districts, to make good the deficiencies of the Deccan. In the former, the early dry crop suffered most severely from drought, and the chief wet crop was sown so late that a large outturn can scarcely be expected. Prices will, in the Board's opinion, depend more on the state of the markets in the Bombay Presidency and the north than on those to the south.

3. The Collector's forecast is gloomy, but, it is to be feared, not darker coloured than circumstances justify. Loan operations having been taken in hand with most commendable promptitude will probably, to a considerable extent, prevent the necessity for relief works at present except in the worst portions of the district, but the numbers seeking relief in the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks must be expected to increase. The numbers given by the Collector are for varying dates, and it is not clear why he was not in possession of later figures. Those reported in the weekly season report for 30th January were 2,160 in Gooty and 1,146 in Tadpatri. The Commissioner, who visited the Uravakonda division of Gooty taluk shortly before the close of the month, found that the work was started only just in time. The proportion of men present at Palthur was exceptional, and, if the majority of these stay on the work, it will be a further proof that relief was urgently needed. The condition of some of the coolies was not satisfactory, and, both here and in Bellary, it is noticeable that the worst cases are amongst girls of from 8 to 15 years of age. These get elbowed-out in the struggle for food. The boys, always a valuable asset, get cared for, and the smaller children can make their wants known, so long as there is any food to divide; but the girls are too old to cry like children and suffer in silence.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" , Collector of Anantapur.
Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner.

Order—No. 94, Revenue, dated 15th February 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The case of gangs coming from a distance may be met, as already pointed out in G.O., No. 43, Revenue, dated 26th January 1897, either by reduction of task of the class of the gang or by providing hutting accommodation on the work.

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(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. Md. Pahilvan.

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Government {1897} of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. } 1897. *Enclosures*
Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 94, 15th February 1897.

FEBRUARY.

Fortnightly Narrative.

The — of the Anantapur district for the period ending 31st January 1897, recorded, with the remark that the case of gangs coming from a distance may be met either by reduction of the task of the class of the gang or by providing hutting accommodation on the work.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 2nd February 1897, No. 87 :—

Read—the following Fortnightly Narrative for the Anantapur District during the period ending 31st January 1897 :—

State of the Country.

Rainfall and water-supply.—No rainfall during the fortnight. Average up to the fortnight is 14·60 inches against an expected rainfall of 23·40 as stated in the last report.

Except in parts of Dharmavaram and Madakasíra taluks, and also a few villages of Gooty and Tadpatri taluks, no difficulty is ordinarily felt for the drinking water-supply. In the case of Malas and Madigas, the supply is, however, deficient (*vide* my remarks in the last report). The Divisional Officers report that steps have been taken towards obtaining estimates for clearance of silt and the deepening of wells in localities where such scarcity is felt. For purposes of irrigation, it is everywhere deficient. In nalas or spring channels, it is barely sufficient for the standing crops, while in wells, it is gradually failing, so as to raise, at least in some parts of the district, an apprehension of a serious water scarcity in the next hot weather.

Agricultural operations and condition of standing crops.—In unirrigated lands, red gram and castor are being harvested in red soils. Cotton is also being picked. The outturn in all these cases is poor to moderate. In a few cases, ploughing of waste lands in Tadpatri taluk is also going on for the next monsoon. Under nalas, wells and springs, and tanks having small supplies, but aided by wells, ploughing for and sowing of paddy and cholum is carried on to a limited extent.

The condition of standing crops on dry lands, viz., horse-gram, Bengal-gram and oil seeds called (Kusumalu) is tolerably fair, but white cholum sown for November rains in the black soil tracts is reported to have commenced to wither. Indigo in Tadpatri is expected to yield only a return of seeds. Late horse-gram in the central and southern taluks is also poor.

The standing crops in wet and garden lands—such as paddy, ragi, cholum and korra—are fair and improving. Ragi harvest has begun in parts of the Anantapur taluk.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle.—Pasture is becoming scarce. Fodder is available to a moderate extent, except in the villages of Gooty taluk bordering on Bellary and Alúr taluks, where it is reported cattle are being fed on prickly-pear. Hill grass is, however, available in most localities. In the Anantapur taluk, hill grass appears to be largely imported into the Tadmarry and Singanamalla firkas from the adjoining reserved forests of Tadpatri and Penukonda taluks.

The condition of cattle is, on the whole, fair, but the non-working cattle are being insufficiently fed and look emaciated in many parts of the district. Permission recently granted to cut grass freely in the reserves, and also to graze cattle at reduced rates in the reserves of Dharmavaram and Penukonda taluks is going a great way in affording relief to cattle.

Cattle disease is prevalent in parts of Anantapur and Madakasíra. Attacks 178 and deaths 90.

General remarks on above subjects.—Ragi and cholum harvests will begin in most parts within a fortnight or so. Well-sinking by the aid of State loans has improved the water-supply in parts of the two central taluks, and is affording employment to labourers.

Food supplies and the state of the markets.

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

Stations.	Rice.		Ragi.		Cholum, yellow.		Cholum, 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	9·18	16·97	15·52	15·45	14·42	14·42	13·39
Yadiki	8·64	8·64	15·52	14·55	14·42	12·36	..	..
Gooty	8·00	8·64	16·00	14·40	15·00	13·28	12·00	12·50
Uravakonda	8·00	8·50	17·00	16·00	14·00	..	12·00	12·00
Anantapur	8·64	8·64	16·49	15·52	16·48	14·42	..	13·39
Kalyandrug	9·50	10·26	17·00	16·49	16·00	15·45	12·00	12·36
Dharmavaram	8·64	8·64	17·46	15·52	14·42	13·39	13·39	12·48
Penukonda	9·72	9·72	18·43	17·46	..	..	14·42	15·46
Hindúpur	11·82	10·75	23·65	21·50	..	..	18·27	16·12
Madakasíra	10·80	10·80	21·34	19·40	..	..	..	..
Average ..	9·24	9·37	17·98	16·63	15·11	13·88	13·79	13·46

Activity of trade.—Private trade is active in Hindúpur and Penukonda, where, it is reported, large exports have been made on account of demand from outside, especially from Kurnool. In other taluks, it is rather dull.

Imports.—Six hundred and fifty-nine bags of ragi into Gooty from Hindúpur. Eighty-five bags of rice into Gooty from Guntúr and Kurnool.

Condition of the People.

(1) *On works.*—Good.

(2) *In villages.*—Generally good. Some of the poorer classes of the Uravakonda division in the Gooty taluk are reported to have migrated to the Mysore Province, where more remunerative employment is said to be obtainable. The lower castes in the southern taluks are stinting themselves.

Sickness and Mortality.—Cholera is prevalent in a few villages of the Anantapur and Dharmavaram taluks. Attacks 107, deaths 48.

In parts of Penukonda, fever, small-pox, chicken-pox and measles are also prevalent.

No cases of deaths from starvation.

Remarks.—Particulars of jail population are compared below with the averages calculated on the statistics of two previous years, for the two stations from which the information has been received :—

Station.	Number for the current year.	Average.
Dharmavaram	72	11
Gooty	140	47

The increase is attributed to adverse season and to the occurrence of grave crimes, such as dacoity, murder, &c., in the Gooty taluk. The order directing to furnish jail statistics was received too late to get fuller information from other taluks ; this will be [illegible] in the future narratives.

Measures of Relief.

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

Taluks.	Number employed. Last fortnight.	Number employed. This fortnight.	Remarks.
Tadpatri—			
(1) Putlur	330	384	Attendance on the 29th.
(2) Senagalagoodur	..	541	Started on the 21st instant and the number represents the attendance on the 24th.
Gooty—			
(1) Guntakal	..	390	Attendance on the 29th. These two works were also newly started during the fortnight on the 25th and 29th respectively.
(2) Palthur	..	388	
Total ..	330	1,703	

N.B.—Fining was in no case carried below the minimum wage.

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

	Numbers relieved at kitchens. This fortnight.	Last fortnight.
Tadpatri—		
(1) Putlur	20	20
(2) Senagalagoodur	43	...
Gooty—		
(1) Guntakal	46	...
(2) Palthur	120	...
Total ...	229	20

(3) *Private charity.*—Excepting the famine committees in Madakasíra, Hindupur and Penukonda already noticed in the last fortnightly report, there is nothing worth recording under this head.

Inspections—Taluks and places visited.

Head Assistant Collector—

Hindupur taluk	Hindupur. Kotvúr. Malagúr.
Penukonda taluk	Guttur. Munimadugu. Marukuntapalli. Bukkapatnam.
Dharmavaram taluk	Dharmavaram. Nagasamudram. Chennaikathapalli. Anantapur.

Gooty Deputy Collector—

Tadpatri taluk	Tadpatri. Senagalagudúr. Diguvapalli.
Gooty taluk	Gooty. Guntakal. Timm... Madakasíra.

great way in

Attacks 178

Head-Quarter Deputy Collector—

Anantapur taluk	Rekalakunta. Ammavarapett. Kondakinthagraham. Chennampalli. Narpala. Dugumari. Tumpera. Nallapireddipalli. Tadmarri. Peddakotla. Chinnakotla. Maravapalli. Atmakúr.

Collector—

Anantapur taluk	Bukkarayasamudram. Korrapaud. Bandamidapalli. Peravali. Chinnapappur.
Tadpatri taluk	Muchukota. Nayanipalli. Tadpatri. Konakuntapalli. Senagalagudur. Bhogasamudram. Vaikatampalli. Nittore. Terunampalli. Yadiki. Rayalacheruvu.

The Deputy Collector, Gooty, explains that he has not been able to inspect more places during the fortnight, as he was engaged in starting works at Gudur, Guntakal and Palthur, stopping three days at each of these places.

The Head-quarter Deputy Collector was in charge of the District Treasury from the 13th to the 22nd, owing to the Treasury Deputy Collector, who is also the Vice-President of the District Board, having had to go to Hindupur for inspection of certain Local Fund works about which complaints had been received.

I inspected the two relief works in progress in Tadpatri taluk, viz., Putlur and Gudur.

General remarks.—Since the date of my last narrative, there has been no improvement in the season prospects; on the contrary, indications of the deepening of the distress are becoming more definite and clear. There is now no further hope of rain and the late sowings have already commenced to wither. Thousands of acres had been sown with cholum, linseed and Bengal-gram after the November rains, and it is becoming too clear that not an acre of any of the above will come to maturity. These crops are lingering, but they have a diseased stunted appearance and are sure to die. Prices are showing a tendency to rise and, with the threatened failure of the white cholum and other dry crops, the rise will probably be maintained for some months to come, unless grain is largely imported from the southern districts, where there is a prospect of an abundant harvest. The cultivation under wells and channels in the district is promising, but this, of itself, will not materially tend to keep the prices down. As far as the present forecasts go, distress will eventually deepen, and the risk of a protracted scarcity is becoming inevitable, at least in the two northern taluks, unless the next south-west monsoon breaks much earlier than usual. There

Dharma... the agricultural operations, but they are soon expected to revive with
Gooty ... ... cholum and ragi harvests. A serious water scarcity is also
... of the district, and the comparative dryness of the present

The increase is attributed to entire absence of dew have contributed no less to the such as dacoity, murder, &c., in the G... Already the heat is becoming intense; a large statistics was received too late to get fu... relief works is expected with the termination of ... in the future narratives.

Of the five works referred to in my last narrative, three have been put in hand during the fortnight, and the figures of attendance on each will show that the works were by no means opened too soon. The other two works in Kondapuram and Shaiksanipalli will be shortly started by the Divisional Officer, who is now engaged in organising the road work in Palthur. The Deputy Collector has, in course of the fortnight under report, suggested two more works—one for Yadiki in the Tadpatri taluk, and the other for Konakondla, four miles from Guntakal in the Gooty taluk. As the latter village is near enough to Guntakal, and as already three works have been proposed for this (Uravakonda) division, I have thought it unnecessary to open a separate work at Konakondla. Necessary reduction of task for these coolies with a kitchen, if absolutely necessary, at or near their village for their children and infirm dependants, is all that is required for the present. As regards Yadiki, I have inspected the division and have satisfied myself that some work ought to be started without delay with a kitchen.

I have accordingly authorised the work of collection of materials on the Royalcheruvu-Bhogasamudram road, as the village is not situated in the vicinity of any of the works already sanctioned; and the Executive Engineer will at once be asked to organize measures for starting the same. The Deputy Collector estimates the number of coolies from this village at 125. An irrigation work in Royalcheruvu (repairs of the breached tank), three miles off Yadiki, is under execution as an ordinary work by the Public Works Department; but the Executive Engineer, to whom I made a reference in November last as to the feasibility of its expansion under sections 16 and 37 of the Code so as to admit of the Yadaki coolies being also taken in, wrote to say that the work required skilled labour which cannot be hurried or scamped, and was therefore unsuited for famine purposes.

As regards the Head Assistant Collector's division, I have arranged, after a personal conference with him, to start miscellaneous works for the present out of Union funds—one in Bukkapatnam of the Penukonda taluk and the other in Dharmavaram—besides starting a kitchen at each of these places, as the Head Assistant Collector did not expect an appreciable attendance on the works at famine wages. The works and the kitchens will be opened by him in the course of the current fortnight.

Loan Transactions.—Statement showing particulars of loan transactions under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts up to the fortnight ending 31st January 1897.

Taluks.	Repair and construction of wells.								Other purposes.								Total.				Number of wells.	
	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.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8	9	10	11	12	13			14	15	16	17	20	21
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.		
Tadpatri	3	350	..	..	46	12,320			..	..	..	..	15	6,200			3	350	..	..	..	..
Gooty	17	2,050	3	550	158	39,970			121	18,385	65	7,545	698	1,22,360			138	20,935	68	8,095	2	2
Anantapur	302	28,822	265	24,892	376	42,849			6	705	6	705	26	3,395			308	29,527	271	25,597	127	127
Kalyandrug	75*	11,650	54	9,250	210	31,770			6	700	..	..	47	7,250			81	12,350	54	9,250	54	54
Dharmavaram	40	4,875	29	1,857	10	1,410			1	250	1	250	1	250			41	5,125	30	2,107	24	24
Penukonda	18	3,300	9	1,000	6	900			..	..	..	..	..	..			18	3,300	9	1,000	11	13
Hindupur	81	13,450	38	4,915	43	11,575			..	..	..	..	..	..			81	13,450	38	4,915	4	4
Madakasira	9	1,430	..	..	38	8,010			..	..	..	..	..	..			9	1,430	..	..	1	1
Total ..	545	65,927	398	41,974	887	1,48,804			134	20,540	62	8,500	786	1,39,455			679	96,467	460	50,474	24	268

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.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Tadpatri	2	200	2	200	96	8,596			..	..	..	..	..	..			2	200	2	200	96	8,596
Gooty	1	100	1	100	142	12,350			..	..	..	..	..	..			1	100	1	100	142	12,350
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalyandrug	..	..	..	..	2	40			..	..	..	..	7	430			..	..	..	..	9	470
Dharmavaram	..	..	..	..	..	..			2	100	2	100	10	610			2	100	2	100	10	610
Penukonda	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	10	895			..	..	..	..	10	895
Hindupur	..	..	..	..	..	..			8	450	8	450	6	580			8	450	8	450	6	580
Madakasira	..	..	..	..	..	..			..	..	..	..	2	400			..	..	..	..	2	400
Total ..	3	300	3	300	240	20,986			10	550	10	550	35	2,865			13	850	13	850	276	23,851

* This Tahsildar has not explained the discrepancy in the figures. He has been called on to do so.

Resolution—dated 2nd February 1897, No. 87.

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