

Public (1897) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 1475

DATED 11-11-97

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Language Examinations.

Stating that officers who are, or who have at any time been stationed in the Ganjam and Vizagapatnam districts may offer Oriya as one of their compulsory languages for the Higher Standard Examination provided that the other compulsory language is either Telugu or Tamil.

BACK PAPERS.

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FURTHER PAPERS.

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Government (1897) of Madras. PUBLIC.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1897.

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G.O., No. 1475, 11th November 1897.

NOVEMBER.

Language Examinations.

Stating that officers who are, or who have, at any time been stationed in the Ganjám and Vizagapatam districts may offer Ooriya as one of their compulsory languages for the higher standard examination, provided that the other compulsory language is either Telugu or Tamil.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers:—

G.O., No. 459, Revenue, dated 14th June 1897.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 21st May 1897, No. 387:—

7. * * * It is a matter which Government might consider whether enough has been done to stimulate the study of Ooriya. It is very desirable that there should always be a reserve of officers who know Ooriya on which Government could draw. These officers might be of the Police, and Salt and Abkari Departments, and Deputy Collector's grade, as well as Indian Civilians. At present, and for some time to come, the Ooriya country will be an administrative crux in famine times; but the opening of the railway and the spread of education are wedges which will in time effect much in dissipating prejudices and in inculcating common sense.

Order—No. 459, Revenue, dated 14th June 1897.

Recorded.

2. The remarks in this paragraph (paragraph 7) regarding the necessity for having a reserve of officers with a knowledge of Ooriya and for stimulating the study of this language will be considered in the Public and Educational Departments.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Public Department.

From J. STURROCK, Esq., President, Board of Examiners, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 22nd July 1897, No. 396.

In returning the papers received under your endorsement, No. 1308, dated 24th June 1897, I have the honour to report as follows on the suggestion made by the Board of Revenue (Settlement Department) that there should always be a reserve of officers who know Ooriya and that these officers might be of—

- (1) The Police department;
- (2) The Salt and Abkari department;
- (3) The Deputy Collector's grade; or
- (4) Indian Civilians.

2. With regard to (1), officers of the superior grades of the Police department are now examined in the vernaculars according to the rules applicable to members of the Indian Civil Service and cannot ordinarily take Ooriya as one of their compulsory languages. Government, however, has recently allowed two officers to take up Ooriya

as one of their compulsory languages and, presumably, these cases may be taken as precedents. Under G.O., No. 896, Judicial, dated 24th June 1897, these officers are entitled to a reward of Rs. 1,000 on passing the High Proficiency test in Ooriya. Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police stationed in a district, of which Ooriya is one of the vernaculars, have the option of taking either this or Telugu as their compulsory vernacular. Their compulsory test is the third class and they can come up, subsequent to passing this, by the second class test for a reward of Rs. 500.

3. Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of the Salt and Abkari Department are allowed to come up in Ooriya by the second class test for a reward of Rs. 500. Some of these officers have also been allowed to take Ooriya as the vernacular for their compulsory test which is conducted departmentally and is equivalent in difficulty to the third class test.

4. Deputy Collectors, if natives of India, can take Ooriya as one of their compulsory vernaculars. European and Eurasian Deputy Collectors are examined according to the rules for Indian Civilians and cannot take Ooriya as a compulsory test. They can, however, come up in this vernacular by the Civilians Honours test for a reward of Rs. 1,000 on passing.

5. Indian Civilians may not take Ooriya as one of their compulsory vernaculars, but they can come up in it for a reward of Rs. 1,000 for passing by the Special test, or for a reward of the same amount for passing by the High Proficiency test.

6. I am of opinion that the rules at present in force provide sufficiently for stimulating the study of Ooriya.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Mis. No. 3765, dated 7th October 1897.

Read—official memorandum from Government, No. 1784, Public, dated 25th August 1897.

Resolution—Mis. No. 3765, dated 7th October 1897.

With reference to the Government Order read above, the Board submits that it sees no objection to the proposal to allow officers stationed in Ganjam and in the hill tracts of Vizagapatam to take Ooriya as one of their compulsory languages.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Secretary.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Public Department.
Copy to Separate Revenue and Settlement Departments.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Mis. No. 4477, dated 14th October 1897.

Read—memorandum from the Government of Madras, No. 1784, Public dated 25th August 1897.

Resolution—Mis. No. 4477, dated 14th October 1897.

With reference to the Government Order read above the Board submits that, so far as the officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department are concerned, Inspectors are, under the rules embodied in the Public Service notification, required to pass in the language, or one of the languages of the district, in which they are employed and in a second language, one of these languages being Tamil or Telugu and the other not Hindustani. As Telugu and Ooriya are declared to be the languages of the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts, it follows that Inspectors stationed therein are already required to pass in Ooriya after passing in Telugu, and others are at liberty to

take Ooriya for their second language if they so choose. Assistant Inspectors are required to pass in one language other than their vernacular and are, therefore, at liberty to select Ooriya for this purpose. In these circumstances, it does not appear that any change in the rules is required to give effect to the wishes of Government.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) EDMUND MILLETT,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Public Department.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), Mis. No. 8347, dated 14th October 1897.

Read—again Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 7104, dated 1st September 1897, recording G.O., No. 1784, Public, dated 25th August 1897.

Resolution—Mis. No. 8347, dated 14th October 1897.

With reference to official memorandum, No. 1784, Public, dated 25th August 1897, calling for the opinion of the Board on the question of allowing officers stationed in Ganjam and in the hill tracts of Vizagapatam to take Ooriya as one of their compulsory languages, the Board, in the Settlement Department, begs to state that, in its opinion, no change in the existing rules is called for. Telugu prevails in the southern half of Ganjam, in the Vizagapatam plains and in the whole of the Gudem hills, and the Souras and the majority of the Khonds do not understand it. Thus it is only in the north of Ganjam and in the Ooriya maliahs and Jeypore that a knowledge of the Ooriya language is wanted. If the concession contemplated in the Government Order be granted, the Board apprehends that examinees selecting Ooriya would generally be influenced by the hope that want of proper examiners and the general ignorance of the language would enable them to scrape through more easily than if they took up Tamil or Telugu. In these circumstances, the Board thinks that present rule under which an officer is allowed to take it up in special cases should be maintained.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Public Department.

ORDER—No. 1475, Public, dated 11th November 1897.

The Government considers that officers who are, or who have, at any time been stationed in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts may offer Ooriya as one of their compulsory languages for the higher standard examination, provided that the other compulsory language is either Telugu or Tamil.

(True Extract.)

A. T. ARUNDEL,
Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department.
" Judicial Department.
" President, Board of Examiners.

Ed. W. D'Moss.

Public. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 2212

From

The Revenue Dept.

End. No. 1308 of 24 June 1897.
Order

Referred to the President Press No. 459.
Board of Examiners

for favour of remarks
with reference to the concluding part of para 2
Dated 14th June 1897
Received 15th June 97
Registered 15
Chief Secretary

Enclosures — 1

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Civ.
16/6/97

TO BE RETURNED
WITH REPLY.

SUBJECT.

Recording with remarks
Board's Proceedings
on submitting for final remarks
of the Ganjam St. for the period
ending 30th April 1897.

Recording Pm of the Board (for
and Board to be) the necessity
for having a second language
of the Ganjam St. for the period
ending 30th April 1897.

2

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
<i>P</i>	<i>274</i> <i>43</i>	<i>Pub</i>	<i>15-397</i> <i>19-194</i>

FURTHER PAPERS.

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CR 4774/97

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Recd.

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} 1897.

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Printed June th.

Proceedings, 21st May 1897, No. 387.

f.o 1475 Pub
11-11-97

MAY.

Fortnightly narrative.—Submitting to Government, with remarks, — of the Ganjam district for the period ending 30th April 1897.

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

READ—the following fortnightly Narrative for the Ganjam district during the period ending 30th April 1897:—

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Rainfall and water-supply—

District rainfall.	
Actual rainfall.	Expected rainfall.
INCHES.	INCHES.
·05	·42
1·16	·85

There has been no rainfall during the fortnight except a slight shower of 11 cents in Parlákimedi, 5 cents in Russellkonda and 3 cents in Berhampur. Water-supply is insufficient for irrigation purposes. Water-supply for drinking purposes is generally sufficient, except in a few villages, in the Goomsur division ; it is moderate in Chicacole division and insufficient elsewhere. Steps are being taken to sink pits or wells where water is most urgently required.

The amount spent on the improvement of water-supply during the fortnight is about Rs. 700.

Agricultural operations and condition of the standing crops.—Ploughing operations are briskly carried on in the Goomsur division and moderately elsewhere. Early ragi is being sown in places in the Goomsur division and is in moderate condition. Late ragi is being harvested at places in the Head-quarters Deputy Collector's division; but the outturn is poor.

The standing crops are early ragi, chillies, sugarcane and gingelly and they are reported to be in poor condition.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle.—Fodder is sufficient and available throughout the district, except in a few places in the Chicacole division where it is generally scarce. Pasture is insufficient, except in the sub-division and parts of Goomsur, and it has dried up again in the places where it revived by the recent rains. The condition of cattle is generally good, except in Suradā and Tekkali taluks where cattle diseases exist.

General remarks on the previous subjects.—No improvement has taken place in the fortnight under report. In the Ganjám, Purushottapur and Sompéta taluks there has been a rapid change for the worse. Scarcity of drinking-water is a matter of anxiety in many places, especially so far as cattle are concerned.

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 24th April 1897.

Stations.	Rice.				Ragi.		Remarks.
	End of last period.		End of current period.		End of last period.	End of current period.	
	Raw.	Boiled.	Raw.	Boiled.			
Russellkonda	10-50	12-50	10-50	12-50	16-37	16-37	* The Deputy Tahsildar, Surada, reports that 16-42 was wrongly quoted for 14-62. The Tekkali Deputy Tahsildar states that the fall in prices is due to supplies from other places and the Parlākimedi Deputy Tahsildar attributes the rise in ragi to be due to demand from other places. As regards the variations in prices at Chicacole the Tahsildar says "this morning the Magistrate and I went to the market to watch the sales and note down the prices. The prices thus ascertained are entered here." The reason for the marked fall in the price of rice and rise in that of ragi is not stated. The variations in prices at Suradā, Sompēta and Narasannapēta appear to be due to the quantities of supplies available in the market.
Suradā	10-10	12-25	10-17	11-37	16-42	14-62	
Asha	11-12	12-56	11-12	12-56	14-25	14-25	
Purushottapur	10-50	12-50	10-50	12-50	14-50	14-50	
Chatrapur	9-50	11-00	9-50	11-00	12-50	12-50	
Borhasapur	10-50	12-00	10-50	12-00	15-19	15-19	
Ishohāpuram	9-50	10-00	9-50	10-00	14-40	14-40	
Sompēta	10-72	11-81	10-72	11-81	15-52	14-51	
Parlākimedi	10-50	..	10-50	..	16-90	15-60	
Tekkali	10-10	11-68	10-25	12-00	16-00	16-27	
Narasannapēt	10-87	..	10-50	..	16-90	16-90	
Chicacole	9-73	..	11-52	..	16-41	15-52	
Total ..	124-64	106-30	125-28	105-74	185-86	181-13	
Average ..	10-39	11-81	10-44	11-75	15-49	15-09	

Activity of trade.—Supplies are available at the rates quoted in the various marts; but it is reported that the trade within the district is not active. The Goomsur Deputy Collector reports that 400 cartloads of paddy have been imported into his division from Nyaghar and the Head-quarters Deputy Collector reports that paddy is freely imported from Banpur and Puri. Exports and imports of food-grains by rail and sea are as follow :—

	Exports.	Imports.
	MDS.	MDS.
By rail	10,075	2,048
By sea	7,561	447

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

* *On works*—The condition of the people on ordinary works and on test work at Chatrapur is generally good. There are a considerable number of weak persons at the Dayigam relief work.

In villages.—The condition of the people, particularly in the zemindari villages, except in Parlákimedi, is very bad. Relief is being given. The lower classes especially are showing signs of losing strength and becoming emaciated, though they decline to attend test works even on the more liberal terms now offered.

The following remittances have been received from emigrants to Burma through the Post offices noted :—

	RS.
Naupada	3,000
Tekkali	332
Kotabommali	1,281
Jalmore	253
Total	<u>4,866</u>

I am informed that many of the Burma emigrants are about to return as the supply of labour is now in excess of the demand and wages have fallen considerably in Rangoon.

Sickness and mortality.—No deaths from want of food have been reported. Fevers and small-pox are prevalent. Cholera was severe in Tekkali, but has now subsided, after draining the infected tanks.

Cholera deaths—

Goomsur Deputy Collector's Division	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampur Division	...	...	...	...	...	5
Head-quarters Deputy Collector's Division	...	...	...	...	...	33
Chioacole Division	...	...	...	...	...	153
Total	...	...	...	...	...	191

Remarks.—The prevailing high prices tell heavily on the poor who have already disposed of all the reserves at their command. It is only in emaciated cases that grain doles are given and the people who raise no objection are fed at the kitchens. As people are gradually stinting themselves in their meals some more test works will be opened in the course of the next fortnight. Test works opened at Digupudi and Jinkibhadra attracted no labourers even on the liberal terms now offered. The coolies previously employed on test work at Jinkibhadra (near Sompéta) refused to continue work under test conditions.

MEASURES OF RELIEF.

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

Taluku.	Number employed		Remarks.
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	
1. Purushottapur	211	302	The figure represents the number employed on 23rd instant at Dayijgam relief work.
2. Do.	..	383	The figure represents the number employed at the test work at Atagada on 24th instant.
3. Ganjam	562	883	The figure represents the number employed at the hill quarry near Chatrapur on 24th instant.
4. Do.	..	160	The figure represents the number employed at the test work at Jomi near Rambha on the 24th instant. Test works at Atagada and Jomi have been opened during the fortnight. Test work at Digupudi and Jinkibhadra failed. The Atagada work will be converted into a relief work at once. The Raja of Parlákimedi is giving employment to 8,200 persons daily on fixed wages without task at 1½ anna per man, 1 anna per woman and 6 pies per child.
Total	773	1,728	

Gratuitous relief.—Numbers relieved at kitchens and otherwise :—

Taluka.	Number relieved							
	At kitchens.				In poor.houses.		In villages.	
	Dependants.		Others.					
	Last fort- night.	This fort- night.	Last fort- night.	This fort- night.	Last fort- night.	This fort- night.	Last fort- night.	This fort- night.
1. Bodogodo	..	..	20	27	..	..	7	26
2. Peddakimedi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233
3. Berhampur	..	..	34	81	..	..	..	..
4. Sompéta	..	..	76	128	..	..	304	1,503
5. Ichchhápúram	..	..	12	16	..	..	11	23
6. Ganjam	..	..	7	16	..	..	..	2,207
7. Purushottapur	..	..	47	110	..	..	35	495
8. Tekkali	..	..	448	561	..	..	35	84
9. Nūrasannapeta	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	39
10. Parlákimedi	..	..	92	102	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	736	1,041	..	..	410	4,610

Taluku.	Number of villages in which relief was given		Weavers relief.			
			Number of persons relieved.		Number of cloths manufactured.	
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	In the period.	Up to date.
1. Bodogodo	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Peddakimedi	..	51	..	..	..	..
3. Berhampur	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Sompéta	..	..	216	389	600	600
5. Ichchhápúram	3	..	..	..	..	..
6. Ganjam	..	75	..	..	..	..
7. Purushottapur	..	45	..	..	..	..
8. Tekkali	36	70	..	..	..	..
9. Narasannapeta	6	7	..	..	..	..
10. Parlákimedi	..	1	..	..	..	..
11. Aska	..	..	..	19	..	..

• Include 58 villages to which kitchen inmates belong.

Private charity.—There is no organized private charity at work ; but the zemindar of Kallikotta and Atagada estates continues to maintain a kitchen at Haradamali near Kallikotta and the total number fed thereat on the 24th instant is reported to be 89. The Goomsur Deputy Collector reports that some gentlemen at Aska and Russellkonda are giving a single meal to 50 and 20 beggars, respectively, in a day on the average, and the zemindar of Chinnakimedi feeds at his temples and mutts 25 persons on the average, having regard to caste prejudices. A private kitchen at Meliaputti does more harm than good. Out of some 70 persons only some three were fit recipients for relief. The rest were strong, lusty persons in good condition and well able to work.

General remarks.—Only one kitchen has been opened during the fortnight under report at Sorosingi in Purushottapur taluk. The Goomsur Deputy Collector reports that a kitchen will be opened at Suradá on the 1st proximo and that no necessity has as yet arisen to open kitchens at other places in his division.

Relief was given at Sompéta to 389 weavers and at Aska to 19 of the same class.

The staff at Sompéta requires strengthening by the addition of an assistant appraiser, and an enquiry shows that the weavers are kept waiting three days for test of their cloths, payment and receipt of the experimental task table a family of two men and one woman earn slightly over 3 annas per diem. Inquiries are being made regarding their dependants. The majority of the weavers do not appear to be in uneasy circumstances, but prefer Government work at a low rate to nothing at all. The children seem for the most part in good condition and most of the men evidently have reserves. I anticipate a rush of weavers in the next fortnight.

LOAN TRANSACTIONS.—Statement showing particulars of Loan Transactions under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Act.

Taluka.	Repair and construction of wells.						Other purposes.						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.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1																		
Berhampur	..	..	..	Rs.	2	300	6	Rs.	3	600	1,181	Rs.	6	570	3	Rs.	1,183	Rs.
Goomsur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,16,085
Chitacole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	2	300	6	Rs.	3	600	1,181	Rs.	6	570	3	Rs.	1,183	Rs.

Taluk.	Number of wells.		Purchase of fodder.								Cattle and seed grain.								Total.	
	Constructed or repaired.	Under construction or repair.	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.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Berhampur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	533	6	360	1,768	1,16,543	11	533	6	360	1,768	1,16,543
Goosar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	2,605	31	1,755	872	47,105	57	2,605	31	1,755	872	47,105
Chiscola ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	3,138	36	2,145	2,640	1,83,648	68	3,138	36	2,145	2,640	1,83,648

INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Taluk and places visited.—The General Deputy Collector, Goomsur visited 21 villages, the Senior Assistant Collector 7 villages, the Head-quarters Deputy Collector 16 villages, and the Principal Assistant Collector 13 villages in their divisions. The Assistant Collector Mr. Ashe visited 26 villages in the Peddakimedi estate.

The Collector has visited the following places during the fortnight under report in company with the Famine Commissioner :—

Chatrapur (test work), Batrigummarada (ordinary work), Purushottapur (kitchen), Sorosingi, Kahuripalli, Bodo Mohiri, Daigam (relief work), Sompéta (kitchen), Baruva (kitchen), Jhinkibhadra (quarry—ordinary work), Haripur, Kasebugga (kitchen), Podur, Chapra, Meliaputti (private kitchen), Parlákimedi (kitchen), Tekkali (kitchen), Kotabommali (kitchen) and Narasannapeta.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The distress, especially in the northern part of the district (Kallikota and Atadaga zamindari) and in the neighbourhood of Sompéta, has deepened into famine with alarming rapidity. Additional Circle Inspectors are being entertained as available, and gratuitous relief by grain doles is being given on a considerable scale, which will inevitably be still further enhanced in the immediate future. Sometime back I reported that signs of deterioration had been noticed amongst the lower classes; but now it seems that the ryots also have exhausted their supplies of grain and are in considerable distress.

The suddenness with which this change has taken place is not due to any want of watchfulness on the part of the district officers. Test-works have been opened time after time, without attracting labourers, and offers of kitchens have been rejected with scorn even by those who cannot strictly claim to have any caste prejudices.

To this difficulty is added the fact that the affected areas are almost entirely zemindari, and zemindari officials are useless. Owing to the absence of minor irrigation works, relief works have perforce to be restricted to the lines of roads. The Oriyas are fatalists, and take no steps whatever to help themselves, even when help is thrown within their reach. In some cases the men will work, but only when they have waited too long, and, even then, they will not allow their women, who are ordinarily employed in agricultural operations, to come to Government relief-works. Hence the necessity for gratuitous relief on a large scale; but before the gratuitous relief can be accorded, it is necessary that persons able to work, and who will not work, should first become hungry. The repeated failure of test-works is again a source of difficulty, for those who are in receipt of grain doles or of cooked food at kitchens, and who have revived sufficiently to perform light work, have no work ready to hand to which they can be sent, and hence have to be kept on in the receipt of relief. I have tried hard to break their prejudices, and in some few cases it may be possible that I have waited a little too long with the object of overcoming these foolish infatuations; but had I at once acknowledged the principle that Government is bound, at great expense and inconvenience to itself, to support able-bodied men able to work, but who, due to foolish prejudices, refused to work, we should have found ourselves in the difficult position of having to feed a large proportion of the population of nearly two taluks.

I have endeavoured to combat the prejudices in regard to kitchens in every possible way. I have proposed separate kitchens for each caste presided over by cooks of their own caste selected by themselves from their fellow-villagers. I have offered the distribution of food at the village temple where cooked food is customarily bought and sold, but, except in the case of the Bavuri kitchen at Sorosingi, without success. I believe that many of the people are really not directly opposed to eating at a kitchen to which their own caste alone are admitted, but they are under the powers of the heads of their castes who threaten to excommunicate them. Even some of the Brahmin cooks have left their posts, under threat of excommunication if they continued to serve in a Government kitchen, and they require extra rate of pay as a solace to their injured feelings. My difficulties do not end here. Even when grain doles are sanctioned, the zamindari village officials refuse assistance. No panchayatdars

come forward to show an interest in their fellow-men and see that they get the doles prescribed; the village shopkeeper, indifferent to gain, declines to weigh out the doles because of the extra trouble involved in weighing instead of measuring the same. The village heads decline to purchase grain with Government advance and store it for the distribution of doles. There are then but two alternatives, when conditions such as these exist: (1) To establish Government depôts for the storage and distribution of these doles, and (2) the grant of money doles. The former involves extra expense in the matter of establishment besides opening a door for fraud, while the grant of money doles is objectionable. It will, however, I fear, be absolutely necessary, if life is to be saved, that money doles should be granted in the remoter villages: though personally opposed to the system, the conviction is being forced upon me as to the necessity for its adoption. An instance in point is the case of the Savaraks in the Tumba Mutah, Sompéta taluk. We cannot start a depôt in the hills without great expense. No merchant will do so, nor can the supplies be locally obtained. In fact I have, subject to the sanction of Government, authorized Mr. Willimott, who is proceeding to that part on tour, to grant money doles in emergent cases, if the difficulty of distributing grain doles proves insuperable. But at other places, too, the village shopkeeper who now conducts the supply may strike at any moment. I have dealt with the position at the length, so that the Board and Government may be in full possession of the difficulties with which I have to contend and that they may be in a position promptly to dispose of such references as I may, in the future, find it necessary to make on the various points raised.

RESOLUTION—dated 21st May 1897, No. 387.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. There was no improvement in the fortnight under report, and in the Ganjam, Purushottapur and Sompéta taluks there was a rapid change for the worse. The tract round Ichchhápúr has since become affected. The supply of drinking-water is running short, but steps were being taken to improve the supply as far as possible. Agricultural operations were not brisk, except in Goomsur, which is outside the affected area. Harvests and the prospects of the standing crops were poor.

3. Fodder was generally available, but pasture, which had improved with the previous rains, began to fail again. Cattle, however, did not exhibit any signs of deterioration, though in many places it was difficult to find water for them.

4. Prices were generally fairly stationary, though the price of ragi tended to rise somewhat in the south. Their position is shown in the accompanying statement:—

	Number of measures per rupee.	
	Rice.	Ragi.
Standard rate	17.0	30.0
Warning "	13.6	22.5
Scarcity "	10.2	15.0
Current "	10.4	15.1
April 1889	11.4	18.8
April 1878	8.7	13.0

Trade within the district was not active, and it is curious to note that the reported exports considerably exceeded imports.

5. The condition of people on works was generally good, but in villages, especially in some of the zamindari villages, very bad. The main cause of this deterioration is the persistent obstinacy of the people who prefer to starve to accepting Government relief otherwise than in the form of doles. This obstinacy, however, began to give way during the fortnight under the pinch of distress. Since the close of the month the numbers on relief works have swollen rapidly, and are likely to rise still more. The latest forecast from the Collector is 15,000 on works. The scale on which

Read - the following papers: -
G.O. No 459 Rev-8/14-6-97

Print only portion the K. in
the

10 BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 21ST MAY 1897, No. 387.

gratuitous relief is being given is, as usual in Ganjam, far larger than elsewhere, and will, the Collector reports, be inevitably still further enhanced in the near future. The numbers on gratuitous relief at the end of the fortnight were 5,701, while only 1,728 persons attended relief works. The Board has, before now, alluded to the exceptional difficulties with which the administration of relief is beset in Ganjam, and is confident that Mr. Taylor, well backed by his officers, is doing all that can be done. Under the peculiar circumstances of the district, the Collector's action in sanctioning the grant of money-doles is approved, but he must remember that the concession is to be used with a sparing hand, and only in places where other forms of relief are found impracticable. The general restriction imposed by section 84 of the Famine Code, which was insisted on in G.O., No. 67, Revenue, dated 3rd February 1897, has been modified by paragraph 6 of G.O., No. 216, Revenue, dated 30th March 1897. The case of the weavers is not considered critical, though they are ready enough to accept the relief offered them. The Collector should see that such delays as are reported at Sompeta do not recur; if the officers of the depot are incompetent, they should be replaced by others who can do the work required of them; but if it is found that the work they have to do is clearly beyond their powers, the establishment should be increased without hesitation in anticipation of sanction. All these delays tell seriously against the workers.

6. Applications for loans are but slowly disposed of, only Rs. 2,745 having been disbursed, while applications involving over 2½ lakhs are pending. It is hoped that, with the extra staff lately sanctioned for this work, better progress will be shown.

7. The Board has little to add to the "general remarks" of the Collector, for which Government was already prepared. The Commissioner can testify, from general inspection, to the reality of the difficulties which the Collector has to face. The total on relief of all kinds according to the latest return is 27,709. Of these only 6,228 were on relief and test works. This will shortly swell to 15,000. The number of weavers relieved was 1,872, and the rest were on gratuitous relief of one kind or another. The tracts chiefly affected were the tracts in the Uriya country comprised in the Atagada and Kallikota zamindaris, and a tract sporadically affected reaching southwards from the Rushikulya line along the coast as far down as Narasannapeta with more seriously affected centres at Sompeta and Tekkali. These, with the Uriya tract first mentioned, which is the worst of all, and whose inhabitants are most difficult to deal with, are the chief points calling for attention. The Collector has not exaggerated the physical condition of the Uriya resident of the northern tract, where cases recalling the earlier months of 1877 can be seen, and his difficulties are complicated by the presence of cholera and small-pox. The former was ripe at Tekkali, where 200 fatal cases occurred; but the Collector took the disease by the throat wherever it showed itself, and stamped it out by draining off suspected water sources. It has recently broken out in the Collector's own camp—four of his servants and personal establishment having been attacked, and one having died. Small-pox continues to rage, the apathy of the people to this disease facilitating its spread. During the Commissioner's tour loathsome cases had to be removed both from works and kitchens. The Collector himself has been attacked with chicken-pox, but continues indefatigable, though physically very much under par. He is ably seconded by all his Civilian officers and by two Deputy Collectors. He is asking for extra establishment. Another difficulty with which the Collector has to grapple is the supply of Relief Circle Inspectors, who cannot be recruited in sufficient numbers amongst educated Uriyas, and without a knowledge of Uriya, efficient administration is impossible. Of ten pensioners selected by the Collector, most refuse, and the others threw up the appointments when they saw the nature of the work and the surroundings in which they had to do it. It is a matter which Government might consider whether enough has been done to stimulate the study of Uriya. It is very desirable that there should always be a reserve of officers who know Uriya on which Government could draw. These officers might be of the Police, and Salt and Abkari Departments, and Deputy Collector's grade, as well as Indian Civilians. At present, and for some time to come the Uriya country will be an administrative crux in famine times; but the opening of the railway and

13
BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 21ST MAY 1897, No. 387. 11

the spread of education are wedges which will in time effect much in dissipating prejudices and in inculcating common sense.

As shown above, the prices of both the staple grains are much higher than in 1889, and, though the numbers on relief may appear large, they are nothing to the 90,000 on gratuitous relief in 1889. In that year relief was too long deferred, and had to be largely granted in a demoralizing form. Government may rely on the present Collector to see that the granting of relief shall be as little demoralizing as is possible, in a tract whose inhabitants are backward, superstitious and prejudiced to a degree not dreamt of further truth.

(True Copy and Extract.)

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

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

End C. M. Thambuswamy.

14

Public (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 274⁵

Order

From
The President,
Board of Examiners,
Madras

CHIEF SECRETARY
23 JUL 1897
No. 396.
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Dated 22nd July 1897.

Received 23
Registered 24 } 7-97

Enclosures — Pub. C. No. 2212
Spare copies of 97.

SUBJECT.

Reporting on the
suggestion made by the
Board of Revenue (Settle-
ment Department)
that there should
always be a reserve
of officers maintained
who know Uriya.

Recd. 11/8/97
JK.

1897
Encls. No. 1
To 2212
C. No.

16

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	896 897 274 833	pub pub pub	24.6.97 15.3.97 8.5.96

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Public Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 3876
CHIEF SECRETARY
10 OCT. 1897
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

From

The Board of Revenue, Madras.
Land Revenue, Madras.

Order

No. 3765 Mis.

Dated 7th October 1897.

Received 10
Registered 11 } 10-97

Enclosures -

Spare copies. - used 13.10.97

19/10/97
SUBJECT.

Informing Govt. that the Board -
sees no objection to the proposal to
allow officers stationed in Ganjam &
in the hill tracts of Vizagapatam to
take Uriya as one of their compul-
sory languages.

18

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	D.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Public
Revenue

(1897)

2 19

Department.

CURRENT No. 3967

*R. ... have the ...
please ...
22.10.97 ...
recd 29/10/97*

Order

From
CHIEF SECRETARY
21 OCT. 1897
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
The Secretary to the
Commissioner of Salt, Abkari
and Separate Revenue,
Madras
No. No. 4477

Dated 14th October 1897
Received 21 }
Registered 21 } 10.97

Enclosures
Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting to Government the opinion
of the Board on the question of
allowing officers stationed in
Yanjam and in the hill tract
of Vizagapatam. to take Urdu
as one of their compulsory languages

20

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

21
Public (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 3933

From

The Board of Revenue.

Rev. Sett. Land Records & Agri.

Madras.



No. 8547 Mis.

Order

Dated 14th October 1897

Received 19.10.97

Registered 19.10.97

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Stating that for certain reasons the present rule under which an officer stationed in Ganjam and Vizagapatam is allowed to take up Urya language in special cases should be maintained.

22

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[G. 25]
1,000-8-5-97.

C 17.8.97 C 18.8.97 23
R 18.8.97 R 18.8.97

Public DEPARTMENT.

22120
C No. 2745

- H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
S. H. W.
1. THE HON'BLE MR. BLISS, C.I.E. ✓
2. THE HON'BLE MR. GROSE, C.I.E.

SUBJECT.

Encouragement of the
study of Urdu.

FOR ORDERS.

In submitting to Govt the fortnightly narrative of the Sargan District for the period ending April 30th 1897 the Board remarked in para 7 of its resolution, on the difficulty of finding officers with a knowledge of Urdu, and suggested that there should be a reserve of officers who know Urdu, who should be embodied in the Police, Salt & Abkari Dept. & other Deputy Comdants. The Revenue Dept. having submitted this matter for consideration in this Dept the Pres. of the Board of Exams was consulted. He now replies that when in the Police & Salt &

Atkins: Dept. cases have occurred in such offices have been allowed to take lingua as a compulsory language; he presumes that these cases may be taken as precedents. In W.M. these departmental offices are eligible for rewards on passing a higher ^{exam} test than that which is accepted as a compulsory test.

Deputy Collector, if natives of India, can take lingua as one of their compulsory vernaculars. European & Russian District Officers fall under the same rules as Government civilians, and cannot offer lingua as one of their compulsory languages.

There is nothing to be done, it is submitted, in the case of the Police & Salt & Atkins or in the case of native District Officers. Dept. of Offices are permitted to take lingua as a compulsory language they will naturally pay greater attention to it than they do at present.

The question for orders is

*The rules regarding European & Russian District Officers would naturally follow those for junior civilians.

Whether the difficulties pointed out by the Board of Revenue constitute a sufficient reason for adding lingua to the languages which a junior civilian may offer in the Lower & Higher Standards. The Pres^t of the Board of Revenue considers that no stimulus to the study of lingua is required: in this he differs from the Finance Comm^{tee}. It is submitted that, even if not absolutely necessary, some encouragement of the study of lingua could, at least, do no harm. Further, apart from this difficulty in finding men for finance duty who know lingua, it is a standing complaint of junior civilians stationed in the lingua speaking division that they are under the present rules compelled to take up as the language of their district, or first language, a vernacular which they have never spoken (Telugu)

And further take up a ^{2d}
 second language a vernacular
 school, in their division,
 it is impossible to get further.
 The difficulty does not arise
 on the lower standard: as
 no language is required &
 as the junior division, being
 superseded, is at the district
 headquarters, there is no
 difficulty in learning Telugu.
 For the higher standard
 requires two languages.
 The candidate is generally
 in charge of a ~~division~~ division.
 It is submitted that it
 would not only be an
 improvement from an ad-
 ministrative point of view (con-
 sidering to increase the number
 of officers who know Telugu well)
 but would also be a boon to
 junior officers serving in Telugu
 speaking tracts, to admit
 Telugu either (1) as the
 language of the district, or
 first language (for the Higher
 Standard only) or failing
 that, as the ^{1st} second language

* in Sanjam and (perhaps)
 Vizagapatnam.

27
 for officers serving in any
 district. The Pres. of
 the Board of Exams has
 not expressed an opinion
 on this matter from this
 point of view. Orders are
 solicited whether he may
 be referred to.

I agree with the Hon. Secy.
 H. I know of more than one case
 of the kind to which he
 refers. The present system is not in
 my opinion sufficient to encourage
 the study of Telugu. Officers nowadays
 have far too much to do as a rule
 to render them at all anxious to
 go up for more exams than are necessary.
 It would be a different matter if Telugu
 could be taken up as a compulsory
 language. Officers in the Telugu country
 who have ^{so completely} ~~completely~~ ^{lost} ~~lost~~ their
 Telugu have the trouble of getting up the
 language so as to be themselves
 for examination in it instead of
 as is the case in many instances out
 of Telu merely picking up enough
 to be able to talk and understand
 the fairly and forgetting it directly
 after being moved elsewhere. I submit

that the reference to the President
Bd of Lm, suggested by the U.S.
may be made unless Govt considers
that orders may be passed without
consulting that Officer under

LD
16.8.97.

In further reply to the Presd, Bd
of Lm - seems necessary
to mention myself why officers stationed
in the hill tracts of the M.D. are
not allowed to take Uriga as one of their
compulsory languages. The result would
be that we should always have
some officers in the hill tracts who were
ignorant of either Tamil or Telugu,
but I don't suppose there would be
so many of them that any adverse conse-
quences could result. We might
ask the opinion of the Bd in all the
branches. But the Hon'ble Presd
before making a reply, however

LD
17/8/97

I think we might ask the
Bd, but in my opinion Uriga should
be made one of the compulsory
languages

LD
19/8/97

C.S.

Ref No 1704725 Cheygal 1897.

4th He S in C
The Govt as at present
advised considers that
officers stationed in
Saurjam and in the
hill tracts of Viragapetam
should be allowed to take
Uriga as one of their
compulsory languages

The Hd of Revenue
is however requested
to favour Govt with
its opinion on the
subject. (from order)
attention to proposals
23/8/97
that in the case of junior
civilian officers serving in Uriga
speaking tracts that language
may be added as the
language of the district
or first language
for the ~~highest~~ ^{lowest} ~~district~~ only
ii. feeling this ~~that~~ as
the second language
for officers serving
in ~~the~~ ^{the} districts.

Mx
21/8/97

This is a copy
of the order
the Board can
have any queries
Mx
21/8/97

To
The Hd of Rev (L.R.)
" " " (S.R.)
" " " (Res Sekt, L R & A)

25/8/97
ad. 8.97

(from order)

1923 10/10/7

30

2-1-1923

Handwritten notes on the left page, mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through. Some visible words include "The Board of Revenue", "which it sees no objection to", "the proposal to allow officers", "stationed in the hill tracts of", "Vijayapuri & Jangam to take", "Uruga as one of their compulsory", "languages. (please see the", "notes at Q)", "In reference to the notes", "it is respectfully submitted for", "orders whether the Uruga may", "not conveniently be added", "to the list of languages which", "may be taken up for the higher", "standard language officers", "in respect of his station at", "the time of his exam? No", "officer who has not been in an", "Uruga speaking division will", "be able to take the exam."

0.81/10/7
R 24/10/7 R 26/10/7 31

[G.]
[26]
500-17-5-07.

Public DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 2212, 2745 and 3816

H. E. THE GOVERNOR
in the
(1) THE HON'BLE MR. BLISS C.I.E.
(2) THE HON'BLE MR. GROSE, C.I.E.

SUBJECT
Language of the
Study of Uruga.

FOR ORDERS.

The Board of Revenue reports
which it sees no objection to
the proposal to allow officers
stationed in the hill tracts of
Vijayapuri & Jangam to take
Uruga as one of their compulsory
languages. (please see the
notes at Q)

In reference to the notes
it is respectfully submitted for
orders whether the Uruga may
not conveniently be added
to the list of languages which
may be taken up for the higher
standard language officers,
in respect of his station at
the time of his exam? No
officer who has not been in an
Uruga speaking division will
be able to take the exam.

Let it be submitted that
 to simply add Oriya to
 the languages presented will
 not only save many questions
 as to the eligibility of officers
 transferred from Oriya
 districts just before an
 exam: but will also
 encourage officers who have
 left the Oriya districts
 knowing something of the
 language to keep up their
 acquaintance with it instead
 of forgetting it as they will perhaps
 do if it is useless for exam
 purposes.

18/10/97

16/11/97

No objection occurs to me,
 provided the other compulsory
 languages should be either Telugu
 or Tamil

21/10/97

25/10/97

think any limitation
 as to language & this will
 benefit of Vizagapatnam

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

The question as far as Oriyas
 are concerned was settled by the H. M.
 notes of 21st & 25th ult. The
 subsequent currents which they have
 not seen refer to the Settlement
 & separate Oris. Depts. These
 two say that no change is
 required in those departments.

The G.O. may therefore
 issue as originally drafted ~~etc~~
 without troubling H.M.s. again.
 M.C.

Q

Order No. 1475 B 11-11-97

The government considers that
 who are or who have at any time been
 officers stationed in the
 Ganjam & Vizagapatnam Districts
 as one of their compulsory
 languages provided that the
 other compulsory language
 is either Telugu or Tamil.
 M.C.

A.B. (Commissioner) has been
 struck out, as Sanapala & Sanapala
 are also for in for
 Higher Standard.

may offer Oriya

Why "for the Higher
 Standard" only?

11.11.97

officiate at O. Then it is
 that no difficulty is experienced in
 writing Telugu, and only one language
 required for the higher lower standard.

4th - 6
 1st - 2
 2nd - 2

3/11/97

25.11.97

M.C.

8.11.97

11/11/97

Submitted to the A.B. / Secy of Govt
 Please take the A.B.'s order
 copying to. Etc.

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copy sent to Press.

turned for signature.

attached in print.

MAIN G.O., No.
189

DATED

9

NUMBER OF COPIES
REQUIRED.

Order complete.

Letter only.

Order complete with Letter.

45

*Print these before
I clear proof
the
matters*

MAIN G.O. No.

GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT.

WITH DITTO.

UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH

Print in full.

Not to be printed.

Print abstract only.

Print heading only.