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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. <u>1362</u>	Press
B.P. No. <u>319-20</u>	Mis.
Dated <u>27-9-1876</u>	<u>196</u>

Not to be folded or roughly handled

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No. 319. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 22nd September 1876, No. 2,412:—

Read the following letter from J. R. DANIEL, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Mydukur, 19th September 1876, No. 235.

I HAVE just visited the two taluqs of Proddatur and Jammalamadugu, and have the honor to submit a report upon their condition.

2. Everywhere the rainfall has been scanty. Crops have been sown in many lands in hopes of rain, but the land had not sufficient moisture when the seed was sown, and consequently they are coming up very badly. The taluq of Proddatur is, however, better off than Jammalamadugu. In the Proddatur Taluq there has been rather more rain; there is irrigation in many parts, and the ryots are in every way better off; there is still time for them to sow their dry lands, and it would be most exceptional for September to pass without rain, although up to the present time there has been none.

3. There is now, and has been for some time, distress amongst the laboring classes in Jammalamadugu; the Deputy Collector, Krishna Row, met me at Jammalamadugu; after making a tour through the villages on the north and north-west he has written for me report* upon them, copy of which I

* Dated 13th September 1876, No. 200.

enclose; in each one of these villages there are a number of people dependent entirely upon cooly—pariahs, chucklers, and boyas; there has been somewhat more rain within a radius of five miles north of Jammalamadugu, and here some crops have been sown, but beyond that there has been none worth mentioning, and no dry crops have even been sown; the whole country is black cotton plain without any works of irrigation; consequently the laboring classes are in great distress; the merchants and ryots who possess grain naturally will not give them credit because repayment is improbable, and, as there is a prospect of bad crops this year, they are unwilling to part with grain which they may require for their own consumption.

4. There are three seasons for sowing these dry grains; the two first have passed away, and the third will soon be at an end; the ryots themselves hope for rain after the new moon, two days hence; if rain does not then come, there will be great distress in this taluq, and works of relief must be opened.

5. The villages of Jammalamadugu situated on the western side towards Bellary must be in the same condition as those which the Deputy Collector has just visited; he is now going out to inspect them.

6. I now must ask the Board to sanction the commencement of some works if rain does not fall immediately. I find it extremely difficult to suggest any works of real utility in this part of the country.

7. The following works are the only works which can be undertaken:—

Road from Jammalamadugu to Moodanoor Station.—This would form a direct communication between the Cusbah Town and the Railway, and on that account would be a work of utility, but this would lie across a hill covered with stones and boulders; there is one village not far from Jammalamadugu in this direction, but beyond that there is nothing but a small hamlet; the people, therefore, would have to come some distance to the work, as it would be impossible to find accommodation for them there; the road, too, would require skilled labor, and on that account is not suitable for a relief-work. In the

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27th September 1876.*

List of relief-works sent to Government the road from Jammalamadugu to Moodanoor is not this direct road, but another one to be taken round the south of the hill; this would however be a useless road; it would only be about two miles nearer to Moodanoor than the present road is to Yerragoontla, and people would prefer that route to Moodanoor instead of coming back again to Moodanoor to save only two miles.

I have requested the Engineer to mark out the direct road towards Moodanoor; the first portion of it can be done, and the remainder must be left until the Local Fund Board can provide funds to complete it through the Engineer Department.

Road from Proddatur to Jammalamadugu.—This at present is a mere track; the road can be marked out, trenches made, the road raised and sanded; the District Engineer will have it marked. The objection to this road is that it runs to the east of Jammalamadugu instead of the west and north where the distress has principally shown itself at present; it may, however, be necessary to undertake this if there be no rain very shortly.

Roads in Jammalamadugu Town.—The streets at present are merely drains which convey the water into the river. One of them has been raised and drained by the Local Fund Board, but the completion of the work has been postponed for want of funds. The four principal streets require raising, gravelling, and draining, and it would be a great improvement to the town if this work could be done.

This recommends itself to me as the best work to be undertaken at once; the Deputy Collector estimates the work at Rupees 2,700, but I should like to allot Rupees 1,000 for this work at present. There is distress even in Jammalamadugu itself. I found that cooked food was being distributed by some of the ryots to the poorest people.

Raising a mile of road near the village of Talamanchipatnam.—This is on the road between Jammalamadugu and the Bellary District; the ordinary road is through Gundloor, but this lies through the bed of the river and in many parts of the year is impassable. A portion of this road for about a mile near a channel is low and swampy. The ryots themselves promise to cart gravel. For this I should like to allot Rupees 1,000; the work lies in that part of the country where there is distress; in fact, none other can be suggested, and I fear that, unless relief comes by a fall of rain, it will be necessary to give grain gratis to the poorest people; no works can be found for them.

8. Chinna Venuturula Tank requires repairs, but this the District Engineer will undertake in the usual way.

9. I hope that the Board will give the sanction for the immediate expenditure of Rupees 2,000—Rupees 1,000 upon the streets of Jammalamadugu and Rupees 1,000 upon the road near the village of Talamanchipatnam. Of course, if rain falls according to expectation after the next change of the moon, I shall not incur the expenditure.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From A. KRISHNA ROW, Acting Deputy Collector, to J. R. DANIEL, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, dated Jammalamadugu, 13th September 1876, No. 200.

No rain having fallen throughout the division from 27th August last, I was hearing continued unfavorable accounts of agricultural prospects of this taluq. Being, therefore, desirous of ascertaining by personal inspection the state of some of the villages where the rainfall was said to be very scanty, I started from Jammalamadugu to those villages which form the north-

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
27th September 1876.*

western group of the taluq, and all these villages, with the exception of one, are situated at the foot of two low hills running nearly parallel to each other to the north-west of Jammalamadugu. These hills are nothing but ridges of stones, quite barren, and afford very little pasturage to the cattle. The valley itself is pure black cotton soil.

2. The first village I halted at is Bheemagundum. On my way to this village I saw Bodupally and some hamlets, and found that up to five miles towards this direction from Jammalamadugu three-fourths of the dry lands have been tilled and sown. Beyond this I saw the fields only ploughed and repaired for sowing, which has been diffused in eager anticipation of rain. Bheemagundum is a village situated to the north of Jammalamadugu at a distance of about 8½ miles. It is situated at the foot of one of those above-mentioned hills. There is not much difficulty in this village for procuring water for drinking purposes since there is one well which supplies water to the whole village community with the exception of pariahs. Here I received a complaint from pariahs, chucklers, and other low-caste people that the komaties and ryots of the village withheld selling grain to them. I sent for the village komaties and ryots, who, I have been informed, had limited stores of grain, and encouraged by every mild means to expose grain for sale.

3. I then resumed my journey and came to Chinna Venuthurula. On my way to this village I visited Bhootanapooram, Kambaladinnai, Kallutta, Jangulapally, and Bestavemula. Chinna Venuthurula is a small village situated in the north-western extremity at the foot of the same hill which runs towards this direction from Bheemagundum. There are wells which can amply supply the villagers with drinking water, and under these wells some cultivation of garden crops is at present being carried on to a very small extent. The village is awfully dirty. The streets are very narrow. A similar complaint of high price as well as non-sale of grain from pariahs, &c., reached me in all the villages through which I passed. In C. A., I was informed that these pariahs and other low-caste men of Chinna Venuthurula attempted the day before my arrival to rob grain from a grain-pit of some rich resident komati of the village. Here also I adopted the same conciliatory measures, and induced a ryot to open his granary and distribute grain to some of the needy pariahs, and I had the pleasure to see that some grain was so distributed in my presence. Here I was also informed of the necessity of execution of some repairs to the tank. Having spent the whole day in inquiring into these matters, I started in the evening to Dharmavada, a village to the south of Chinna Venuthurula. Dharmavada is a very fine village situated also at the foot of the first of the above-named two hills. There are big wells around this village which afford an undiminished supply of water for drinking purposes. The cultivation under wells was very limited. The village is also clean. Here also complaints regarding the non-sale, &c., of grain reached me, and the same measures were adopted to set the matters right. I spent the whole of the following day at this village.

4. On the 10th instant I travelled to Talamanchipatnam, a fine and important village of this taluq situated to the east of Dharmavada. On my way thereto I visited Vaddirala, Gollapally, Wuppalapaud, and Madhavapuram. In the village of Talamanchipatnam some cultivation of garden lands under wells is in progress, but the wet and dry lands are lying waste. The wet garden lands are dependent on a tank which is now dry. The surplus water channel of lands in this village are dependent on a tank which is now dry. The plan where the channel this tank crosses a principal road (bandy-track) leading to Bellary. The plan where the channel of the surplus water intersects the road is very swampy, and in the rainy season, as well as all the while the water continues to flow, it is very difficult for bandies, passengers, and animals to cross the channel. The soil is black cotton, and is very easily rendered swampy and miry. The villagers, therefore, requested that this part of the road for about a mile or so may at least be metalled, and they have promised before me that they will cart gravel for the construction of the road. I think they can keep to their promise if the work is undertaken (which I think most desirable) since the hill where the materials can be had is very near to the village. The ryots of the village also complained to me that the main distribution channels of the tank are cut up very deep, and in consequence of which the water of the tank flowing to these channels cannot irrigate fields which are on higher level. They, therefore, requested me to have some bunds or anicuts to be constructed

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across the channels, so that the water may of itself store up at such anients, and rise to the level of the fields, and thus to afford convenience for irrigation. Even at this village I received complaints regarding the refusal of sale of grain to low classes.

5. On the 11th I travelled south-easterly direction and joined the headquarters, visiting on my way the villages of Chinna, Komerla, and Moragudy. In the dry lands belonging to these villages, which are nearer to Jammalamadugu, I found that cotton and cholam have been sown to some extent. The wet lands, except where they are dependent on spring wells, are waste. Dry lands in the valley above described have not been sown, but only kept ready for sowing. Even the ryots who in the neighbourhood of Jammalamadugu have sown their lands with less moisture in anticipation of future rain are being quite disappointed, and seed put in has not germinated in some parts, and in others where it has sprouted, the crop is not thriving from want of seasonable rain. In every village that I saw the ryots are quite discouraged and think very seriously. Wherever I go I hear the bitter complaints of poorer classes especially pariahs, chuklers, and boyas, about withholding the sale and high price of grain. There are very few ryots and merchants who have any stores of grain to offer for sale, and they are generally reluctant to expose it freely for sale as they urge that what little quantity they have would be quite insufficient for their consumption if no crops come to hand. The lot of the low classes, whose number exceeds on an average about

* Besides their children.

fifty* in each village is very miserable indeed, as it is the very men from whom the ryots and komaties withhold grain, because it would be very difficult to secure ready-money bargain with them, and the distribution of grain to them on credit system is always considered unsafe as the debt in most cases turns out irrecoverable.

6. On my return to the headquarters I learn the occurrence of a dacoity on the night of the 10th in the village of Yetoor in Jammalamadugu Taluk, and a report of the collection of a band of some 300 men in the hills adjoining the village of Kodoor which lies on the borders of the Bellary District has reached me yesterday. I shall take measures to ascertain who they are and the object of their union.

7. The people expect, on some feigned suppositions, a heavy downpour after a change in the moon, which would be in the next week. If their expectations are not realized, I think the distress will take a more serious form, and the pauper classes will be entirely discouraged. The peculiar state of this division does not permit me to propose the construction of any remunerative works in order to give relief at this juncture. I beg that you will be good enough, therefore, to reconsider the subject of my letter, dated 2nd August 1876, No. 160, embodied in the Board's Proceedings, dated 16th of the same month, in which I suggested the advisability of opening a road from Jammalamadugu to Muddanoor via Goodanchervoo, though it is not possible to carry out the work thoroughly at one attempt owing to the enormous cost it would involve in completing it. I would at the same time beg to suggest the formation of road in the main streets in the town of Jammalamadugu. Want of funds will not enable the Local Fund Board to carry out this proposal under their supervision, as the cost thereof would amount to Rupees 2,765 on a rough estimate. If these two roads are commenced, the laboring class living at Jammalamadugu and in the surrounding villages will find employment for their livelihood.

8. The construction of road at Talamanchipatnam, which the villagers, &c., are in much need of (and the approximate cost of which would be about Rupees 1,000), and the execution by the Public Works Department of repairs to the tank, as well as to the distribution channel above complained of, and performance of work needed to the Chinna Venuthur Tank above referred to will, I am sure, give some relief to the poor who live in the outlying villages situated in that valley. In conclusion, I beg to state that the payment of wages in grain at the option of laborers would be also a preferable course till we see some fall in the price of grain.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) J. R. DANIEL,
Acting Collector.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
27th September 1876.*

THIS report, which the Board regret to find so unfavorable, will be submitted for the information of Government.

2. The Collector's proposal to commence the works noted in the margin, which seem very suitable as relief-works, is approved, and the Board resolve to sanction Rupees 2,000 as applied for by him at his disposal. He is requested to cause the works to be commenced as soon as possible, and to arrange for speedy payment to the coolies, whose hire should be disbursed daily if possible.

3. The road mentioned by the Collector, from Proddatur to Jammalamadugu, is a very important line, and the Board think it probable that, if its improvements were undertaken as a relief-work, people from the westward needing help would come to it. If no rain falls, it would form a valuable relief-work on a large scale, and the Collector should see that the necessary arrangements are made for starting the work if it become necessary.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 320. ORDER THEREON, 27th September 1876, No. 1,362.

Miscellaneous.

RECORDED.

2. It is observed that the Board have sanctioned the application, with reference to G.O., 3rd August 1876, No. 1,039.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

Revenue Department

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
Dated 22nd September 1876
No. 235
Read the following:-

From J. R. Daniel Esq.
Acting Collector of Andnapah
To C. A. Fulton Esq.
Acting Secretary to the Board
of Revenue, Madras

Sir I have just visited the two
Talukhs of Prodatur and Jam-
malmadagu, and have the honor
to submit a report upon their
condition.

Every where the rain fall
has been scanty. Crops have been
sown in many lands in hopes
of rain, but the land had
not sufficient moisture when
the

Three



GOVT. OF INDIA
REVENUE.
THE BOARD OF REVENUE.
22nd September, 1876.
G.O. 27th September 1876, No. 1,362.
SEPTEMBER
Nos. 519-320.
Proclamation and Jammalnadagu Talukhs
Cuddalore District. - Regarding, with
Proceedings of the Board of Revenue submit
report on the facts of the...

the seed was sown, and consequently
they are coming up very badly.
The taluk of Proddatur is how-
ever better off than Jammal-
madra. In the Proddatur
Taluk there has been rather more
rain - there is irrigation in many
parts, and the crops are in
every way better off. There is
still time for them to sow their
dry lands, and it would be
most exceptional for Septem-
ber to pass without rain al-
though up to the present
time there has been none.

3. There is now, and has
been for some time, distress
amongst

x Dated 13th
Sept 1876
No 200

amongst the labouring classes
in Jammalmadra. The Deputy
Collector Krishna Rao met me
at Jammalamadra, after making
a tour through the villages in
the north, and north west, he has
written for me, report upon
them, copy of which I enclose.
In such one of these villages -
there are a number of people
dependent entirely upon coolie-
-pariahs, Chukklers and Boyas.
There has been somewhat more
rain within a radius of 5 miles
north of Jammalamadra, and
here some crops have been sown -
but

but beyond that there has been
none worth mentioning and no dry
crops have even been sown, the
whole country is black cotton
plain without any works of irri-
gation. Consequently the labor-
ing classes are in great distress.
The merchants and ryots who
repose from naturally will
not give them credit because
repayment is improbable, and
as there is a prospect of bad
crops this year, they are un-
willing to part with grain -
which they may require for
their own consumption -
There are three seasons

seasons for sowing these dry grains,
the two first have passed away,
and the third will soon be at
an end. The ryots themselves
hope for rain after the new
moon - two days hence if rain
does not ^{then} come, there will be
great distress in this Taluk,
and works of relief must be
opened.

5. The Village of Jammula-
madaga situated on the wes-
tern side towards Bellary must
be in the same condition, as
those which the Deputy Collec-
tor has just visited. he is now
going out to inspect them.

6. I now must ask the Board
to sanction the commencement
of some works, if rain does not
fall immediately. I find it
extremely difficult to suggest
any works of real utility in
this part of the country.

7. The following works are
the only works which can be
undertaken.

Road from Jummalamadugu
to Meduram Station.

This would form a direct
communication between the Cas-
-bah Town and the Railway,
and on that account would
be a work of utility. but this
would

would lie across a hill covered
with stones and boulders. There
is one Village not far from Jumm-
-malamadugu in this direction,
but beyond that there is no-
thing but a small hamlet.
The people therefore would
have to come some distance to
the work as it would be im-
possible to find accommo-
-dation for them there. The
road too would require skilled
labour, and on that account is
not suitable for a relief work.
In the list of relief works sent
to Government the road from
Jummalamadugu

Jam mal am adze to Mudanor
is not the direct road but
another one to be taken round
the south of the hill. This
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2 miles nearer to Mudanor
than the present road is to
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prefer that route to Cud du-
pat instead of coming back
again to Mudanor to save only
two miles.

I have requested the Supt.
-ner to mark out the direct
road towards Mudanor. the
first.

first portion of it can be done,
and the remainder must be left
until the Local Fund Board can
provide funds to complete it thro:
the Engineer Department.

Road from Proddatur to
Jam mal am adze.

This at present is a mere
track - the road can be marked
out, trenches made - the road
ruined, and saved. The District
Engineer will have it marked.
The objection to this road is -
that it runs to the east of -
Jam mal am adze instead of
the west and north, where
the District has principally
shown

shewn itself at present. it may
however be necessary to undertake
this if there be no rain very shortly.

Roads in Jammalamadugu Town

The streets at present are
merely drains which convey the
water into the river - one of them
has been raised and drained
by the Local Fund Board, but
the completion of the work has
been postponed for want of funds.
The four principal streets
require raising, graveling, and
draining and it would be a
great improvement to the town
if this work could be done.
This.

This recommends itself to me as
the best work to be undertaken
at once - the Deputy Collector
estimates the work at Rs 2700
but I should like to allot
Rs 1000 for this work at present.

There is distress even in Jam-
malamadugu itself. I found that
cooked food was being distributed
by some of the ryots to the
poorest people.

Raising a mile of road near
the village of Talamanchipatnam

This is on the road between
Jammalamadugu and the
Bellary District the ordinary
road is through Gundlur, but
this

this lies through the bed of the
river, and in many parts of
the year is impassable - a por-
tion of this road for about a
mile near a channel is low,
and swampy. The ryots them-
selves promise to cart gravel.
For this I should like to allot
Rupees 1000, the work lies in
that part of the country where
there is distress in fact none
other can be suggested, and I
fear that unless relief comes
by a fall of rain, it will be
necessary to give grain gratis
to the poorest people - no
works

works can be found for them.

Chinna Kembarla Janki requires
repairs but this the District
Engineer will undertake in
the usual way.

I hope that the Board
will give the sanction for the
immediate expenditure of
Rs 2000. Rs 1000 upon the streets
of Jammal am adoga and
Rupees 1000 upon the road near
the village of Talumanchat -
-nam- of course if rain falls ac-

-ending expectation after the
next change of the moon, I shall
not incur the expenditure.

I have &c
Cud Dapah Collis Office } Sd/- J R. Daniel
in Council at my duties }
19 Sep 1876 - } At Collector

This

This report, which the Board
regret to find so unfavourable, will
be submitted for the information
of Government.

2. The collector's proposal to
Raising streets in ^{as} commence the
Jammalamadugu - 1000 works noted in
Raising a mile of the margin,
road near the vil-
lage of Talam. auchi. which seem very
- potnam - - - 1000
2000 suitable as relief

works, is approved and ^(HE) ~~referred~~
~~to the Board~~

^(HE) The Board resolve
to sanction ^(HE)
~~the proposal~~ Rs 2000 as
applied for by him ~~at the~~
~~request~~ He is requested to
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3. The road mentioned by
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scale, and the collector should see
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that the necessary arrangements
are made for starting the work,
if it becomes necessary.

/ True copy & extract

H. H. Stokes

Acting Secretary

To

The Secretary of Government,

Revenue Department,

with original enclosures,

to be returned.

C. H. H.

C. H. H.

