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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.
B.P. No.

1110

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Dated

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197

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 6th March, 1877, No. 104.

Read letters from the Collector of Cuddapah dated 10th January, 1877, Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 21; letter dated 11th January, 1877, No. 24, letter dated 18th January, No. 30,— letters dated 26th January Nos. 41 and 43, and letters dated 31st January, 1877, Nos. 55, 56 and 61: Also, letter dated 5th February, 1877, No. 67.

G. O. 28th October, 1876,
No. 123, R. D.
G. O. 9th December, 1876,
No. 1,986.

The Board submit to Government the following review of the reports received from the Cuddapah District on the condition of the several taluqs as required in G. Os. noted in the margin.

2. The District covers an area of 8050 square miles, with a population of 13,51,194 and is divided into 11 taluqs. The land Revenue for Fusli 1285 (1875-76) was Rs. 19,80,478. There are no Zerindaries in the District and almost the whole revenue is derived from Ryotwary lands.

3. The subjoined table shews the area, population and revenue of each taluq.

Names of Taluq.	Area.	Population.	Total Land Revenue demand (current and arrears) Fusli 1285.		
			Permanently settled and shrotriem Jodi.	Ryotwar and Miscellaneous.	Total.
			RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Jammalamadagu	670	1,02,55	7,637	2,03,515	2,11,152
2 Prodatur	343	1,02,34	8,516	2,18,499	2,27,015
3 Budvail	704	93,61	5,240	1,25,522	1,30,762
4 Pulivenda	579	1,10,36	1,342	1,71,769	1,73,111
5 Cuddapah	1,207	1,68,63	9,510	3,09,639	3,19,149
6 Sidhout	508	75,37	1,037	1,04,137	1,05,174
7 Kadri	1,442	1,40,38	1,786	1,35,277	1,37,064
8 Royachoti	649	1,28,32	3,641	1,30,972	1,34,612
9 Pullumpett	609	1,45,30	9,104	1,73,337	1,82,441
10 Madanapuli	631	1,35,48	1,594	1,83,702	1,85,296
11 Vollpand	708	1,45,51	1,751	1,72,951	1,74,702
Total...	8,050	13,51,14	51,168	19,29,320	19,80,478

4. The District has suffered from two bad seasons. In 1875-76, the N. E. monsoon was very deficient and the tanks throughout the district received little or no water. Wet crops suffered much and were good only under channels and their yield was only one-fourth. Dry crops also suffered, from insufficient rain.

As regards the season of 1876-77, no rain fell up to July, and though in the early part of August, there was a fall of rain; only light showers, insufficient for cultivation purposes were subsequently received. Two-thirds of the cultivation is usually effected under the early rains but the average of the District under the South-west monsoon was only 7.08 inches against a usual fall of 21.38 inches.

The failure of the North-east monsoon rain was still more marked, the average of the District being only 0.49 inches against 10.48. Distress declared itself at an early period in the Jammalamadagu and Prodatur Taluqs and in the Sub-division and has since extended throughout the District.

5. *Rainfall.* The total rainfall up to December of the current year was only 7.57 inches: 7.08 inches fell during the South-west monsoon (April to September) and 0.49 inches in the North-east monsoon (October to December) former being only a third, and the latter less than one-twentieth of the average rainfall of the respective periods during the three years ending 1875-76. The rainfall in the South-west monsoon was much below the average in all the taluqs except Madanapalli, where it was 15.05 inches against the average of 20.29 inches. In the North-east monsoon there was no rain at all in Jammalamadagu, Prodatur and Royachoti, but two inches in Voilpau and only a fractional part of an inch in the rest of the taluqs. The details are given by taluqs in the Statement No. 1.

6. *Cultivation.* (a). The particulars of land cultivated for each taluq are given in the accompanying Statement No. 1. The total extent of land cultivated up to December 1876, has been 47,453 acres under wet and acres 5,80,101 under dry respectively, against 77,999 and 10,07,455. The average cultivation of the past five years ending 1875-76, exhibiting a falling off of 39.1 per cent. (wet) and 57.5 per cent. (dry). The distribution of the area of cultivation as between the two monsoons is as follows:—

	April to October S. W. monsoon.		October to December.		Total.	
	Average	1876-77	Average	1876-77	Average	1876-77
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Dry	6,65,065	4,20,944	3,42,390	1,69,157	10,07,455	5,80,101
Wet	54,984	36,378	23,015	11,078	77,999	47,453
Total	7,20,049	4,57,322	3,65,405	1,70,232	10,85,454	6,27,554

The proportions of early and late cultivation are thus for dry lands 66 and 34 per cent.; and for wet 70.5 and 29.5 per cent. respectively. The similar percentages for each taluq will be formed in Statement I. The decrease in the cultivation in this district has been much greater than in the Southern districts which are classed as distressed and where it has been noticed that a breadth of land not much less than usual, has, whatever the ultimate fate of the crop, been brought under the plough. In Cuddapah, however, little more than half the land has been sown. The decrease during the N. E. monsoon exceeds that in the S. W. monsoon by 16.9 per cent. The percentages of decrease in each taluq have been as shewn in the subjoined table. They vary from 50.5 per cent. in the Voilpau taluq to 13.8 per cent. in the Prodatur under wet and from 69.7 per cent. in the Pulivendla taluq to 10 per cent. in Voilpau under dry. In the Sidhout taluq, however, there appears to have been an increase of 8.7 per cent. in the cultivation under wet during the S. W. monsoon.

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Names of Taluqs.	April to September.			Oct. to Dec.			Total.		
	Wet.	Dry.	As.	Wet.	Dry.	Total.	Wet.	Dry.	Total.
Jammalamadugu	31.0	43.6	1	51.0	46.5	46.8	42.1	45.1	45.0
Proddatur	6.2	51.4	2	34.9	38.4	37.6	13.8	46.8	43.8
Budwail	46.6	23.8	3	72.1	78.6	77.8	56.4	43.8	40.8
Pulivendla	26.3	72.3	0	43.9	66.2	65.6	81.8	69.7	68.6
Cuddapah	19.2	71.5	0	35.4	54.8	54.9	32.4	63.4	59.6
Sidhout	47.8	31.8	3	48.7	68.8	57.0	34.3	44.8	42.9
Kadri	34.6	41.7	5	12.3	34.0	33.2	29.1	39.2	39.1
Royachoti	44.9	30.8	8	67.9	41.1	48.6	48.8	34.0	34.8
Pullumpett	29.5	5.7	1	60.5	38.4	34.9	33.5	48.0	44.3
Madanapalli	27.1	9.3	3	70.4	35.0	37.1	38.3	17.2	19.2
Voilpud	46.3	8.9	5	61.1	19.1	27.6	50.6	10.0	12.9
Total	33.8	38.7	4	51.9	53.5	53.4	39.1	42.4	41.9

8. What crops have been obtained have been realized by means of wells which are numerous in the district. The was no crop under tanks and the rain-fed dry crops have completely withered way except in very rare cases. As to the extent of land that yielded a crop, the following particulars are available from the report received.

Taluqs.	Lanoccupied.		Saved and likely to be saved.	
	Extens- acre.	Assess- ment.	Extent acres.	Assess- ment.
	Rs.		Rs.	
1. Budwail.....	76,10	1,08,218	8,174	15,887
2. Pulivendla.....	1,46,71	1,52,847	45,234	61,503
3. Cuddapah.....	1,38,50	2,20,029	19,477	65,850
4. Sidhout.....	36,57	1,00,079	4,943	24,231
5. Pullumpett.....	67,94	1,32,623	9,472	39,246

For the other six taluqs similar details have not been furnished by the taluq officers. The information received is to the extent of crops (in terms of annas) saved is also not uniform. Only in six taluqs the out-turn of crops both under dry and wet have been separately given, as shewn in the margin while in four taluqs the out-turn of both the crops together have been reported. The wet cultivation is about 8 per cent. of the whole, and the moderate yield upon it, above shewn is largely due to the aid of wells. Taking the district as a whole, the Board notwithstanding the large number of wells, would estimate the yield at 3 annas or one-fourth of an ordinary crop. The extensive black soil plains in the North of the district, usually very productive have in 1876, yielded next to nothing. The prospects of further savings are said to be gloomy.

	Rs.
Jammalamadagu	1,53,203
Prodatur	1,45,700
Badwail	92,331
Madanapalli	1,30,260
Voilpand	1,13,886
Kadiri	66,542
Royachoti	77,875
Pullumpett	93,377
Sidhout	75,758
Pulivendla	86,676
Cuddapah	1,44,135
	11,79,793

9. *Remissis* (b).—The amount of revenue to be remitted is estimated at Rs. 11,79,793 or more than half the revenue. The Clector has been directed to suspend collections pending investigation and settlement of cases at the Jummabundy but the Board trust that so large remissions, as herestimated, will not eventually be found necessary.

10. *Mortality among cattle* (c).—The mortality past and anticipated among cattle and agricultural stock for the seval taluqs are given as follows :

Taluqs.	Past Mortality.			Anticipated.		
	Agricultural.	Non-agricultural.	Total.	Agricultural.	Non-agricultural.	Total.
Jammalamadagu.....	..	..	40 p. c.	..	..	80 p. c.
Prodatur.....	..	..	15 p. c.	..	..	50 p. c.
Badwail.....	150	9	550	600	1,000	1,500
Madanapalli.....	..	..	25 p. c.	It is simply stated that mortality will greatly increase.		
Voilpand.....	..	..	..			
Kadiri.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Royachoti.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pullumpett.....	400	1,3	1,900	3,000	12,000	15,000
Sidhout.....	100	9	600	1,000	6,000	7,000
Pulivendla.....	No particulars are finished in the report.			..	..	..
Cuddapah.....	700	10	2,000	2,000	12,000	14,000

It is evident that some of these estimates are mere guesses, but none other is possible. It is certain that mortality will be very great. For sometime past cattle have been driven to the hills within the district where some pasture is to be had. The wells and river channels will furnish fodder enough to save a certain proportion of the animals. The forest reserve in the district have been thrown open for grazing and in the Head Assistant's division, endeavours are being made to prevent the annual fires, whereby the old grass consumed. Much of this is being collected. In the Pullumpett Taluq the cattle are best off; and from Jammalamadagu and Prodatur cattle have been sent to the Nallamallais, but many are said to have died. Some disease has already appeared. Prickly pear is scarcely to be had in some taluqs, besides the people do not appreciate its use. The ryots have not endeavoured to grow green fodder by means of well irrigation, though they have been repeatedly advised to do so. The Collector has been authorized to incur a small outlay from relief funds to feed cattle upon prickly pear as an experimental measure.

11. *Water Supply* (d). The river Pennar, Chetravuti and Papagni and also a large number of wells form the sources of water supply. The springs in some of the river beds are now at low level than is usual in May; and difficulty is already felt in the north of the district in the black soil taluqs. But a general failure does not seem to be feared and numbers of new wells are being sunk and old ones repaired. Landowners have been encouraged to apply for advances under the Land Improvement Act and already very numerous applications have been received and it is hoped that the recent simplification of the rules will facilitate the disposal of these and the construction of new wells. Nothing more can be done to

improve the supply. Orders have been issued by Government for the institution of careful enquiries by the several divisional officers with regard to the present supply of drinking water in the various taluqs and its future prospects.

12. *Price*. (e) The prices of grain commenced to rise enormously early in October last and have since increased gradually, although at short intervals, they were stationary. Raggy is the staple food of the poor and the price at which it was sold in the first and last weeks of the months from October to January in each taluq as contrasted with the average of the past 3 years have been as shown in the annexed table. The statement No. 2 accompanying these proceedings shows the weekly prices of different grains since 1st October last.

	October.			November.			December.			January.		
	1876-77			1876-77			1876-77			1876-77		
	Average for the month.	1st week.	Last week.	Average for the month.	1st week.	Last week.	Average for the month.	1st week.	Last week.	Average for the month.	1st week.	Last week.
Jammalamadagu	23-15	18-75	11-25	22-78	8-25	8-26	20-87	8-62	7-87	25-74	not given	8-25
Prodatur	22-87	16-50	9-75	24-12	8-25	8-62	22-37	8-62	7-87	25-87	do	7-87
Badwail	25-50	17-25	10-50	24-75	9-00	9-37	18-50	8-62	6-93	23-50	7-50	7-87
Pulivendla	23-00	15-00	7-50	29-00	8-25	7-50	24-00	7-50	6-75	30-00	6-75	7-50
Cuddapah	26-25	15-00	8-25	27-00	10-50	7-87	22-37	8-25	7-50	25-75	7-50	8-62
Sidhout	26-00	16-50	12-75	25-50	8-25	9-00	29-37	8-62	7-87	23-00	7-07	8-62
Kadiri	30-00	16-50	9-90	32-69	9-30	3-90	28-50	9-07	6-00	33-50	6-00	7-50
Royachoti	34-37	16-50	11-45	33-24	9-30	10-30	16-87	9-30	6-75	32-50	6-37	7-87
Pullumpett	27-00	16-50	10-50	26-50	10-50	9-00	22-00	9-00	7-50	27-00	7-50	8-25
Madanapalli	42-00	14-85	11-55	39-25	11-55	10-72	30-62	10-30	not given	34-49	not given	7-87
Voilpand	41-00	14-85	9-30	33-00	10-72	9-30	30-50	9-30	6-00	34-25	6-00	7-50

The reports generally agree in stating that local stocks are low. But in the earlier stages of the distress there was considerable export to Kurnool from the Northern Taluqs and also to Mysore and in Pullumpett, there was a sudden fall in price, on rains falling which was believed to indicate that stocks were being held back. In some places ryots were believed to have sufficient stocks, for their own consumption at least, till next harvest. This however is probably not frequently the case and importation of grain is very active. Grain is brought by rail from Central India from Madras itself as well as from other Southern Districts; and importation of ragi by cart from Nellore to Cuddapah is also mentioned. Private enterprise is probably adequate to the supply of all except the most remote parts, such as parts of Sidhout to the north of the Pennar mentioned by the Head Assistant and perhaps also parts of the Sub-division. The extent of the N. W. Railway line in the district is about 120 miles. It passes through 5 taluqs viz., Jammalamadagu Prodatur, Cuddapah, Sidhout and Pullumpett. There are ten Railway stations in the district. The roads are good and easy, save towards Badwail and Cumbum (in Kurnool) where routes are hilly and heavy for cart traffic.

14. *Population*. (g) About 50 per cent. of the land-holders in the Jammalamadagu taluqs are said to be men of means. There are rich sowcars (money lenders) in the Prodatur taluq and the well-to-do in that taluq are ready to help the

poor. The cultivators in the Cuddapah taluq are fairly well off, owing to their superior husbandry and are willing to assist their poorer neighbours. In the other taluqs, the bulk of the ryots are poor. There are some Jaghiredars and Shrotriendars in the Pullumpett Taluq but none of them are wealthy. The population of the district is arranged below according to caste.

Hindus:

Brahmins	...	...	30,953
Kshatriyas	...	...	18,177
Chetties	...	...	41,902
Sudras and Others	...	...	11,55,897
Mahomedans	...	...	1,03,676
Europeans	...	...	97
Eurasians	...	...	130
Others	...	...	362

Total... 13,51,194

The male adult population according to profession is as follows:—

Learned Profession	...	...	...	9,032
Domestic	...	...	...	39,838
Commercial	...	...	...	24,038
Agricultural	...	...	...	2,22,557
Industrial	...	...	...	58,191
Cooly labor	...	...	...	99,830
Property	...	...	...	11,694
Non-productive and others	...	...	...	16,464

Total... 4,81,644

32 per cent. of the male population are cultivators and 14.4 per cent. laborers, chiefly agricultural.

15. *Movement of the people* (h.) There was considerable emigration to other districts, chiefly Nellore, and the Kistna in the earlier stages of the distress. 10,000 persons are estimated to have left Budvail and 5,000 Sidhout, but most have returned. The Wudders of the district are said to have gone in great numbers to the East Coast Canal and to have stayed there, which the others who went did not. Coolies are said to have gone from Pullumpett and other taluqs into the Sub-division. It is not expected that emigration will take place hereafter as relief works have been opened everywhere; on the contrary, there has been a large influx of natives of Mysore.

15. *Relief works*. (i.) A great many works consisting mainly of roads and repairs of irrigation channels and of tanks are now in progress. They have been generally so arranged as to render relief accessible to all. A sum of Rupees 13,20,000 has been sanctioned up to date on account of Relief works. The actual expenditure up to 10th February 1877, according to the weekly report amounted to Rupees 11,21,203, but this total was about a lakh short of the real outlay. Nearly 67 per cent. of the outlay was incurred in the Sub-division alone. The works which have been started will, it is said suffice in most taluqs to afford the laboring population of the District

	Rs.
Jammalamadagu	58,384
Prodatur	41,081
Budvail	33,440
Madanapully	2,45,889
Voilpaul	1,76,147
Kadri	2,16,232
Royachoti	1,10,089
Pulivendla	74,331
Sidhout	30,511
Pullumpett	45,161
Cuddapah	56,935

11,21,203

employment till the next rains, but in the Sub-division where the numbers have been very great though now rapidly falling, useful works are nearly exhausted.

17. *Charitable relief given to travellers* (j.) No systematic relief on a large scale has yet been gratuitously afforded to travellers and others, but camps are about to be formed. There are poor houses opened from local subscriptions supplemented from relief funds in the four dugs of the Sub-division. In Cuddapah, about 1,000 poor people are fed daily by private charity. In some of the other taluqs, a few indigent persons are being fed at the expense of the State.

18. *Number of persons Government have on their hands* (k.) On the 16th December there were 1,02,340 persons employed on relief works. This number increased rapidly to 2,01,061 in the week ending 6th January 1877, in the next week, it was 19,53,85, but on the 13th January it was 2,10,550. From that date a rapid decrease set in, due to reduction of wages, to strict enforcement of task work and to weeding of gangs and dismissal of Mysore coolies. The annexed table exhibits the particulars of the number of persons relieved weekly from 16th December to 17th February 1877.

	Men	Women	Children	Total
16th December	42,08	46,833	13,429	1,02,340
23rd do	56,22	60,102	18,441	1,34,805
30th do	70,38	75,002	23,595	1,68,965
6th January	78,13	89,978	32,950	2,01,061
13th do	78,73	88,373	28,291	1,95,385
20th do	85,3	95,816	29,573	2,10,550
27th do	70,00	78,785	21,889	1,70,674
3rd February	65,50	64,833	15,142	1,35,525
10th do	47,40	56,650	13,665	1,17,769

The proportion of the population employed is highest in the Madanapully taluq (21.6 per cent.) and lowest in Cuddapah and Prodatur, viz., 4.7 per cent. and 3.9 per cent. respectively. Nearly 25 per cent. of the whole number are employed in the Madanapully Taluq.

Taluqs.	Number of males employed on the 10th February, 1877.				Proportion of the Population	Percentage of the number employed.
	Men	Women	Children	Total		
1 Jammalamadagu	3,582	5,30	1,037	10,539	9.6	8.9
2 Prodatur	1,044	1,58	455	2,987	2.9	2.5
3 Budvail	2,351	3,09	855	6,788	7.3	5.8
4 Madanapully	12,066	13,06	3,750	29,241	21.6	24.9
5 Voilpaul	5,367	5,09	740	11,316	7.7	9.6
6 Kadri	4,960	5,68	1,346	11,874	8.4	10.1
7 Royachoti	4,512	4,86	1,275	10,773	8.4	9.2
8 Pullumpett	3,840	4,37	599	8,985	6.2	7.6
9 Sidhout	2,499	2,70	612	5,901	7.7	6.0
10 Pulivendla	3,697	5,97	1,989	11,665	10.5	9.9
11 Cuddapah	2,074	3,31	907	7,112	4.7	4.5
Total	47,424	56,950	13,665	1,17,769	8.7	100

On the 17th of February the total numbers fell to 80,389.

20. *Gratuitous Relief.* The number of recipients of gratuitous relief has been as shewn below.

	M.	Women.	Children.	Total.
16th December 1876.....	292	1,514	502	3,308
23rd do.	Particulars not available			1,028
30th do.	315	231	288	834
6th January 1877	206	321	258	885
13th do.	348	305	299	1,003
20th do.	615	527	277	1,449
27th do.	316	556	221	893
3rd February 1877	553	624	446	1,623
10th do.	608	633	482	1,723

The expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 2,179 up to 10th February.

21. The number of persons likely to be employed on the 1st March, 1st May and 1st July 1877, are estimated as shewn below.

Talugs.	On Works.			On gratuitous relief.		
	1st Mar.	1st May	1st July	1st Mar.	1st May	1st July
Jammalamadugu.....	15,000	25,000	20,000	200	300	400
Prodatur.....	20,000	25,000	26,000	500	600	800
Budwail.....	15,000	18,000	8,000	2,000	3,000	1,500
Madanapalli.....	45,000	50,000	50,000			
Volpud.....	40,000	50,000	50,000			
Kadri.....	40,000	50,000	50,000	Not given.		
Royachoti.....	30,000	40,000	40,000			
Pulliventi.....	50,000	60,000	50,000	5,000	6,000	8,000
Sidhout.....	15,000	12,000	3,000	1,500	2,500	1,000
Pullumpett.....	20,000	17,000	11,000	2,000	2,500	1,500
Cuddapah.....	20,000	24,000	22,000	not given	2,000	3,000
Total.....	310,000	366,000	271,000			

It is very evident that these estimates are not likely to be realized.

(True Extract)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

To the Additional Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with copies of 14 letters and their enclosures, to be returned, and 2 statements.

Cuddapah.

Name of the Talug.	Area.	Population.	Total Land Revenue demand (current and arrears) Fasli 1285.		Period.	Rough proportion of early and late cultivation.		April to September.		October to December.		January to March.		Total.
			Rs.	Rs.		Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	
1 Jammalamadugu.....	670	108,985	7,637	2,03,515	Early sown, Late do.	62.9	49.4	2,271	66,787	1,835	58,477	3,606	115,264	118,870
2 Prodatur.....	670	102,744	8,516	21,8,492	Early do, Late do.	37.1	50.6	21,359	42,254	1,535	26,720	3,674	68,974	72,648
3 Budwail.....	704	93,051	5,240	1,25,522	Early do, Late do.	41.8	38.7	4,670	26,899	2,900	23,353	7,570	50,243	57,813
4 Pulliventi.....	579	110,405	1,342	1,71,789	Early do, Late do.	66.1	63.2	3,213	73,932	1,590	64,823	4,803	135,775	145,578
5 Cuddapah.....	1207	163,013	9,510	3,09,839	Early do, Late do.	33.9	46.8	6,463	45,177	3,692	54,319	10,162	99,436	109,658
6 Sidhout.....	508	76,867	1,037	1,04,137	Early do, Late do.	76.3	62.7	8,748	13,139	1,165	7,810	4,913	20,939	25,852
7 Kadri.....	1442	140,948	1,786	1,35,277	Early do, Late do.	23.7	37.8	5,471	134,550	1,811	48,409	7,282	182,959	190,241
8 Royachoti.....	649	128,162	3,641	1,30,972	Early do, Late do.	24.9	26.5	6,874	94,004	1,463	14,088	8,337	108,092	116,429
9 Pullumpett.....	609	145,150	9,104	1,73,337	Early do, Late do.	17.6	13.1	6,955	19,053	2,570	18,115	9,525	37,168	46,568
10 Madanapalli.....	631	135,408	1,584	1,83,702	Early do, Late do.	26.9	43.7	7,553	82,986	2,641	17,010	10,194	99,936	110,190
11 Volpud.....	708	145,531	1,751	1,72,951	Early do, Late do.	74.1	82.9	5,627	76,283	2,308	9,266	7,933	83,349	93,482
Total.....	8050	13,51,194	61,153	19,29,320	Early do, Late do.	29.5	33.9	54,984	665,065	23,015	342,390	77,999	1,07,452	1,085,454

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

Dated 6th }
Despatched 6th } March, 1877.
Received 7th }

Enclosures 16.

Submitting to Government Board's review of the reports received from the district of Cuddapah, on the condition of the several Taluqs.

Lawrence Asylum Press—1877.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 1110/18
16th March 1877.

Famine Relief.

No. 540. Read the following Prongs of the Board of Revenue, dated 6th March 1877, No. 1,043:

Read the following letters from the Collector of Cuddapah, dated 10th January 1877, Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21—also dated 11th January, No. 24, and dated 18th January, No. 25; letters dated 26th January, Nos. 41 and 43; letters dated 31st January, Nos. 55, 56 and 61—also letter dated 5th February 1877, No. 67:—

The Board submit to Government following review of the reports received from the Cuddapah District on the condition of the several taluqs as required by Government Orders noted in the margin.

2. The district covers an area of 50 square miles, with a population of 1,351,194, and is divided into eleven taluqs. The land-revenue for Fasli 1285, (1875-76) was Rs. 19,80,478. There are 5 Zemindaries in the district, and almost the whole revenue is derived from Ryot lands.

3. The subjoined table shows the population and revenue of each taluq:—

Names of Taluq.		Population.	Total Land Revenue demand (current and arrears) Fasli 1285.		
			Permanent settled and Shro- triem Jodi.	Ryotwar and Miscellane- ous.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Jammalamadugu	609,965	7,637	2,03,515	2,11,152
2	Proddatore	302,744	8,516	2,18,499	2,27,015
3	Budwail	93,051	5,240	1,25,522	1,30,762
4	Pulivendla	110,405	1,342	1,71,769	1,73,111
5	Cuddapah	126,013	9,510	3,09,639	3,19,149
6	Sidbout	78,667	1,037	1,04,137	1,05,174
7	Kadri	140,948	1,786	1,35,277	1,37,064
8	Royachoti	128,162	3,641	1,30,972	1,34,613
9	Pullampet	45,180	9,104	1,73,337	1,82,441
10	Madanapalli	35,468	1,594	1,83,702	1,85,296
11	Votipand	45,591	1,751	1,72,951	1,74,702
Total ...		8,051,194	51,158	19,29,320	19,80,478

4. The district has suffered from two seasons. In 1875-76, the north-east monsoon was very deficient, and the throughout the district received little or no water. Wet crops suffered much and are good only under channels, and their yield was only one-fourth. Dry crops suffered, from insufficient rain. As regards the season of 1876-77, no rain fell up to July, and though in the early part of August there was a fall of rain, only light showers, insufficient for cultivation purposes, were subsequently received. Two-thirds of the cultivation is usually effected under the early rains, but the average of the district under the south-west monsoon was only 7.08 inches against a usual fall of 2 inches. The failure of the north-east monsoon rains was still more marked, average of the district being only 0.49 inches against 10.48. Distress declared at an early period in the Jammalamadugu and Proddatore taluqs and in the division, and has since extended throughout the district.

5. *Rainfall.*—The total rainfall to December of the current year was only 7.57 inches; 7.08 inches fell during south-west monsoon (April to September) and 0.49 inches in the north-east monsoon (October to December), former being only a third, and the latter less than-twentieth of the average rainfall of the respective periods during the thirys ending 1875-76. The rainfall in the south-west monsoon was much below average in all taluqs except Madanapalli, where it was 15.05 inches at the average of 20.29 inches; in the north-east monsoon, there was no rainfall in Jammalamadugu, Proddatore, and Rayachoti, but two inches in Voilpau only a fractional part of an inch in the rest of the taluqs. The details are by taluqs in the Statement No. 1.

6. *Cultivation (a).*—The parts of land cultivated for each taluq are given in the accompanying Statement N. The total extent of land cultivated up to December 1876 has been 47,453 under wet, and acres 580,101 under dry respectively, against 77,999 and 1,55; the average cultivation of the past five years ending 1875-76, exhibiting an off of 39.1 per cent. (wet) and 57.5 per cent. (dry). The distribution of area of cultivation as between the two monsoons is as follows:—

	April to South-W.	October to December.		Total.	
		Average.	1876-77.	Average.	1876-77.
Dry	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wet	665,06	842,390	159,157	1,007,455	580,101
	54,98	23,015	11,075	77,999	47,453
Total	720,0	865,405	170,232	1,035,434	627,554

The proportions of early and late cultivation are thus for dry land 66 and 34 per cent. and for wet 70.5 and 29.5 per cent., respectively. The similar percentages for each taluq will be found in Statement No. 1.

7. The decrease in the cultivation of this district has been much greater than in the southern districts, which are less distressed, and when it has been noticed that a breadth of land not much above usual has, whatever the ultimate fate of the crop, been brought under thag. In Cuddapah, however, little more than half the land has been sown. Decrease during the north-east monsoon exceeds that in the south-west monsoon by 9 per cent. The percentages of decrease in each taluq have been as shown in subjoined table. They vary from 50.6 per cent. in the Voilpau taluq to 1 per cent. in the Proddatore under wet, and from 69.7 per cent. in the Pulivendla taluq, to 10 per cent. in Voilpau under dry. In the Sidhout taluq, however, there appears to have been an increase of 8.7 per cent. in the cultivation under wet during the south-west monsoon.

Names of the Taluqs.	April to September.			October to December.			Total.		
	Wet.	Dry.	Total.	Wet.	Dry.	Total.	Wet.	Dry.	Total.
Jammalamadugu	31.0	43.6	43.1	61.0	46.5	46.8	42.1	45.1	45.0
Proddatore	6.2	51.4	49.2	24.3	38.4	37.6	18.8	46.3	43.3
Budwail	46.6	22.8	26.3	32.1	78.6	77.8	56.4	43.8	49.8
Pulivendla	26.3	72.8	70.9	52.9	66.2	65.0	31.9	69.7	68.5
Cuddapah	19.2	71.5	65.0	35.4	54.8	54.9	32.4	62.4	59.5
Sidhout	47.8	31.8	35.3	8.7	46.8	57.0	34.4	44.8	42.9
Kadri	34.6	41.7	41.5	2.3	34.0	33.2	29.1	39.2	39.1
Royachoti	44.9	30.8	31.8	37.9	41.1	43.6	48.8	34.0	34.8
Pullampet	29.6	5.7	12.1	60.5	38.4	34.9	33.5	46.0	44.3
Madanapalli	27.1	9.5	10.9	70.4	55.0	57.1	38.8	17.2	19.2
Voilpau	46.3	8.9	11.5	61.1	19.1	27.6	50.6	10.0	12.9
Total	33.8	36.7	36.4	51.9	53.5	53.4	39.1	42.3	41.9

8. What crops have been obtained have been realized by means of wells which are numerous in the district. There was no op under tanks and they did not receive any supply. The rain-fed dry crops were completely withered away except in very rare cases. As to the extent of land that yielded a crop the following particulars are available from the reports received:—

Taluqs.	Land sown.		Saved and likely to be saved.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
1. Budwail	76,190	98,218	8,174	15,887
2. Pulivendla	146,776	62,847	45,234	61,503
3. Cuddapah	133,503	20,029	19,477	55,850
4. Sidhout	36,579	10,079	4,943	24,231
5. Pullampet	67,944	12,623	9,472	39,246

For the other six taluqs similar details have not been furnished by the taluq office. The information received as to the extent of crops (in terms of Annas) saved is also not uniform. Only in six taluqs the outturn of crops both under dry and wet have been separately given as shown in the margin, while in four taluqs the outturn of both the crops together have been reported. The wet cultivation is about 8 per cent. of the whole, and the moderate yield upon it above shown is largely due to the aid of wells. Taking the district as a whole the Board, notwithstanding the large number of wells, would estimate the yield at 3 Annas or one-fourth of an ordinary crop. The extensive black-soil plains in the north of the district, usually very productive, have, in 1876, yielded next to nothing. The prospect of further savings are said to be gloomy.

Government, Revenue Department,
16 March 1877.

Jammalamadugu	1,203
Proddatore	1,700
Budwail	1,331
Madanapalli	1,280
Voilpau	1,886
Kadiri	1,542
Royachoti	1,875
Pullampet	1,377
Sidhout	1,753
Pulivendla	1,676
Cuddapah	1,185

Total 14,793

9. *Remissions (b).*—The amount of revenue to be remitted is estimated at Rupees 11,79,793, or more than half the revenue. The Collector has been directed to suspend collections pending investigation and settlement of cases at the Jamabandi, but the Board trust that so large remissions as here estimated will not eventually be found necessary.

10. *Mortality among Cattle*—The mortalities past and anticipated among cattle and agricultural stocks for several taluqs are given as follows.—

Taluqs.	Mortality.		Anticipated.		
	Non-agricultural.	Total.	Agricultural.	Non-agricultural.	Total.
Jammalamadugu	...	40%	...	...	80
Proddatore	...	15%	...	...	40
Budwail	...	400	500	1,000	1,500
Madanapalli	...	...	...	...	...
Voilpau	...	...	...	...	...
Kadiri	...	...	...	...	...
Royachoti	...	25%	It is simply stated that mortality will greatly increase.		
Pullampet	...	...			
Sidhout	1,500	1,900	8,000	12,000	15,000
Pulivendla	500	600	1,000	6,000	7,000
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...
71 particulars are furnished in the report.					
300 2000 2,000 12,000 14,000					

It is evident that some of the estimates are mere guesses, but none other is possible. It is certain that mortality will be very great.

For some time past cattle have been driven to the Hills within the district where some pasture is to be had. The wells and river channels will furnish fodder enough to save a certain proportion of the animals. The forest reserves in the district have been thrown open for grazing, and in the Head Assistants Division endeavours are being made to prevent the annual fires whereby the old grass is consumed. Much of this is being collected. In the Pullampet Taluq the cattle are best of; and from Jammalamadugu and Proddatore cattle have been sent to the Nallamalais, but many are said to have died. Some disease has already appeared. Prickly-pear is scarcely to be had in some taluqs, besides the people do not appreciate its use. The ryots have not endeavoured to grow green fodder by means of well irrigation, though they have been repeatedly advised to do so. The Collector has been authorized to incur a small outlay from relief funds to feed cattle upon prickly-pear as an experimental measure.

11. *Water-supply (d).*—The rivers Pennair, Chitravatty and Paupugnee, and also a large number of wells and tanks form the sources of water-supply. The springs in some of the river beds are now at a lower level than is usual in May, and difficulty is already felt in the north of the district in the black soil taluqs. But a general failure does not seem to be feared and numbers of new wells are being sunk and old ones repaired. Landowners have been encouraged to apply for advances under the Land Improvement Act, and already very numerous applications have been

received, and it is hoped that the recent simplification of the rules will facilitate the disposal of these, and the construction of new wells. Nothing more can be done to improve the supply. Orders have been issued by Government for the institution of careful inquiries by the several Divisional officers with regard to the present supply of drinking water in the various taluqs and its future prospects.

12. *Prices (e).*—The prices of grain commenced to rise enormously early in October last, and have since increased gradually, although at short intervals they were stationary. Raggy is the staple food of the poor, and the price at which it was sold in the first and last weeks of the months from October to January in each taluq as contrasted with the average of the past three years have been as shown in the annexed table. The Statement No. 2 accompanying these Proceedings shows the weekly prices of different grains since 1st October last:—

	October.			November.			December.			January.		
	Average for the month.	1876-77.		Average for the month.	1876-77.		Average for the month.	1876-77.		Average for the month.	1876-77.	
		First week.	Last week.		First week.	Last week.		First week.	Last week.		First week.	Last week.
Seers of 80 Talahs per Rupee.												
Jammalamadugu	23-15	18-75	11-25	22-78	8-25	8-24	20-87	8-62	7-87	25-74	Not given.	8-25
Proddatore	22-87	10-50	9-75	24-12	8-25	8-61	22-87	8-62	7-87	25-87	Do.	7-87
Budwail	25-50	17-25	10-50	24-75	9-00	9-97	18-50	8-62	6-93	23-50	7-60	7-87
Madanapalli	28-00	15-00	7-50	29-00	8-25	7-50	24-00	7-50	6-75	30-00	6-75	7-50
Voilpau	26-25	15-00	8-25	27-00	10-50	7-87	22-97	8-25	7-50	25-75	7-50	8-62
Kadiri	26-00	16-50	12-75	25-50	8-25	9-00	20-37	8-62	7-07	23-00	7-07	8-62
Royachoti	36-00	18-50	9-00	32-69	9-00	9-90	23-50	9-07	6-00	33-50	6-00	7-50
Pullampet	34-37	16-50	11-55	33-24	9-90	10-30	16-87	9-90	6-75	32-50	6-87	7-87
Sidhout	27-00	16-50	10-50	26-50	10-50	9-00	22-00	9-00	7-50	27-00	7-50	8-25
Pulivendla	42-00	14-85	11-55	39-25	11-55	10-72	30-62	10-80	Not given.	34-49	Not given.	7-87
Cuddapah	41-00	14-85	9-90	36-00	10-72	9-90	30-50	9-90	6-00	34-25	6-00	7-50

13. *Local stock (f).*—The reports generally agree in stating that local stocks are low. But in the earlier stages of the distress there was considerable export to Kurnool from the Northern taluqs, and also to Mysore; and in Pullampet there was a sudden fall in price on rain falling, which was believed to indicate that stocks were being held back. In some places ryots are believed to have sufficient stocks for their own consumption at least till next harvest. This, however, is probably not frequently the case, and importation of grain is very active. Grain is brought in by rail from Central India, from Madras itself, as well as from other Southern districts, and importation of raggy by cart from Nellore to Cuddapah, is also mentioned. Private enterprise is probably adequate to the supply of all except the most remote parts, such as parts of Sidhout to the north of the Pennair mentioned by the Head Assistant and perhaps also parts of the sub-division. The extent of the North-West Railway line, in the district is about 120 miles. It passes through five taluqs, viz., Jammalamadugu, Proddatore, Cuddapah, Sidhout, and Pullampet. There are ten Railway Stations in the district. The roads are good and easy save towards Budwail and Cumbum (in Kurnool) where routes are hilly and heavy for cart traffic.

14. *Population (g).*—About 50 per cent of the landholders in the Jammalamadugu Taluq are said to be men of means. There are rich sowcars (money-lenders) in the Proddatore Taluq, and the well-to-do in that taluq are ready to help the poor. The cultivators in the Cuddapah Taluq are fairly well off, owing to their superior

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husbandry, and are willing to assist their poorer neighbours. In the other taluqs the bulk of the ryots are poor. There are some Jaghiredars and Shotriemdars in the Pullampet Taluq, but none of them are wealthy. The population of the district is arranged below according to caste :—

Hindus.	Brahmins	...	...	...	30,953
	Kechatriyas	...	...	...	18,177
	Chetties	...	...	...	41,902
	Sudras and others	...	...	...	1,155,397
Mahomedans	...	...	...	...	103,676
Europeans	...	...	...	...	97
Eurasians	...	...	...	...	130
Others	...	...	...	...	362
Total					1,351,194

The male adult population according to profession is as follows :—

According to profession is as follows :—						
Learned Profession	...	...	...	...	...	9,032
Domestic	...	...	...	...	...	39,838
Commercial	...	...	...	...	...	24,038
Agricultural	...	...	...	...	...	222,557
Industrial	...	...	...	...	...	58,191
Cooly-labor	...	...	...	...	...	99,830
Properties	...	...	...	...	...	11,694
Non-productive and others	...	...	...	...	...	16,464
Total ...						481,644

Thirty-two per cent. of the male population are cultivators and 14.4 per cent. laborers, chiefly agricultural.

15. *Movements of the People (h).*—There was considerable emigration to other districts, chiefly Nellore and Kistna, in the earlier stages of the distress. Ten thousand persons are estimated to have left Budwail and 5,000 Sidhout, but most have returned. The Wudders of the district are said to have gone in great numbers to the East Coast Canal and to have stayed there, while the others who went did not. Coolies are said to have gone from Pullampet and other taluqs into the sub-division. It is not expected that emigration will take place hereafter as relief works have been opened everywhere; on the contrary there has been a large influx of natives of Mysore.

16. *Relief Works (i).*—A great many works, consisting mainly of roads and repairs of irrigation channels and of tanks, are now in progress. They have been generally so arranged as to render relief accessible to all. A sum of Rupees 13,20,000 has been sanctioned up to date on account of relief works. The actual expenditure up to 10th February 1877 according to the weekly report amounted to Rs. 11,21,203, but this total was about

Jammalamadugu	Rs.
Proddatore	58,384
Budwail	44,084
Madanapalli	23,440
Voilpand	2,45,589
Kadiri	1,76,147
Royachoti	2,16,232
Pulivendla	1,10,089
Sidhout	74,331
Pullampet	30,511
Cuddapah	45,161
	56,935
Total	11,21,203

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a lakh short of the real outlay. Nearly 67 per cent. of the outlay was incurred in the sub-division alone. The works which have been started will, it is said, suffice in most taluqs to afford to the laboring population of the district employment till the next rains, but in the sub-division where the numbers have been very great, though now rapidly falling, useful works are nearly exhausted.

17. *Charitable relief given to Travellers (j).*—No systematic relief on a large scale has yet been gratuitously afforded to travellers and others, but camps are about to be formed. There are poor-houses opened from local subscriptions supplemented from relief funds in the four taluqs of the sub-division. In Cuddapah about 1,000 poor people are fed daily by private charity. In some of the other taluqs a few indigent persons are being fed at the expense of the State.

18. *Number of Persons Government have on their hands (k).*—On the 16th December there were 102,340 persons employed on relief works. This number increased rapidly to 201,061 in the week ending 6th January 1877, in the next week it was 195,385, but on the 13th January it was 210,550. From that date a rapid decrease set in, due to reduction of wages, to strict enforcement of task-work, to weeding of gangs, and dismissal of Mysore coolies. The annexed table exhibits the particulars of the number of persons relieved weekly from 16th December to 10th February 1877 :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
16th December	42,078	46,833	13,429	102,340
23rd do.	56,262	60,162	18,441	134,865
30th do.	70,368	75,002	23,595	168,965
6th January	78,138	89,978	32,950	201,061
13th do.	78,718	88,376	28,291	195,385
20th do.	85,361	95,316	29,873	210,550
27th do.	79,030	78,755	21,889	179,674
3rd February	55,546	64,888	15,142	135,526
10th do.	47,424	56,680	13,665	117,769

19. The proportion of the population employed is the highest in the Madanapalli Taluq (21.6 per cent.) and lowest in Cuddapah and Proddatore, viz., 4.7 per cent. and 2.9 per cent., respectively. Nearly 25 per cent. of the whole number are employed in the Madanapalli Taluq :—

Taluqs.	Number of Coolies employed on the 10th February 1877.				Proportion to the Population.	Percentage of the Number employed
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
1 Jammalamadugu	3,582		1,037	10,539	9.6	8.9
2 Proddatore	1,034		455	2,987	2.9	2.5
3 Budwail	2,854		855	6,788	7.3	6.8
4 Madanapalli	12,086	1,05	3,750	20,211	21.6	24.9
5 Voilpand	5,367		740	11,316	7.7	9.6
6 Kadiri	4,960		1,546	11,574	8.4	10.1
7 Royachoti	4,512		1,273	10,778	8.4	9.2
8 Pullampet	3,849		599	8,885	6.2	7.6
9 Sidhout	2,433		612	5,901	7.7	5.0
10 Pulivendla	3,697		1,969	11,653	16.5	9.9
11 Cuddapah	2,974		807	7,712	4.7	6.5
Total	47,424	56,680	13,665	117,769	8.7	100

On the 17th of February the total number all to 80,389.

20. *Gratuitous Relief*.—The number of recipients of gratuitous relief as shown below :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
16th December 1876	1,232	1,514	502	3,308
23rd do.	Particulars not available.			1,028
30th do.	215	231	238	684
6th January 1877	306	321	258	885
12th do.	348	365	290	1,003
20th do.	615	627	277	1,519
27th do.	316	656	231	893
3rd February 1877	558	624	448	1,630
10th do.	608	633	482	1,723

The expenditure on this account amounted to Rupees 2,179 up to 10th February.

21. The number of persons likely to be employed on the 1st March, 1st May, and 1st July 1877, are estimated as shown below :—

Talugs.	On Works.			On Gratuitous Relief.		
	1st March.	1st May.	1st July.	1st March.	1st May.	1st July.
Jammalmadugu	15,000	25,000	20,000	200	300	400
Proddatore	20,000	25,000	25,000	500	600	800
Budwal	15,000	18,000	8,000	2,000	3,000	1,600
Machalapalli	45,000	50,000	50,000	Not given.		
Voilpau	40,000	50,000	50,000			
Kadri	40,000	50,000	50,000			
Royachoti	40,000	50,000	50,000			
Pulivandla	20,000	40,000	40,000	5,000	6,000	8,000
Sidhout	50,000	60,000	80,000			
Pallampet	15,000	12,000	8,000			
Cuddapah	20,000	17,000	11,000			
Total	310,000	366,000	371,000	Not given.	2,000	5,000

It is very evident that these estimates are not likely to be realized.

(Arue Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 541.

ORDER THEREON, 1st March 1877, No. 1,110.

Miscellaneous.

RECORDED.

act.)

(Signed) J. H. GARSTIN,
Additional Secretary to Government

To the Board of Revenue.
„ the Financial Department.
„ the Public Works Department.

Ezd. L. F. Zephir.

1110/12

Memo

Two copies of the Board's review of the reports on the condition of the several talugs of the Cuddapah District are herewith circulated for the use of the Members of Government.

J.H.G.

Vol 13/3

1110/19 Revenue Department.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

Dated 6 March 1877

Read letter from the collector of Cuddapah dated
10th Jan. 1877, no. 178 & 179.

Letter dated 11th Jan. 1877, no. 24 - letter dated
18th Jan. no. 30, - letters of 26 Jan. nos. 41 & 42
+ letters of 31 Jan. 1877, nos. 55, 56 & 61.

Also, letter of 5 February 1877, no. 67.

That Board submit to Government the
following review of the reports received from
the Cuddapah District on the condition of
the several taluqs as required in G.O.

28 Oct 76
No: 1523 R.D.

9 Dec 76
No: 1986

Noted in the margin

2. The District covers an area of 8050
sq. miles, with a population of 1,351,194 and
is divided into 11 taluqs. The Land Revenue
for Fy 1285 (1875-76) was Rs 19,80,478.
There are no zamindars in the District &
almost the whole revenue is derived
from Ryotwary lands.

3. The subjoined table shows

the area, population & revenue of each taluq.

Names of Taluqs	Area	Population	Total Land Revenue demand (current & arrears) Tash 1285		
			Permanently settled	Reservist & Miscellaneous	Total
1 Jammalamadager	670	10,9965	7837	203,515	211,352
2 Prodatar	343	10,2744	8576	218,499	227,075
3 Bunderail	704	9,3051	5240	12,5322	13,0762
4 Pulidenda	579	110,405	1,362	17,1769	17,3131
5 Luddapah	1207	16,3013	9,510	309,639	319,149
6 Lodhera	508	76,687	1037	104,137	105,174
7 Kadri	1642	160,918	1786	12,5277	13,3163
8 Royachoti	649	128,162	3641	130,972	134,613
9 Pillempetto	609	145,180	9104	17,3337	18,2441
10 Chidambaputti	631	1,354,68	1594	1,83,702	1,85,296
11 Vilpanda	708	1,45,591	1751	172,957	174,708
Total	8050	1,351,194	51,158	1,929,320	1,980,478

4. The District has suffered from two bad seasons. In 1875-76, the S. E. monsoon was very deficient & the district received little or no water. Wet crops suffered much and were good only under channels & their yield was only one-fifth. Dry crops also suffered, from insufficient rain.

11/10/15 2
As regards the season of 1876-77 no rain fell up to July, & though in the early part of August, there was a fall of rain, only light showers, insufficient for cultivation purposes were subsequently received. For the cultivation is usually affected under the early rains but the average of the District under the S. E. monsoon was only 7.08 inches against a usual fall of 21.88 inches. The failure of the S. E. monsoon rain was still more marked, the average of the District being only 1.48 inches against 10.48. Distress declared itself at an early period in the Jammalamadager & Prodatar Taluqs & in the Sub-Division has since extended throughout the district.

5. Rain The total rainfall of the present year was only 7.07 inches: 7.08 inches fell during the S. E. monsoon (April to Sept.) & 0.49 inches in the S. E. monsoon (Oct. to Dec.) former being only a third, & the latter less

than 50 of the average rainfall of the respective periods during the 3 years ending 1875-76. The rain fall in the S.W. monsoon was much below the average in all the taluqs except Madanapalle, where it was 11.00 inches against the average of 20.29 inches. In the N.E. monsoon there was no rain at all in Jammalamadugu, Podatur & Royachoti but 2 inches in Volipand & only a fractional part of an inch in the rest of the taluqs. The details are given by taluqs in the Stat. no. 1.

Cultivation. (a) The particulars of land cultivated for each Taluq are given in the accompanying statement no. 1. The total extent of land cultivated up to December 1876, has been 47,453 acres under wet & acres 5,80,101 under dry respectively. against 77,999 & 10,57,500 respectively. The cultivation of the past five years ending 1875-76, exhibiting a falling off of 39.1 p.c. (wet) & 57.5 p.c. (dry). The distribution of the area of cultivation as between the

two monsoons is as follows:-

April to October		October to Decr:		Total	
S. W. monsoon					
Average	1876-77	Average	1876-77	Average	1876-77
acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Dry	8,58,65	4,20,944	3,42,390	159,157	47,453
Wet	52,000	3,42,390	1,507	108,554	1,27,587
Total	7,20,449	4,57,322	3,65,405	170,232	108,554

The proportions of early and late cultivation are thus for dry lands 66 & 34 per cent; for wet 70.5 & 29.5 per cent respectively. The similar per centages for each taluq will be found in Statement I. The decrease in the area

has been much greater than in the Southern districts which are classed as distressed & where it has been noticed that a breadth of land not much less than the usual has, wherever the ultimate fate of the crops, been brought under the plough. In Burdwan however little more than half the land has been sown. The decrease during the N.E. monsoon exceeds that in the S.W. monsoon by 16.9 p.c. The per centages of decrease

in each taluq have been as shown in the subjoined table. They vary from 50.6 p.c. in the Voilpand taluq to 13.8 p.c. in the Buddapur taluq under wet & from 69.7 p.c. in the Pulivendla taluq to 6 per cent in Voilpand under dry. In the Sidhant taluq, however, there appears to have been an increase of 8.7 per cent in the cultivation under wet during the S.W. monsoon.

Names of Taluqs	April to Sept.			Oct. to Dec.			Total		
	Wet	Dry	Total	Wet	Dry	Total	Wet	Dry	Total
Jummalnadago	31.0	43.6	43.1	61.0	46.5	46.8	42.1	45.1	45.0
Buddapur	6.2	51.4	29.2	24.3	38.4	37.6	13.8	46.3	43.3
Budwail	46.6	22.8	26.3	72.1	78.6	77.8	56.4	48.8	49.8
Pulivendla	26.3	72.8	70.9	42.9	66.2	65.6	31.8	69.7	68.5
Buddapah	19.2	71.5	65.0	55.4	52.8	54.9	32.4	62.4	59.6
Sidhant	47.8	31.8	35.3	48.7	66.8	57.0	34.4	44.8	42.7
Kadiri	34.6	41.7	41.5	12.3	34.0	33.2	29.1	39.2	39.1
Royachoti	44.9	30.8	31.8	67.9	41.1	43.6	48.8	34.0	34.8
Pallampett	29.6	57	12.1	60.5	88.4	84.9	33.5	46.0	44.0
Madanapalle	27.1	9.5	10.9	70.4	56.0	57.1	38.3	17.2	19.2
Voilpand	46.3	8.9	11.5	61.1	19.1	37.6	50.1	11.1	11.1
Total	338.8	367	36.4	51.9	53.5	53.4	39.1	42.4	41.9

8. What crops have been obtained have been realized by means of wells which are numerous in the district. There was

no crop under tanks and the rain-fed dry crops have completely withered away except in very rare cases. As to the extent of land that yielded a crop the following

particulars are submitted as follows: Rs 11,79,793 or more than half the revenue. The Collector has been directed to suspend collection pending investigation and settlement of cases at the Jummalnadago; but the Board trust states.

Jummalnadago	153,203
Buddapur	145,700
Budwail	92,337
Madanapalle	130,260
Voilpand	113,886
Kadiri	66,542
Royachoti	77,875
Pallampett	93,377
Sidhant	75,758
P. P. P.	11,79,793

The extensive black soil plains in the north of the district, usually very productive have in 1876, yielded next to nothing. The prospects of further savings are said to be gloomy.

9. Remissions (A) The amount of revenue Buddeph 144,180 11,79,793

large remissions, as here estimated, will not eventually be found necessary.

10. Mortality among cattle (C) The mortality past and anticipated

8 per cent of the whole, and the moderate yield upon it, above shown is largely due to the aid of wells. Taking the district as a whole the Board notwithstanding the large number of wells, would estimate the yield at

For the other six taluqs similar details have not been furnished by the taluq officers. The information received as to the state of crops (in terms of annas) sown is also not uniform.

of crops in the black cotton plain, sown by irrigation wells.

Taluq	Land occupied		Sowed & likely to be sowed.	
	Satent acres	Assessment per	Satent acres	Assessment per
1. Buduwail	76,190	108,218	8,174	15,887
2. Pulivendla	146,776	152,847	45,234	61,563
3. Buddapah	133,503	220,429	19,477	65,850
4. Sidhant	36,579	100,079	4,943	24,231
5. Pullumpett	67,944	132,628	9,472	39,246
6. Rajachoti	75 as			
7. Madanapalli	8 as			
8. Vailpand	8 as			

been separately given, as shown in the margin under dry & wet have while in four taluqs the outturn of both the crops together have been reported. The wet cultivation is about 400,000.

110/18 among cattle and agricultural stock for the several taluqs are given as follows.

Taluqs	Past mortality		Anticipated.	
	Agric. cultural	Non-agricultural	Agric. cultural	Non-agricultural
1. Buduwail	150	400	550	1,000
2. Madanapalli				
3. Vailpand				
4. Rajachoti				
5. Pullumpett	400	1,500	1,900	3,000
6. Sidhant	100	500	600	1,000
7. Pulivendla	No particulars are furnished in the report.			
8. Buddapah				

It is evident that some of these estimates are mere guesses, but none other is possible. It is certain that mortality will be very great. In some cases past cattle have been driven to the hills within the district where some pasture is to be had. The wells & river channels will furnish fodder enough to maintain the animals. The forest reserves in the district have been thrown open for grazing & in the Head Assistant's division, endeavours are being made to prevent the annual fires, whereby the old grass is consumed. Much of this is being

collected. In the Pullumpett Taluq the cattle are
lost off; & from Jammalamadaga & Proddatur
cattle have been sent to the Nallamallais, but
many are said to have died. Some disease has already
appeared. Prickly pear is scarcely to be had
in some places. So not
appreciate its use. The ryots have not
endeavoured to grow green fodder by means
of well irrigation, though they have been
repeatedly advised to do so. The Collector
has been authorized to incur a small outlay
from relief funds to feed cattle upon Prickly
pear in some of the most distressed districts.

11. Water Supply. (d) The rivers Pennar,
Chitravathi & Papagni & also a large number of
wells and tanks form the sources of water supply.
The springs in some of the river beds are now
at lower level than is usual in May;
and difficulty is already felt in the north
of the river in the black soil taluqs. But
a general famine does not seem to be feared
and number of new wells are being sunk
and old ones repaired. Landowners have been
encouraged to apply for advances under the

140/19
Land Improvement act & already very numerous
applications have been received & it is hoped
that the recent simplification of the rules
will facilitate the disposal of these & the Com.
-missioners' orders have
been done.

been issued by Government for the institution
of careful enquiries by the several divisional
officers with regard to the present supply of
drinking water in the various taluqs & its
future prospects.

12. Price (c) The price of grain commenced
to rise enormously early in October last and
have since increased gradually, although
at short intervals, they were stationary.
Raggy is the staple food of the poor & the
price at which it was sold in the first
& last weeks of the month from October to
January in each Taluq as indicated with
the average of the past three years
have been as shown in the annexed table.
The statement No. 2 accompanying these
Proceedings shows the weekly prices of different

Grains since 1st October last.

	October			November			December			January		
	1876-77	1876-77	1876-77	1876-77	1876-77	1876-77	1876-77	1876-77	1876-77	1876-77	1876-77	1876-77
	average for 3 months	1 week	1 month	average for 3 months	1 week	1 month	average for 3 months	1 week	1 month	average for 3 months	1 week	1 month
Jammala-madaga	23.15	18.75	11.25	22.78	8.25	8.25	20.89	8.62	7.87	25.74	full price	8.25
Proddatur	22.87	16.50	9.75	24.12	8.25	8.62	22.37	8.62	7.87	25.87	do	7.87
Budwail	25.50	17.25	10.50	24.75	9.00	9.37	18.50	8.62	6.93	23.50	7.50	7.87
Pulivandla	28.00	15.00	7.50	29.00	8.25	7.50	24.00	7.50	6.75	30.00	6.75	7.50
Buddapah	26.25	15.00	8.25	27.00	10.50	7.87	22.37	8.25	7.50	25.75	7.50	8.62
Sedhont	26.00	16.50	12.75	25.50	8.25	9.00	20.37	8.62	7.07	23.00	7.07	8.62
Kadri	31.00	16.50	9.00	32.60	9.50	9.50	28.50	9.97	6.00	33.50	6.00	7.50
Koyachok	34.37	16.50	11.50	33.24	9.90	10.30	16.87	9.90	6.95	32.50	6.37	7.87
Pullumpett	27.00	16.50	10.50	26.50	10.50	9.00	22.00	9.00	7.50	27.00	7.50	8.25
Madanapalle	42.00	14.85	11.50	39.25	11.50	10.72	30.62	10.30	full price	24.49	full price	7.87
Velupand	41.00	14.85	9.90	36.00	10.72	9.90	30.50	9.90	6.00	34.25	6.00	7.50

The reports generally agree in stating that local stocks are low. But in the earlier stages of the distress there was considerable export to Kurnool from the Northern Taluqs & also to Mysore & in Pullumpett, there was a sudden fall in price, on rains falling which was believed to indicate that stocks were being

held back. In some places ryots were believed to have sufficient stocks for their own consumption at least, till next harvest. This however is probably not frequently the case, which taking rain is the main of the District mentioned. Assistants & perhaps also parts of the Sub-division. The extent of the N. W. Railway line in the district is about 120 miles. It passes through 5 Taluqs viz. Jammala-madaga, Proddatur, Buddapah, Sedhont & Pullumpett. There are 10 Railway stations in the district. Grain is brought by rail from Central India from Madras itself as well as from other southern districts; transportation of ragi by cart from Kurnool & Buddapah is also mentioned. Private enterprise is probably adequate to the supply of all except the most remote parts, such as parts of Sedhont to the north. The roads are good & easy, save towards Budwail & Cumbum, in Kurnool where routes are hilly & heavy for cart traffic.

14. Population (9) About 50 p.c. of the

11/9/20

15.

16. Relief Works. (i) A great

10

16. Relief Works. (i) A great deal of work has been done consisting mainly of road repairs of irrigation channels & of tanks are now in progress. They have been generally so arranged as to render relief accessible to all. A sum of Rs. 13,20,000 has been

sanctioned up to date on account of these works.
 The actual expenditure up to 10th February 1877, according to the weekly report amounted to Rs 11,21,203 but this total was about a ^{large} short of the real outlay. Nearly 67 p.c. of the outlay was incurred in the subdivisional works. The works which have been started with, it is said suffice in most taluqs to afford the laboring population of the district employment till the next rains but in the sub. division when the rain is ^{scarcely} getting through now rapidly falling, useful workers are nearly exhausted.

17. Charitable Relief given to travellers. (11)

No systematic relief on a large scale has yet been gratuitously afforded to travellers & others but camps are about to be formed. There are poor houses opened from local subscriptions supplemented from relief funds in the four taluqs of the sub. division. In Cuddapah about 1000 poor people are fed daily by private charity. In some of the other taluqs, a few indigent

Madanapully Taluq.

Taluq	Number of coolies employed on the 10 Feb. 1877			Total	Proportion of the Population	Percentage of the number employed.
	Men	Women	Children			
1. Jammal		5,920	1,037	10,539	9.6	8.9
2. C. Anam -	1,044	14,88	455	29,87	2.9	2.5
3. Buduwail	2,854	3,079	835	6,788	7.3	5.8
Madanapully	12,086	13,405	3,750	29,241	24.6	24.9
Voilpand	5,367	5,209	740	11,316	7.7	9.6
Kadri	4,960	5,368	1,546	11,874	8.4	10.1
Royachoti	4,512	4,986	1,275	10,773	8.6	9.2
Pullempett	3,849	4,537	599	8,985	6.2	7.6
Sidhant	2,499	2,790	612	5,901	7.7	5.0
Pulivundla	3,697	5,967	1,989	11,653	10.5	9.9
Cuddapah	2,974	3,931	807	7,712	4.7	6.5
Total	4,416				11.1	

Date	Men			Children	Total
	Men	Women	Children		
15 December -	4,2078	46,833	13,429	102,340	134,865
20 th do -	56,262	60,102	18,441	118,965	201,061
30 th do -	70,368	75,002	23,595	195,385	210,550
6 th January -	78,718	88,376	28,291	210,550	1,70,704
13 th do -	85,361	95,316	29,873	1,70,704	1,35,520
20 th do -	70,030	78,785	21,889	1,35,520	1,35,520
27 th do -	58,346	64,838	15,442	1,35,520	1,35,520
3 rd February	4,111	56,680	13,665	684	885
6 th January/77	215	231	238	1003	1,449
13 th do -	366	321	290	893	1,623
20 th do -	348	365	277	1,723	
27 th do -	615	527	221		
3 rd Feb. 1877	316	656	446		
10 th do -	553	624	482		
	608	633			

The expenditure on this account is

persons are being fed at the expense of the State

18. Number of persons Govt. have on their hand

(18). On the 16th Decr: there were 102,340 persons employed on Relief Works. This number increased rapidly to 2,44,000 in the week ending Jan 11. In the next week, it was 19,53,80, but in the 13th Jan: it was 2,10,550. From that date a rapid decrease set in, due to reduction of wages, to strict enforcement of task work & to weeding of gangs & dismissal of idling coolies. The annexed table exhibits the particulars of the number of persons relieved

On the 17th February the total numbers fed 80,389.

19. Gratuitous Relief. The number of recipients of gratuitous relief has been as shown below.

	Men	women	children	Total.
16 December 1876...	1292	1574	502	3368.
23 do	Particulars not available			1170

The proportion of the population employed is highest in the Madanapalle taluq (24.6 p.c.) & lowest in Buddapalle & Proddatur, viz 4.7 p.c. & 2.9 p.c. respectively. Nearly 25 p.c. of the whole number are employed in the

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amounted to Rs: 2179 up to 10 February.

21. The number of persons likely to be employed on the 1st March, 1st May & 1st July 1877 are estimated below:

Talugo	1 st March	1 st July	1 st March	1 st May	1 st July
Jammalmadager	15,000	21,000	20,000	200	300
Poddatur	20,000	25,000	26,000	500	800
Budumil	15,000	13,000	8000	2000	15,00
Madanapalli	45,000	50,000	50,000	} Not given	
Vilpand	40,000	50,000	50,000		
Kadi	40,000	50,000	50,000		
Ramarthi	30,000	40,000	40,000		
Sidhant	15,000	12,000	8000	2000	1500
Pullumpett	20,000	17,000	11,000	2000	5000
Buddapali	20,000	24,000	28,000	2000	
Total	310,000	366,000	371,000		

It is very evident that these estimates are not likely to be realized.

(J. M. Sahack)

Secretary.

To. The Additional Secretary to Government
R.D. with copies of 14 letters & their
encs: 5 in n.d. & 2 statk.

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N^o 5720

Nov. 1877 Dept

No. 1326

Proctor & Co
Board of Trustees

Ordered of Treasurer
Dugan \$100.00

on 16. 1877

done

Q. A. 16 March 1877

to the Treasurer

For the sum of \$100.00
which was received from the
Trust of the Trustees, on
the 16th day of March 1877.

C12-377/12/1877