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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1148A. Press
B.P. No. Mis.

Dated 19.3.1877 197 .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
19th March 1877.

Famine Relief.

No. 616A. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 10th March 1877, No. 1,131:—

Read the following letter from R. DAVIDSON, Esq., Acting Collector of Kurnool, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 20th January 1877, No. 59.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of the Board of Revenue and of Government, two copies of the rules framed by me in consultation with the Relief Officers in the district regarding the general management of relief works.

2. The rules were framed before the receipt of Board's Proceedings, No. 1, dated 2nd January 1877, but a supplement has since been added, making such corrections as were found necessary to make the rules conform to the Board's instructions.

3. The only material difference between the two sets of rules is in regard to the manner of indenting for tools; and I have thought it advisable to allow my rule to stand, as the indents for the tools wanted have already been sent, and it is only in emergent cases we shall want more, in which case it is best, I think, that the Sectional Officer should apply to the Superintendent of Public Works Stores direct, informing the Board of the same through me.

THE Board have deferred orders on the foregoing paper pending orders of Government on the rules proposed [illegible] to task-work propounded in G.O., dated 5th February 1877, No. 520-A, and Board's Proceedings, 21st February 1877, No. 756, which will of course be observed by the Collectors.

2. Mr. Davidson's rules are judicious and require little change, and their good effect is already apparent in the district. Alterations should, however, be made as regards the rates and mode of payment of wages, and as regards the extent of fines with reference to the recent orders.

3. Gratuitous relief by tickets is well planned. The Collector will bear in mind the instructions of Government as to the formation of regular camps.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 616B. ORDER THEREON, 19th March 1877, No. 1,148A.

Miscellaneous. RECORDED.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Financial Department.

Exd. A. F. Goodall.

Enclosure to Demi Official of
8th Sept 81

1148A
2

Proceedings of the Acting Collector of Kurnool,
Dated 27th January 1877.

In paragraph 2 of the prefatory instructions issued with the Rules* for the guidance of all Officers in charge of Famine Relief Operations in the Kurnool District, the Acting Collector gave prominent notice to the fact that "while those who by reason of youth, age, or infirmity are "unable to work, will be fed at the cost of the State, those who are able to labor will be entitled "to maintenance *only on condition that they deliver day by day a fair out turn of work.*"

* No. 102, dated 19th January 1877.

Again in his Circular, dated 19th instant, he had occasion to observe that at this early stage of distress nearly a third of the entire population of the District were deriving state-aid while it is quite certain that so great a proportion is not reduced to absolute want and impressed upon the officers concerned with the relief operations the necessity there is for weeding out those who are not really in needy circumstances and so protect the State from unnecessary or premature expense.

With a view to still further impressing the importance of the subject on all who are concerned with Famine Relief Operations in the District, the Acting Collector communicates to them copies of the Gazette of India Extraordinary, dated the 16th instant, wherein the general views of the Government of India bearing on this matter are set forth, and invites their very earnest attention to the principles therein enunciated. He will only farther add that the Government of Madras in G. O. dated the 17th instant, No. 164, have enjoined that "the grain and money wages given must be strictly confined within the limits of the rates laid down by Government, and every exertion made to prevent other than the absolutely destitute from coming to the works."

Acting Collector.

Sorted Enclosures

His Excellency the Governor General in Council having been pleased to depute you on a special mission for the purpose of inspecting the districts suffering from scarcity in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and conferring personally with the Governments of those Presidencies regarding the measures which are being carried out, and which will have to be carried out, for the relief of distress, I am directed to communicate to you the following observations, indicating the general views of the Government of India on some of the more important questions with which you will have to deal.

2. I am to observe in the first place, that while it is the desire of the Government of India that every effort should be made, so far as the resources of the State admit, for the prevention of death from famine, it is essential in the present state of the finances that the most severe economy should be practised. The distress is so wide-spread, extending over twenty-one districts in the two Presidencies, and more or less affecting a population of twenty-seven millions, and threatens to be protracted for so many months, that the utmost care is necessary to restrict the expenditure to the absolute requirements of the case. Even however, if financial considerations were less overpoweringly strong, it would still be true that a Government has no better right in times of scarcity than in other times to attempt the task of preventing all suffering, and of giving general relief to the poorer classes of the community. False and mischievous ideas on this subject have become so prevalent, that the Government runs some risk of being charged with inhumanity, when it declares that these are the principles by which it intends to be guided. The Governor General in Council will not be deterred by such considerations as these from a course of action which he knows to be right. Everyone admits the evils of indiscriminate private charity, but the indiscriminate charity of a Government is far worse. The Government of India is resolved to spare no efforts which may be necessary and practicable, with reference to the means at its disposal, to save the population of the distressed districts from starvation, or from an extremity of suffering dangerous to life; but it will not sanction a course of action which must tend to demoralize the people themselves who are passing through a time of temporary trial, and inevita-

Q2 Sept

Govt. of [1877] Madras.

REVENUE.

To

THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

&c., &c., &c.

Dated March 19th.

Rect.

Encl.

G.O., 19th March 1877, No. 3,484.

MARCH.

Nos. 616A-616B.

FAMINE RELIEF, No. 780A.

Rules for the general management of Relief works in the Kurnool District.—Recording Board's Proceedings deferring orders on the Collector's letter pending orders of Government on the proposals.

tly lead to the imposition of heavy and permanent burdens on the industry of the country. Even for an object of such paramount importance as the preservation of life, it is obvious that there are limits which are imposed upon us by the facts with which we have to deal. If the estimates of the Local Governments are to be accepted, the relief of the existing scarcity in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, including loss of revenue, will not cost less than six and a half millions sterling. Considering that the revenues are barely sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure of the empire, and that heavy additional taxation is both financially and politically impracticable, we must plainly admit that the task of saving life, irrespective of the cost, is one which it is beyond our power to undertake. The simple fact is this, that the recurrence of a few famines such as that from which the country is now suffering, or such as that which occurred three years ago in Behar, would, if measures of relief were carried on upon that principle, go far to render the future Government of India impossible. The embarrassment of debt, and the weight of taxation, consequent on the expenditure thereby involved, would soon become more fatal to the country than famine itself. Happily, however, the Government are not placed in any such dilemma. They believe that from the history of past famines, rules of action may be learnt which will enable them in the future to provide efficient assistance for the suffering people without incurring disastrous expenditure

3. One of the first points which should engage your attention is the extent to which relief is given, and the principles on which it is afforded. The numbers on the relief works are so great, that the Government of India see reason to apprehend that many persons must be employed to whom such relief is not absolutely essential, and who without it would have been able to maintain themselves, at all events for some time to come. The Governor General in Council does not for a moment doubt the reality of the calamity that has fallen upon the country, a calamity which unhappily threatens to become ere long still more disastrous. But it is necessary to remember that the mere collection of enormous numbers of people on relief works in seasons of scarcity is in itself no sufficient proof of serious actual suffering If relief works are carried on upon wrong principles; if labour is not strictly exacted from all who are physically able to work; if proper supervision is wanting, and people find that they can obtain, almost for the asking, and in return for next to no work at all, wages in money or in grain, there is hardly any limit to the numbers who even in prosperous times may be attracted to them. "When," as Sir George Campbell has observed, "a lax system is established, and everyone down to the merest child gets paid for the merest pretence of work, with probably a good many abuses besides, the thing becomes too attractive, the whole country tends to come on the works, the numbers threaten to be absolutely overwhelming. The people, too, become demoralized; works where real work is exacted, are deserted, and many evils follow." A good illustration of this may be found in the official narrative of the scarcity of 1873-74 in the North-Western Provinces. "In a season of considerable pressure, but not of absolute famine, the relief works in Gorakhpur and Basti were for some weeks daily thronged by more than 200,000 men, women, and children who found an attraction in the light work, in the liberty of going at night to their houses after attending a sort of vast picnic during the day, and in the wages earned at a time when ordinarily they had no employment in the fields, and had to live on their harvest savings. But when the wages were cut down to a mere subsistence allowance, when a full day's labour was insisted on, and when the liberty of living at their homes was threatened, these immense crowds melted away as rapidly as they had collected, and it was found that there was hardly any one who really stood in need of relief." The Governor General in Council does not assert that a similar condition of things now exists in any of the districts of Madras or Bombay, but the matter is one which requires the most careful observation.

Madras—		
On relief works ...	1,125,117	
Fed gratuitously...	119,363	
		1,244,480
Bombay—		
On relief works ...		287,000
		1,531,480

4. The general principles on which operations for the relief of famine in India should be conducted, have been established beyond question by past experience. When, as may easily happen, at the commencement of a period of distress, it is a matter of doubt whether serious scarcity is actually threatening a tract of country, it may be desirable, in the first instance, to open, as a tentative measure, small and well supervised local works. The Government may thus avoid the risk of finding itself committed to serious expenditure on large public works which there was no immediate necessity for undertaking. It was for reasons of this kind that the Government of India, at the commencement of the present scarcity, and while still in doubt regarding the extent to which relief operations might ultimately become necessary, thought it right, both in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, to encourage, in the first instance, the organization

11458/3

of works of a local character in preference to those of greater magnitude. But when it becomes no longer a matter of doubt that serious scarcity is impending, and that relief will have to be provided upon an extensive scale, the great difficulty of insuring adequate supervision for numerous scattered works renders it necessary to resort to large works on which large gangs of labourers can be employed, and on which adequate labour tests can be exacted. As soon, therefore, as it is clear that the Government will have to undertake serious measures for the relief of scarcity, no time should be lost in giving to the people, to the greatest extent practicable, the means of employment on large public works Such works supply the means of subsistence to the able-bodied poor; they prevent, instead of merely relieving, distress.

5. In choosing such works it is obviously of great importance that those selected shall be of a permanently useful and remunerative character; for it is in the last degree unsatisfactory that when the necessity for employing great multitudes of people is forced upon the Government, their labour, which might have been devoted to works which would have conferred lasting benefit on the country, should be thrown away. The works should also be such as are calculated to absorb in comparison with their entire cost a sufficient proportion of labour during the anticipated period of famine. They need not always be in the distressed districts, or near the homes of the people who require relief. When railways or other thoroughly good means of communication are available, it may sometimes be easier and wiser to carry the people to the works and to their food, than to carry the food to the people. Temporary migration from their homes has always, in times of scarcity, been the natural and one of the best remedies to which the people have had recourse, and the organization of public works in places where food is plentiful, and to which access is not difficult from the distressed districts, may in some cases be more useful than works at places where the supply of food is already insufficient. No apprehension need be felt that the people will not return to their homes when the period of distress has passed away. It will be for you to consider how far these principles are being acted on, and if necessary to recommend to the Local Governments the discontinuance of any works, or system of works, which, in your opinion, cannot be usefully proceeded with.

6. When, by undertaking large public works, employment has been provided for the able-bodied poor, it may still be necessary, even before the pressure of famine has become extreme, to afford means of support to persons who are physically unable to give a full amount of labour in return for the wages they receive. These must either be employed in poor-houses or on roads and other easy work, every effort being made to prevent relief being given to any one who does not really require it. It has often been found a most useful test of actual distress to insist, when charitable relief is necessary, that it shall ordinarily be given in the shape of cooked food.

7. It should be added that when distress becomes extreme, and a state of absolute famine has been reached, that large public works may become insufficient to afford relief to the numbers of people in need of it. At such a time the Government may be driven to set up relief works near the homes of the people on a scale inconsistent with careful supervision or searching tests. Such measures as may be practicable must then be adopted for reducing to a minimum the inevitable evils that will then arise. The Governor General in Council leaves it to you to communicate to the Local Governments the results of your own experience in regard to this very difficult part of the question.

8. A very satisfactory feature in the course taken by the Bombay Government in dealing with the present famine is their adherence to the principle of non-interference with private trade, which up to the present time they have acted on with marked success In Madras a different policy has been observed. At an early stage in the scarcity, the Government of Madras contracted through a local firm for a supply of 30,000 tons of grain, to be used as a reserve to meet deficiencies in the local markets. Applications for authority to make further similar purchases have since been received, but have not been sanctioned, the Government of India being of opinion that such purchases are seriously calculated to discourage the operations of private trade, and to increase, instead of diminishing, the difficulty of procuring the supplies which will be necessary to augment the deficient food-supply of the Presidency. Enquiry has been made whether this objection would apply to the Government advertizing for tenders for the supply and delivery of grain in the immediate neighbourhood of certain works on which gangs of labourers are employed at a distance from all local markets. The answer must of course be in the negative. There is no more objection to such purchases than there is to the Government making purchases through the Commissariat for the troops. The objection is to the Government entering into transactions which may excite apprehensions on the part of traders, that the Government are about to take their place, and so to derange the bases on which they found their calculations of profit. This objection is especially applicable to purchases of a secret character.

In such cases the fact that the Government are in the market is almost certain to become known, and thereupon doubts are raised as to the nature and extent of the transaction, and private trade is paralysed. In regard not only to this but all other matters connected with the management of famines, the general rule should be that the operations of the Government, and the reasons on which those operations are based, shall receive full and complete explanation and publicity.

9. One of your most important duties in connection with the present state of things in the Madras Presidency will be to ascertain how far private trade, if left perfectly unfettered, may be counted on to supply the wants of that Presidency. As at present informed, the Governor General in Council entertains a strong opinion that the supply of that Presidency from foreign sources, such as Burma, Bengal &c., should be left altogether to private trade, and that the intention of the Government so to act should be widely made known, together with full and frequent information regarding the prices of food-grains and other articles of consumption in the distressed and other districts. It is possible, however, that in certain localities at a distance from the lines of Railway and from large markets, it may be requisite for the Government to intervene by making purchases at the nearest local depôt to which the trade will convey the grain. In such cases, where the local trade, from whatever cause, is not active, the direct intervention of the Government may probably tend rather to facilitate than to discourage the importation of grain by affording confidence to the trade that importations will find a certain purchaser. Finally, it must not be overlooked that there is a great advantage in paying labourers on relief works in money, wherever and so long as this mode of relief is practicable.

10. The Governor General in Council would have hoped that it was hardly necessary to impress upon local officers the importance of exercising no interference of any kind with the object of reducing the price of food; but cases have come to his notice which shew that a warning on this point may not be uncalled for. It is obvious that, especially in a time of scarcity, nothing could be more mischievous than such interference, and that high prices, by reducing consumption and encouraging the importation of fresh supplies of food, are not only necessary but highly beneficial.

11. Another matter of importance is the question of transport of grain, both on the Railways and to parts of the country with which the existing means of communication are insufficient, as well as of providing additional facilities for landing it at the ports. These matters, the Government of India have reason to believe, have not been at all overlooked by the Local Governments, but it is probable that your experience will enable you to offer valuable suggestions on the subject.

12. There is one other subject to which the Governor General in Council thinks it desirable to refer, not because it is one with which you will have at present in any way to deal, but because he wishes to place you generally in possession of the views which are held by the Government of India on all the more serious questions connected with the treatment of Indian famines.

You will observe that His Excellency in Council, in my letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 5 A., dated the 5th instant, has laid down the principle that if any great irrigation works or other works of local and provincial importance, involving heavy future responsibilities for their completion and maintenance, be undertaken, certain rules will be held applicable, which will hereafter be prescribed, in regard to the enforcement of provincial responsibility for meeting the charges for extraordinary public works. This is not a convenient time for entering into a full discussion of these questions, but His Excellency in Council desires to take the present opportunity of declaring his opinion, not only that the main portion of the charges incurred on public works which protect the people against famine, and which add greatly to their wealth, should be borne by the people protected and benefited, and not by the general tax-payer, but also that every province ought, so far as may be practicable, to be held responsible for meeting the cost of the famines from which it may suffer. The Governor General in Council believes that until these principles are enforced, the only real security for wise and economical management will be wanting. When Local Governments and local officers understand that the inevitable consequence of unnecessary expenditure will be the imposition of heavy burdens upon their own people, and not upon those of other provinces, a powerful and most useful check upon extravagance will have been established. On this subject the opinions of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India have been expressed in a passage which may properly be quoted here*:—

"There is a further point, though not one to fall within the scope of such an enquiry as that which you have directed to be made, which should, in my opinion, be carefully considered by Your Excellency's

* Despatch from Secretary of State to Government of India, No. 59 (Revenue), dated 25th November 1875.

Government before the questions that arise in connexion with the occurrences of 1873-74 can be regarded as fairly met. I refer to the proper incidence of the charges that are necessarily incurred in providing for the requirements of the population of a district in a period of drought. However plain may be the primary obligation on the State to do all that is requisite and possible towards preserving the lives of the people under such circumstances, it would be most unwise to overlook the great danger of tacitly accepting, if not the doctrine, at least the practice, of making the general revenues bear the whole burden of meeting all local difficulties or of relieving all local distress, and of supplying the needful funds by borrowing in a shape that establishes a permanent charge on the general revenues for all future time. In Bengal, where (as the Lieutenant-Governor observes in reference to the objections of the Government in relation to emigration) the beneficial interest of the Government in the land is limited by the permanent settlement, these considerations are of special and more pressing application.

"The question which is thus raised, of how to make local resources aid in meeting local wants, is no doubt one of great difficulty and complexity, particularly in a country like India. But the difficulty of providing any satisfactory solution of it should not be allowed to obscure the perception of its vital importance to the future well-being of the country, as well as of the troubles to the Government and the demoralization of the people which must necessarily result from postponing too long the introduction of some system under which shall be suitably recognised the undoubted responsibility which rests on the people themselves to provide for their own support and well-being. The duty of the State does not extend further than to see that the needful means are supplied for giving effect to this principle, and for distributing the local burdens arising from its practical application in the manner which shall be most equitable and least onerous to those who have to bear them."

The manner in which these principles shall be carried into practical effect is under the consideration of the Government. It is sufficient at present to say that the Governor General in Council is of opinion that they ought to be kept in view in connection with the present scarcity, and that a considerable portion, if not the whole, of the permanent charges which relief operations now in progress may entail ought to be borne by the Presidencies in which the expenditure is being incurred.

13. The above are the only observations that the Government of India deem it at present necessary to place on record in connection with the onerous and delicate duty which you have undertaken; and they have been made, not so much with the view of advising you on a subject which you have probably studied more thoroughly than any other public officer in India, as for the purpose of furnishing you with a statement of the views of the Government of India, to which you can refer in your communications with the Local Governments. I am directed, in conclusion, to convey to you the cordial thanks of the Governor General in Council for the promptitude with which on this as on other occasions, you have responded to the call made upon you.

11088/4

Kurnool District

General

1148A/3

1. Area ---------- 7.037 Sqr miles exclusive of Banaganapally which is 206 Sqr miles.—

2. Population. ---------- 914.432 besides the population of Banaganapally which is 45.065.—

3.(a) Land Revenue. ---------- 15,35,268 Rs: besides Abkari which is Rs: 2,27,706.—

(b) No: of Villages. Govt: 699
Inam. 64
763
Banaganapally 63
826.

4. Cultivation.—
Percentage of Wet.— 2 per cent.—
— do — of Dry.— 98 per cent.—

5. Rainfall.— Average from 1st April to the end of February for 5 years previous to 1876-77, viz:= 1871-2 to 1875-76 ---------- Inches 27.54.
Do —— Do —— for 1876-77.— 8.84.
Do —— Do —— for 1877-78.— 24.37.

6. Prices.—

	3rd March/77	2nd March/78.
2nd Sort Rice.—	7.10	9.21.
Cholum.—	8.63	13.55
Ragi.—	9.65	14.85
Cumboo.—	9.31	12.0

7. Value

7. Value of 1 ₹ of grain.-

	as. p.	as. p.
2nd Sort Rice --	1-2	" -10.
Cholum. —	1-"	" -7.
Ragi. —	" -10	" -7.
Cumboo. —	" -11	" -8.

8. Ryots holding land from Govt. — 103858 with an average of 13¼ acres for each holding. —

9. Ryots holding six acres & under. — 50,000.

10. Inamdars. . . . . 1065 12.

11. Crops usually sown. — Cholum. - 904,000 acres.
Korra . . 3,22,000.
Arikelu . . 1,42,000.
Cumboo . . 83,000.
Rice . . 74,000.
Ragi . . 17,000.

Note. — On S.W. Monsoon, ⅔ Cholum Crop depends, and on the N.E. ⅓ d°. The former reaped in September and the latter in January. -

		Dr. to July.	Dr. F. 1286 acres.	Dr. F. 1287. Dry.	Wet.
12. Cultivation of Govt. land.	F. 1286 acres.	3,38,721.	1,82,650	7,99,961	20,617
		+	+		
Full year's Cultivation.		12,24,450.	6,68,418		
Canal Irrigation . .		10,420	1,607		
	× Dry. . . .	11,98,347	6,57,423		
	Wet. . . .	26,103	16,995		

13. Probable crop in annas during the current season. —

Average outturn of dry crops : 9 annas for 8 Taluqs
— d° — of wet crops : 10½ annas for 8 Taluqs.

14

14. Probable recoverable Revenue from all sources Fasli 1287. . . . .

	Rs.
Land Rev:	13,12,000.
Abkary .	1,88,000.
Salt .	2,000.
Stamps .	1,05,000.

15. Probable Remission or loss. — 1,48,103.

Famine

	Number	Percentage on population.
16. Numbers receiving State aid on 2nd March. On Works. (Gain in progress)	"	"
Bottupillas. (~~Gain in progress~~)	"	"
In camps (3 in progress).	342	.003
In villages	6796	.75
Total.	7138	.753

17. Private Charity. — Mansion House Fund. — No Information

18. Relief works. Under Civil Officers.

	Completed. Roads & other works	In progress. Rd & other works	Not employed
	31 - 27	" - "	"
Under D.P.W.	25 - 62	1 - "	215
Total.	56 - 89	1 - "	215

19. Famine grants up to 2nd March 1878. — Rs. 73,21,000

20. Expenditure up to 2nd March — On Works Rs. 73,57,000
In Camps & houses 3,79,000
Village Relief Bottupillas 7,84,000
Total. 85,20,000

21. Probable Expenditure at present rates and for present numbers — Per week. — 4,200 Rs.
In months of 30 days. — 18,000 Rs.

22. Establishment —

	No.	Cost
Upper Subordinates. Civil.	8	5174
Military.	2	660.
D.P.W.	3	Not known
Medical.	5	1157
Total	18	6991
Minor Subordinates	69	2559

23. Average wages as paid on 23rd February 1878 — Grain.
Man. — 3/4 lb to 2 1/6 lb.
Woman. — 2/3 lb to 1 2/3 lb.
Child. — 1/2 lb to 1 1/6 lb.

24, 25, 26. Grain Depots & quantity of Govt grain in hand in each. —

Name of Depot	Quantity of Govt Grain. Bags.	Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs
Kurnool	161½	10-15-- -24
Nandicotkur	1393	56-14-3-14
Alinakur (including Gudur sub Depot)	2812	120-10-1-14½
Rapally	8299	57-8-- -12
Koilkuntla	149	4-7-3-9
Chagalmarry	9317	397-7-- -25½
Sirvell	1909	79-17-- -19
Nandial	27,572	1249-11-3-6
Cumbum	1809	72-4-1-4
Markapur	296	22-2-- -19
Total.	53,65 1/2	2,125-17-- -16

27. Present rate of weekly consumption on some works and Camps. — 21 tons.

28. Employed at, how long available for present — Nil

29. Names of large works available. —

	Cost Rs.
Gundlacumma project in Markapur Taluq.	37 lacs or 49,50,000 Rs. with a navigation Canal to Bezwara.

Thanamdank

Dhanam Tank in Sirvell Taluq — Will give employment for 50,000 persons for 3 months.

Railway from Gooty or Adoni to Kurnool. — 60 lacs, at 1 lac a mile

Sazjiler and Avuler projects in Cumbum Taluq — Will afford employment for 2000 persons for 3 months.

A few abandoned roads in the District, if taken up. — Will give employment for 5,000 coolies for 2 months.

30. Highest number at one time dependent on State Aid - viz 6th January 1877 — 337.727

31 Percentage of above to Population — 36.97 Excluding Banganpally; 35.29 Including do

32 Highest number above time on Relief works viz on 6th January 1877 — 320,338.

33 Percentage of above to Population — 35.03 Excluding Banganpally; 33.38 Including do

34. Highest number in Camp Relief 21st April 1877 — 53,149

35. Percentage of above to Population — 5.81 Excluding Banganpally; 5.54 Including do

36 Highest number on Village Relief 29th Sep 1877 — 76,116

37 Percentage of above to Population — 8.32 Excluding Banganpally; 7.93 Including do

Rec'd Feb 8 1888
Ans. Feb 11 1888
Mr. Charles Capps Esq.
Rock Rapids Iowa

Dear Sir

Yours of the 7th inst. Received
on hearing of your serious accident
from Supervisor Dyer have sent
a well known M.D. my self
during the Summer months
at the grain depot to look
after sight. Dr. was not there
Called till 8 or 9 in the night and
hearing you were living somewhere
to the Sheriffs bar supposed
to be Larabee's bar
Have been after
him Shafer's most every
day since to find
out his address & write to him
Can't. Have the Lawrence
Sheriff also and one has been
here asking for him. On the
28th December 1887 a depositary

of Rs 200 was found in the
Treasury. Mr Knox after
Examination reported that
I was not to blame for it.
After I left Chicacole on
furlough Mr Cole reported
to the Board that I am also
responsible for the deficit
though the Board were of opinion
that I was not to blame in
the matter yet the Government
refused to order to write off
Rs 50 out of my P.F.
Away at Benares during
this period after my return
to Bellary having come to
know the above circumstance
I applied to the Collector
for a copy of G.O. refused to who
referred the matter to Govt
but they refused to grant it.
On your recommendation

the Government were pleased
to grant me an additional
years service for all my hard
work during the famine, which
is in no way beneficial to
me. I having already completed
my full period of service viz
30 years. Though I had not been
promoted to any higher
appointment as a reward
for my service yet the chance
brought on me the deduction
of 50 Rs from my pay is one which
I do not deserve for all my
trouble. As your honor has come
to a position where you
can redress all such grievances,
I have given your honor this trouble
and humbly beg to be excused
for the same. Should your honor
do me the kindness of freeing me

R. D.
14 FEB 80

Vizagapatam
S.S.
21st January 1880

Dear Sir

I was very sorry not to have seen you when I was at Billagy but was glad to find that you had quite recovered your health and been able to return to Chumarti. I hope the District is now healthier than it was, and that you will have no return of your fever

I was very sorry to hear that you had been compelled to refund a portion of the Rs 250 deficiency found in your Treasury - a deficiency for

from the present pressure I shall retire though I am strong enough to continue in the Service longer as I see that there is no use in remaining in the Service any more. I have a great mind to see your honour but as I have resigned my Appointment only 4 months I cannot get leave of any kind at present and I beg therefore to be excused for asking this favour. Treasury was entirely in the Charge of the Sheristadar during the time when deficiency occured. As the deficiency was occured owing to the negligence of the then Sheristadar the Government have reduced his pension from 30 to 25. Where such is the Case your honour Can Consider that how I, whom only deputed to famine work, shall be held responsible for the deficit, which fact is well

which Mr Thurn held that
gov. were not responsible
The Government I suppose
acted on Mr Crates report,
but had Mr Crate had the
slightest idea of the difficulties
under which we all laboured
in Demerara or given that
consideration which it was
but natural, he should give
to the opinions received by
or to the way in which you
had laboured throughout
the Country. I feel sure
that he would have hesitated
a long time before recommending Government to

well known to your honor.

I beg to remain
Most Respectfully Sir
Your most obedient servant

J Pringle Rose
Late Solicitor Gen. Demerara

P.S. I herein enclose copy of the
letter from Mr Clegston for
Your honor's perusal.

JPR

inspired upon an old and
very decaying servant the
Negroe insulted in their
views which you complaining
I cannot officially support
any appeal of yours, nor can
any appeal of yours, nor can
I see, Sir, very to say,
what avail any support
would be if the testimonials
I have done nothing for my
Sir, to excuse that
the Famine accounts of
your Salary will compare
not unfavourably with those
of any other Salary in the
Presidency in which there
was an approximate
amount

accounts of Kurnool works,
and I feel that the error
in the accounts was due
not to carelessness but
to the unremarked state
of all the Gumashtahs at
the time it occurred

Yr. devoted friend
Chegireddi

Letter from Pandita Krishna-
-rau - Taluk dar of Ramalla-
-kota Taluk - Kurnool Dist.
praying for a reconsideration
of the Government order direct-
-ing him to make good Rs 50
out of the deficit of Rs 250
found in the Taluk Treasury
Kurnool Dist December 1877.

Dated February 1880.

I regret to hear this of
P. Krishnarow who is one of
the few Native Officials in the
Kurnool District who was esteemed and
heartily, faithfully and con-
scientiously throughout the
famine.

The defalcation or rather
the short balance in the Treasury
appears to have been discovered
on the 29th December 1877, and
as the investigation made at
the time by Mr Knox, Special

Assistant Collector Kurnool,
shews, that there was no fraud
apart from the fact that the
balance in Cash did not
agree with the books. This
difference, Mr Knox attributed,
either to an erroneous overcredit
in the accounts or to an
overpayment made through
Carelessness by the Shroff and
the Taluk Sheristadar, the
Talukdar having then no
immediate Concern with it.
Large sums of money, realized
from the sale of Government
Grain, were daily sent from the
Kurnool Grain depot to the
Taluk Treasury which was at
some distance, and as the money was
generally received in small Silver Coin and
Copper and was very often paid late at
night, the mistake appears to have been made, The Treasury Es
~~the gave much trouble from~~ having experie
~~was experienced by the Treasury Establishment in assorting~~, trouble in the
~~and Counting and having regard to~~ assorting, and
~~accounts, and probably took to~~ small Coin ca
were unable to examine
for a few days.

the discrepancy referred to.

All this happened at a
time when every endeavour was
being anxiously made to dis-
-pose of the 7000 tons of grain
in the hands of Government
in Kurnool Town, when the sale
by auction of single bags or
in lots of five authorized
by Government proved a
failure, when retail sales had
had to be recourse to on an
extensive but economical scale
under responsible supervision
as ordered in G.O. 13th December
1877 (no. 1588), and when
the Government had to autho-
-rise me by wire to employ
"whatever prisoners or Sepoys
required" at the Grain depot
in case of strike among Coolies
or other necessity which actually
occurred just about the time
this mistake was made in the
Taluk Treasury.

x G.O. 21st Decr 1877
no. 2973 J.D.

⊗ 23rd to 29th December 1877

P. Krishnarow

The Tahsildar had to spend his whole time at the grain depot in sorting, measuring, weighing, storing and selling grain, and sending it out to various places for distribution as wages to Road Coolies, and the retail sales continued so brisk for a time that I had to tax his energies ~~of P. Krishnarow~~ to the fullest extent. On one occasion especially, I may mention, he had to work with me at the grain depot from 6 A.M. till 12 P.M. in arranging for the grain sales. From all that I personally saw of Krishnarow's work, I can conscientiously assert that it was quite impossible for him to have attended to the Treasury work in addition to the multifarious calls on his attention at the time. Further

11480/IX

the unfortunate Tahsildar was about the same time sorely afflicted by the death of a promising son of his and the severe illness of two other members of his family, his own health having been seriously tried by the frequent attacks of Kurnool fever — circumstances under which many a junior of his would have either taken French leave or succumbed altogether. Yet, Krishnarow stood at his post and cheerfully continued to do his duty to my entire satisfaction. All the Famine Officers with whom he came in contact have expressed a high opinion of his industry and integrity, notably Mr

Clogstoun whose Certificate
is attached to ~~the~~ Krishnarow's petition.

Were I not personally
acquainted with the way in
which Krishnarow conducted
himself throughout the Famine,
and were I not confident
that the Government would not
have been so severe with him
had these facts been known
to them before, I should not
have now ventured to trouble
them to reconsider his case.

Krishnarow complains
not so much for the hemming
loss entailed on him, but for
the stigma cast on his character
just at the end of his long
and faithful service hitherto
unblemished. He has 36 years
service and the Government have
been pleased to concede another
Year's service to him by admitting

for a few days.

* G.O. 30th Aug. 1878 No. 1378

11498/14

him to the second list of the
Famine Concessions as a
person who did especially
good service in Kurnool;
but Krishnarow rightly points out
that this Concession can be
of little use to him, while his
character stands otherwise stigma-
tized.

11 Aug 16

3rd Sept. 1841

York.

Honble Sir

I received a note yesterday
from Mr. Pelham's agent for
all correspondence relating to the
Administration of Jamaica in
Turnout. Anticipating the call,
I kept the papers in readiness
and despatched them in three
big bales by book post yesterday.

the

I hope they will reach you
in time.

I distinctly remember your
proposal to transport 150,000
Coolies from Nurmool to Kistna,
and know also the arrangements
you made on the occasion —
Please see Sec.y 10th Octr 1877
No 22537 R. enclosed.

This shows the particulars
of the intended stages and
the termination of the whole

for a few days.

affair. The origin commences
not there, but I do not know where
from paras 5 and 6 of your
letter printed there. Copies of
your letter to the Head Asst
quoted in para 7 of Mr Lemarchand's
letter might give further particu-
-lars, but it is not available.
The original correspondence
relating to the Kistna project
was, I see, sent to the Duke
when mislaid the papers &
never returned them to the Office

IIIA/17?

2 the

Revenue Department 1142A/18

Bd's Gal R. No 762

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
dated 10th March 1877
No 1131

Read the following
No 59

From
The Actg Collector
Rumnad

To
The Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
Madras

Sir,

I have the honor to forward for the information of the Board of Revenue and of Government two copies of the rules framed by me in consultation with the relief officers in the district regarding the general management of relief works.

2. The rules were framed before the

Mr Garstin has noted thereon the original of G.O 10th Oct 77 No 2253. So these papers are at present unattainable. They were not printed.

All papers relating to Capatan Vernon are also enclosed.

Trusting that these will reach You in time for Monday's Council,

I beg to remain
Honble Sir
Your most obdt Servt
Nazamudeen Sarone

the receipt of Board's Proceedings
No 1 dated 2nd January 1876 but a
supplement has since been added
making such corrections as were
found necessary to make the rules
conform to the 1 dó instructions
3- The only material difference
between the two sets of rules is in
regard to the manner of indenting
for tools and I have thought it
advisable to allow my rule to
stand, as the indents for the tools
wanted have already been sent, and
it is only in emergent cases we shall
want more in which case it is best
I think that the sectional Officer
should apply to the Superintendent
of P. W. Stores direct, informing the
Board of the same through me.

Armoor Collr's Office
20 January 1877

Hamilton
Lt R. Davidson
C&M Master

1/148A/29

Mr Board have deferred orders on the
foregoing paper pending orders of
Government on the rules proposed.
Mere have been issued instructions
as to task work corresponded in
G.O dated 5 February 1877 No 520 A
and Board's Proceedings 21st February
1877 No 766 which will of course be
observed by the C&M Masters.

2- Mr Davidson's rules are judicious
and require little change and their
good effect is already apparent
in the district. Alteration should
however be made as regards the
rates and mode of payment of wages
and as regards the extent of fines
with reference to the recent orders.

3- Gratuitous relief by tickets is
well planned. The C&M Master will
bear

bear in mind the instructions of
Government as to the formation
of regular camps.

(True copy and Extract)

Sd. H.B. Stokes
Secretary

To
The Collector of Kumool

True copy

H. Elcoles
Secretary

To
The Additional Secretary to Govt
Revenue Department.
With one enclosure the returned

Copies Ck

Rec. 1877 Dept
7 No. 1387

Proceedings of the
Board of Revenue
Dated 10 March 1877

en 1 Ord
Desp 70
Rec 12 —

Ord

Ordering Orders on
... from the Collectors
of Kurnoole pending
orders of Government
on the rules proposed
by the Collr

Ord 19 March/77 No 1148 A

Ord 1148 A

Recorded
Sent
19 March 1877

Ord 1148 A

C.B-3-77 R 17-3-77