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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue

DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	1290A	Press
B.P. No.		Mis.
Dated	2-4-1877	197

Not to be folded or roughly handled

12908

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
2nd April 1877.*

Famine Relief.

No. 9-A. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 16th March 1877, No. 1,205:—

Read the following letter from C. F. MacCARTIE, Esq., Special Assistant Collector, to J. F. PRICE, Esq., Acting Collector of Cuddapah, dated Ayavariipally, 28th February 1877, No. 19.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following report upon the relief works now in progress in the Pulivendla Taluq.

2. *Pulivendla and Moodanur Road.*—This road, 23 miles in length, is intended to connect Pulivendla and ultimately Kadiri, via Koorly ghaut, with the Railway at Moodanur, and will doubtless be of great use in developing the resources of the taluq.

The estimate for the gravel on this road has been before the Local Fund Board, but has been returned to District Engineer for revision.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Acting Collector.

3. From Moodanur to the Mulliala ghaut the road has already been constructed for $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles by the Public Works Department, so that the famine relief work commences from south of the Mulliala ghaut only.

4. From that village to Pulivendla the levels are easy, and there is no engineering difficulty that cannot be overcome by a road dam of the simplest character.

5. The character of the soil for about three-fifths of the distance between the extreme points may be described as a black cotton redeemed by a mixture of sand, changing in some places into an excellent red soil, well adapted for road-making.

6. The last 3 miles in particular into Pulivendla, which have been finished and rolled, pass through a pure gravel, which forms a natural road.

7. The spoil bank has been formed of the earth excavated from the side channels, on which has been spread for the whole distance a layer of stone varying from 6 to 9 inches in depth.

8. Six inches of gravel has been and is now being spread up on this, about 3 miles having been, as above noticed, completed on the Pulivendla side.

9. The quantity of the metal, and the method in which it has been spread, are open to much criticism, as the stones have not been broken, and vary in shape from fair-sized blocks at bottom to shingle on the top.

10. I am afraid such stuff will take long to consolidate from the want of proper breaking, but it is to be hoped that the liberal coating of gravel now being supplied will have a good result.

11. Good gravel is procurable throughout the entire length of the road, and it is a thousand pities that any attempt at metalling was made, as an admirable road would have been cheaply constructed by merely putting a layer of one foot gravel on the spoil bank and leaving it to consolidate till next year when metal, if necessary, could have been spread.

12. As Colonel Moberly considered that the expense of removing the gravel, in order to break the stone underneath, would be too great the Deputy Collector was ordered to break the fresh-laid stones and to desist from metalling for the future.

Quite right.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Acting Collector.

13. His delusion, that the more large stones he could pile up to form a foundation for a road passing over black cotton, resulted from ignorance, and has now been banished from his mind, so that in future he will turn out much better work, as he has evidently a fair idea of organisation and managing work, and is very willing to learn; as it is much good work has been done, and there is a prospect of seeing a fair return for the expenditure. Erratic side channels and odd curves betray the supervision of an amateur, as also does the surface of the finished section, which changes suddenly from an arc to a dead flat in places still; on the whole the Deputy Collector is entitled to credit, as he has been left absolutely without professional aid.

14. Fifteen miles of earthwork have been completed; metal has been collected and spread for the same distance; three miles of roadway have been finished off, and gravelling is now going on.

15. The expenditure up to the end of January amounted to Rupees 36,242, which includes the expenditure upon five or six new wells which have been and are being sunk alongside the line of road.

What kind of wells?

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Acting Collector.

16. The number of coolies employed upon February 19th was 3,929, who were distributed as follows:—

Mulliala	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,524
Tondur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,044
Talloor	...	...	...	...	...	...	842
Tumerapally	...	...	...	...	...	...	519
Total							3,929

On mustering them I found the nominal rolls to be well kept as a rule, though there was some laxity in enlisting late comers, which was pointed out to the Deputy Collector. The men were in fair working trim, some of the elders running very light, but the women mostly presented a squalid appearance, and on the whole there were but very few that I should have been justified in excluding.

Stop should be put to this by fining every Maistry, including children under age in his gangs.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Acting Collector.

18. Such of the gangs as were not employed in excavating and leading gravel were wandering over the country in search of metal, which was put a stop to. The Tumerapally gang in particular were unprofitably laboring at tidying up the completed section; they were removed to where their services were more required. The gangs of men, women, and children were kept distinct, but your system of mixed gangs is to be introduced from next pay-day.

19. The Deputy Collector said he tasked earthwork, the collection of metal and excavation of gravel, but though he seems to get a fair day's work out of his coolies, as a rule, judging from what I saw, still the day's work is not marked out with pegs,

The gravel pits might be measured; as regards the metal nothing can be done, but make an approximate measurement of what is on the roads.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Acting Collector.

17. The chief fault I had to find with the children was that there were far too many under age (seven years), especially at Mulliala, quite 30 per cent. I think. In other places it was not so bad.

and no measurements were hitherto kept, so that it is difficult to say where they started from, and there are no heaps to measure up as the gravel and stones under the present system were laid upon the road as fast as obtained, and the metal is

being broken upon the surface of the road, which it is impossible to task, as small are mixed with large.

20. Road No. 3—Vellanur, Bellary, and Royachoty Road.—This line is intended to connect Vellanur and Royachoty via Simhadripally near our frontier. Pulivendla, Vemla, Vempilly, and Surabhu, length 55 miles, to Surabhu ghaut.

21. Work is now going on upon the Simhadripally and Balapanur or western section.

22. From Simhadripally to 3 furlongs beyond the village of Ankamma Gudur the earthwork has been finished and metal has been spread up to the latter place, 5 miles. In this respect also a mistake from ignorance has been made, as the metal consists of from 6 to 9 inches of pebbles and small stones, which the Deputy Collector pointed out as kunkurs with much satisfaction.

23. For the whole of this section the best of kunkur and gravel is obtainable in immediate proximity to the road, nothing more was wanted than a good coating of either. Further metalling was put a stop to; so far the inspection resulted in good, as much money must have been spent in collecting this rubbish.

24. From 3 furlongs beyond Ankamma Gudur work has not yet begun, as between Balapanur and Royalapur, where this line will strike into the Pulivendla and Moodanur road at a distance of 3 miles from the former town. The character of the soil changes to black cotton. The Deputy Collector was directed to do nothing beyond spreading 1 foot of good gravel, stocking metal and gravel for future use if he pleased.

25. The total numbers employed between Simhadripally and Ankamma Gudur were 1,964 on February 19th, most of whom I mustered and found to be fit subjects for relief employ as this is the poorest part of the taluq. The gangs were mixed and their appearance was much the same as on the first road inspected.

26. Task-work existed after a fashion, and the Deputy Collector boasted of the cheap rate at which he turned out gravel; but, owing to the absence of heaps to measure up I never could be certain where the men had begun, and so was obliged to take their word for it.

27. The rolls were well kept, organization existed, and on the whole Colonel Moberly and I were very well satisfied with what we saw.

28. 2nd Section, Pulivendla to Vempilly via Vemla, 18 miles.—The line was laid out some years ago, but no work has been begun within 6 miles of Pulivendla; for 2 miles Nos. 7, 8, near Vemla, the earthwork has been completed, and the 8th mile has been metalled. Work is not now in progress at this point as the coolies have recently struck.

29. From Vemla to Vempilly the distance is 10 miles, but the last 4 miles into the latter town have been partly constructed by the Public Works Department, leaving only 6 miles to Famine agency, and so much is in progress.

30. The earthwork is finished, and metal has also been spread after the same fashion; as in the case of the other roads a good proportion is nodular lime-stone of good quality with which much rubbish has unfortunately been mixed, luckily the quality of the gravel which has been spread for $\frac{1}{2}$ th the distance, is admirable, and I have no doubt but that this section will turn out well. Gravel being everywhere procurable within $\frac{1}{4}$ th mile metalling was unnecessary.

31. Not a single male was at work upon this section, and only 35 gangs of women (250) were met with, the rest having struck owing to the reduction in pay, which took effect from the day before I passed along the road; according to prices now ruling in Pulivendla males lose 6 Pices, while women and children earn 1 Pice only less.

32. 3rd Section—Vampilly to 15th mile stone from Royachoty beyond Surabhu Ghaut, total length 16 miles.—For the first 4 miles from Vampilly the traffic has to plough the deep sand of the gundi or rocky gorge where the Papugney bursts through the line of hills that form the natural boundary between the Pulivendla and Royachoty Taluqs.

33. The trans-montane portion of Pulivendla should be divided between Kadiri and Royachoty as when the river is in flood, communication with head quarters must be cut off except by a very round-about route.

34. For half this sandy track there is no help, as it would prove too expensive to hew a roadway through the solid rock, but the new line not yet marked out, however, will save 2 miles of sand.

35. The new line leaves the river-bank when the gorge is passed, and goes direct to Surabhu, 8 miles through Sakrapett, 2 miles beyond which village work commences.

36. Four miles of earthwork have been completed with one break to Surabhu; one and half mile metal has been spread and half mile gravel also.

37. From Surabhu to the Royachoty frontier at the ghaut is about 5 miles. Of these 2 have been completed up the ghaut, 2 more are in progress, that is, metal and gravel are in process of being spread, and 1 mile is untouched.

38. The road passes through an excellent gravel for the greater part of the way and metal is not wanted, a good deal of which is too large, but breaking is now going on.

39. The character of the work is fair, especially on the ghaut, where catch drains, &c., and road dams have been constructed with some skill, and on the whole the work is creditable to the Superintendent, a Taluq Gumastah, named Narasimha Chari, on

Rupees 15, who deserves promotion. I also understand that the Reddies of Surabhu, Pedda Ramireddy, and Chinna Ramireddy have given the whole of their time without remuneration to the work, which is disinterested on their part as payments have not been made through their hands.

40. Seven gangs only were at work and all of whom I checked, the rolls were well kept, and each head cooly had his putti in good order as were the nominal rolls.

41. The reduction of pay has here also had a great effect, as the number of coolies sank from 1,297 on February 19th, to a little above 350 on February 25th.

42. The expenditure on the whole line up to end of January amounted to Rupees 24,649.

43. Parnapally to Pulivendla.—This road, of which the total length is 20 miles 6 furlongs, is meant to connect Pulivendla, Anantapur and Bellary, from a road has already been constructed to the banks of the Chittravutty. Work has just been begun at Parnapally the west terminus, where a gang of 150 are engaged upon the excavation of side channels, the prevalence of cholera preventing the employment of a larger number.

44. Three miles further on about 600 were employed in the neighbourhood of Velidunda, where about 5 miles of metalling, gravelling, and earthwork had been completed.

45. At Korrapaud, 5 miles from Pulivendla, another large party of 2,000 were employed; in all about 17 miles of earthwork have been completed, 7 miles of metalling, and 2 miles of gravel spread.

46. For most of the way the road is ready-made, as it passes through magnificent gravel with fine kunker waiting only to be picked up, so that the cost should not exceed Rupees 800 per mile including metalling.

47. The work is in charge of Subba Row's Head Clerk, who appears to have done his best, though I was not quite satisfied with the state of his gangs, especially at Korrapaud, where the coolies did not appear to understand being mustered, which told a tale; and the head coolies' putties did not correspond with the nominal roll as they should.

48. The new system of ganging was just being introduced which caused confusion, and I must in justice add that on going through forty-seven gangs next day myself, I found everything had been reduced to order. A couple of Maistries were dismissed at my request for irregularities, such as entering young girls among women.

49. Several gangs were working at various points between this place and Pulivendla. I considered that it was impossible to supervise them so, and accordingly ordered them to be employed in larger groups, working always under a Maistry's eye.

50. The expenditure up to the end of January on this road amounted to Rupees 9,364, and the numbers employed on February 19th, when I mustered most of them, were 2,951, of whom 1,088 only were men.

51. On the whole, I consider that there is no reason to be dissatisfied now with the state of affairs in Pulivendla. Mistakes have been made, of course, but they must be viewed with indulgence, on considering how entirely the Deputy Collector and Tahsildar have been left to their own resource. Both have done their very best, and the latter struck me as a particularly good and energetic officer.

52. Every suggestion has been adopted without demur. I can testify that the organization and method of getting coolies to work has improved to a remarkable extent during the last fortnight. The late comers are rigorously excluded, and the gangs are clubbed, so as to ensure better supervision. More efficient superintendence is urgently required. I would strongly suggest that half a dozen good Maistries and Superintendents should be supplied to the Deputy Collector at once.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Collector.

53. There is only one other point which calls for notice, and that is the remarkable manner in which the number of coolies employed has decreased the last few weeks.

54. Pulivendla returns for the three weeks ending February 3 following figures:—

20th January.	27th January.	3rd February.
25,870	15,513	11,653

and they have now gone down to 10,143 on February 19th. The Deputy Collector attributes this decrease to weeding of gangs and dismissal of Bellary coolies; but that the latter cause assigned has little to do with it, is apparent from the figures of the two adjacent Bellary Taluqs for the same weeks which do not exhibit a corresponding increase.

They are as follows:—

	20th January.	27th January.	3rd February.
Tadpatry	12,976	12,664	12,398
Anantapur	19,827	20,226	12,430

55. To weeding of gangs, the decrease is doubtless due to a great extent as the taluq officials freely admit that many ryots and their families were enrolled as coolies in the confusion of starting works who never should have come within the scope of Government relief, and that a certain proportion of the names is probably the true cause of the decrease. It is hoped that the "paper" coolies have pretty nearly disappeared, and that the admission of those not entitled to relief will not recur.

(Signed) J. H. P.
Ag. Collector.

existed only on paper, I am afraid is only too probable.

56. With regard to the general aspect of the taluq and its sanitary condition, distress is by no means so apparent as I had been led to expect.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Collector.

57. The dry lands are cropless of course, but every village is surrounded by a belt of cultivation, in some cases of most respectable extent; Mulliala for instance, within the limits of which there are no less than 200 wells.

58. Wells are abundant and good springs appear to be the rule and not the exception, so that there are no fears that drinking-water will fail.

59. The working cattle are a fine breed, and their condition is wonderful, considering how expensive fodder must have become, but the people of this taluq are said to take great pride in their bullocks.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Collector.

60. The local markets are plentifully supplied, mostly from Sholapur by rail with ragi and cumbu, the ruling price of the former being 7 seers on the day I left Pulivendla.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Ag. Collector.

61. The public health is fairly good, notwithstanding intermittent outbreaks of cholera or choleraic diarrhoea in parts.

62. Government tools are kept in the custody of Tahsildars, generally in the choultry of the nearest village. The coolies being no longer permitted to take them home, as was the case at first.

63. About 900 bags of rice were in store at Pulivendla in a pukka house which was rented for the purpose; on inspection of a quantity I found it to be in good provided was unexceptionable.

No. 106.

FORWARDED for the information of the Board of Revenue. The careful and detailed inspection made by Mr. MacCartie, and for which he deserves much credit, shows that the state of the Pulivendla Taluq and the relief works being carried on there are far more satisfactory than was anticipated.

2. The Deputy Collector in charge of the taluq, Subba Row, and the Tahsildar both deserve commendation for the manner in which they have worked.

CUDDAPAH,
9th March 1877.

(Signed) J. W. JOHNSTON,
Acting Collector.

* Under Secy.
No. 2538.
Board
Revenue
27/4/1877

SUBMITTED for the information of Government.

2. Mr. MacCartie's inspection of the works and organization in the Pulivendla Taluq was practical and thorough, and his clear report is very creditable to him. The Deputy Collector, Subba Row, appears to have done very well on the whole, and the Tahsildar is also entitled to praise. Some mistakes have been made, but this is scarcely to be wondered at, as it appears that the revenue officers were left entirely without aid from the professional department. The mistakes have been such as would have been set right by a few hours' inspection and advice even by a Taluq Overseer. The report is somewhat deficient in detail as to cost and quantity of work done; but Mr. MacCartie and the District Engineer appear to have been satisfied that fair return had been obtained, though supervision has been inadequate in quantity. The conduct of the Reddies of Surabhu (paragraph 40) merits recognition.

3. The general condition of the taluq is better than the Board imagined. Wells are abundant, cultivation under them is going on in every village, and there is no danger of a water-famine. The markets are well supplied with grain said to come by rail from Sholapur, which probably means nothing more than from the north-west. The decrease in the number of coolies began with the commencement of the cultivation under wells, and this cause has no doubt as much to do with the decrease as weeding of gangs. Mr. MacCartie found very few persons on the works whom he would have rejected as unfit subjects for relief.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Secretary.

No. 9-B.

ORDER THEREON, 2nd April 1877, No. 1,290-A.

Miscellaneous.

THE Government have perused Mr. MacCartie's excellent report with much satisfaction. The generally fair return of work for the money expended; the existence of cultivation under wells in a flourishing condition in the vicinity of most of the villages visited; the

absence of any room for anxiety on account of water-supply; and the generally fair condition of the agricultural stocks; are all gratifying facts.

2. The Collector will convey to the Deputy Collector and to the Tahsildar the expression of the approbation of the manner in which they have discharged their duties in connection with the works, and to Pedda Rami Reddy and Chinna Rami Reddi, the two Reddies of Surabhu, their high appreciation of their conduct in efficiently supervising the road-work near their village.

3. The good service of gumashta Narasimha Chari should not be lost sight of, and an early opportunity should be taken for promoting him.

(True Extract.)

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

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

6/17901

Revenue Department

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
Dated 16th March 1877, No. 1205

Read the following No. 19.

No. 2568

From C. F. Mac Cartie Esquire
Special Assistant Collector

To J. F. Price Esquire
As Collector of Buddapah

Sir,
I have the honor to submit
the following report upon the Relief
works now in progress in the Pul-
vendla Taluq.

2. This road 23 miles in length is
intended to connect Pulimendla and
ultimately Kadari via Kooty Ghaut
with the Railway at Moodanoor
and will doubtless and will
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ing the resources of the Taluq.

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the

Pulimendla and
Moodanoor Road
The estimate for
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returned to
District Engineer
for revision
(Sd) J. F. Price
As Collector

6561. of 1877

REVENUE.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

60, 60, 60

Dated April 2nd.

Encl.

G.O., 2nd April 1877, No. 1290-A.

APRIL.

No. 6.A-9.B.

REVENUE DEPT. NO. 651.A.

Photograph in the
District—Moodanoor
report on—

500.2538 1877
14. March 1877

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4. From that village to Pulineudla the levels are easy and there is no engineering difficulty that cannot be overcome by a Road Sam of the simplest character.

5. The character of the soil for about $\frac{3}{5}$ of the distance between the extreme points may be described as a black cotton redeemed by a mixture of sand changing in some places into an excellent red soil, well adapted for Road making.

6. The last 3 miles in particular into Pulineudla which have been finished and rolled, pass through

7/1290
a pure gravel which forms a natural road.

7. The spoil bank has been formed of the earth excavated from the side channels on which has been spread for the whole distance a layer of stone varying from 6 to 9 inches in depth.

8. 6 inches of gravel has been and is now being spread up on this, about 3 miles having been, as above noticed, completed on the Pulineudla side.

9. The quantity of the material and the method in which it has been spread, are open to much criticism, as the stones have not been broken and vary in shape from fair sized blocks at bottom to shingle on the top.

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take long to consolidate from the want of proper breaking, but it is to be hoped that the liberal coating of gravel now being supplied will have a good result.

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8/12/90
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As Collector

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Stop should be put to this by every master including children

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Road No 3
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Kenula, Kumpelly, Surablu, length 55 miles to Surablu Ghaut.

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30. The earthwork is finished and metal has also been spread after the same fashion; as in the case of the other roads a good proportion is nodular lime-stone of good quality with which much reddish reddish has unfortunately been mixed, luckily the quality of the gravel which has been spread for $\frac{3}{4}$ the distance, is admirable & I have no doubt but that this section will turn out well. Gravel being everywhere procurable within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, metalling was unnecessary.

31. Not a single male was at work upon this section and only 35 gangs of women (250) were met with, the rest having struck owing to the reduction in pay, which took effect from the day before I passed along

How is this, if all receive the same scale of money wages in lieu of 1 lb of grain (J. F. Price & Co. Collect)

3rd Section
Vampally to 15 mile stone from Royachoty beyond Soorabhooghaat
Total length 16 miles.

along the road, according to prices now ruling in Pulivendla, males lose 6 pices while women & children earn 1 pic only less.

32. For the first 4 miles from Vampally the traffic has to plough the deep sand of the Guandi or Rocky gorge where the Papuzney begins through the line of hills that form the natural boundary between the Pulivendla and Royachoty Taluqs.

33. The transmontane portion of Pulivendla should be divided between Kadiri & Royachoty as when the river is in flood, communication with Head Quarters must be cut off except by a very round about route

34. For $\frac{1}{2}$ this sandy track there is no help as it would prove too expensive to hew a roadway through the solid rock, but the new line not yet

yet marked out, however, will save
two miles of sand.

35. The new line leaves the river-
bank when the gorge is passed
and goes direct to Soorabhoo, 8
miles through Sakrapett, 2 miles
beyond which village work com-
mences.

37. 4 miles of earthwork have
been completed with one break
to Soorabhoo - $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile metal has
been spread and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile gravel
also.

38. From Soorabhoo to the Royachoty
frontier at the ghant is about 5
miles - Of these 2 have been com-
pleted up the ghant, 2 more are
in progress, that is metal and gra-
vel are in process of being spread
and one mile is untouched.

39. The road passes through an
excellent gravel for the greater
part

144/12904
part of the way and metal is
not wanted, a good deal of
which is too large, but break-
ing is now going on.

40. The character of the work
is fair especially on the ghant,
where ~~the~~ drains &c, and road
dams have been constructed

with some skill, and on the
whole the work is creditable
to the Superintendent, a Taluk Gu-
nastah named Narasimha Chari
on Rs 15 who deserves promotion. I
also understand that the Reddies
of Soorabhoo Pedda Ramireddy and
Chinna Ramireddy have given
the whole of their time without
remuneration to the work which
is disinterested on their part as pay-
ments have not been made through
their

This is very cre-
ditable and
some notice
should be
taken of the
conduct of the
Reddies. The
recommendation
regarding the
Goonastah will
be considered
when oppor-
tunity offers
& if he continues
to conduct him-
self well.

(Sd) J. F. Price
Asst. Collr

their hands.

41. 7 gangs only were at work and all of whom I checked, the rolls were well kept and each head cooly had his putti in good order as were the nominal rolls.

42. The reduction of pay has here also had a great effect as the number of coolies sunk from 1297 on February 19th to a little above 350 on February 25th.

43. The expenditure on the whole line up to end of January amounted to Rs 24,649.

44. This road of which the total length is 20 miles 6 furlongs is meant to connect Pulivendla, Anantapur and Bellary from whence a road has already been constructed to the banks of the Chittavathy - work has just been begun at Parnapally the west terminus where

Parnapally
to Pulivendla

45. ¹²⁹⁰⁴ a gang of 150 are engaged upon the excavation of side channels, the prevalence of cholera preventing the employment of a larger number.

45. 3 miles further on about 600 were employed in the neighbourhood of Velidunda where about 5 miles of metalling, gravelling + Earthwork had been completed.

46. At Korrapadu 5 miles from Pulivendla another large party of 2000 were employed, in all about 17 miles of Earthwork have been completed, 7 miles of metalling and 2 miles of gravel spread.

47. For most of the way the road is ready made, as it passes through magnificent gravel with fine Kunkur waiting only to be picked up, so that the cost should not exceed Rs 800 per mile including metalling

48.

48. The work is in charge of Subha-
Rani's Head Clerk who appears to
have done his best, though I was
not quite satisfied with the state
of his gangs especially at Korrapand
where the coolies did not appear
to understand being mustered which
told a tale; and the Head Coolies'
entries did not correspond with
the Nominal Roll as they should.

49. The new system of ganging was just
being introduced which caused
confusion and I must in justice
add that on going through 47 gangs
next day myself I found every
thing had been reduced to
order - a couple of maistries were
dismissed at my request for
irregularities such as entering
young girls among women.

50. Several gangs were working at
various points between this place and
Pulivendla

Pulivendla, I considered that it
was impossible to supervise them so
and accordingly ordered them to be
employed in larger groups working
always under a maistry's eye.

51. The expenditure up to the end of
January on this road amounted to
Rs 9364 and the men employed
on February 19th when I mustered
most of them were 2957, of whom 1088
only were men.

52. On the whole I consider that there
is no reason to be dissatisfied now
with the state of affairs in Pulivendla.
Mistakes have been made, of course, but
they must be viewed with indulgence, on
considering how entirely the D^r Collector
and Tahsildar have been left to their
own resources - both have done their
very best and the latter struck me as a
particularly good & energetic officer.

53. Every suggestion has been adopted
without demur. I can testify that the
organization and method of getting coolies
to work, has improved to a remarkable
extent

extent during the last fortnight. The late comers are rigorously excluded, and the gangs are checked, so as to ensure better supervision, more efficient superintendence is urgently required. I would strongly suggest that half a dozen good maistries & superintendents should be supplied to the D. Collector at once.

54. There is only one other point which calls for notice and that is the remarkable manner in which the number of coolies employed has decreased during the last few weeks.

55. Rulivendla returns for the 3 weeks ending February 3rd give the following figures.

20 th January	27 th January
25870	15513
February 3 rd	
11,653	

and they have now gone down to 10,143 in February, 9th. The D. Collector attributes this decrease to weeding of gangs & dismissal of Bellary coolies; but that the latter cause assigned has little

Some of the men now coming from Madras will be sent; they do not however appear to be worth much. Mr. Kelly takes charge of the whole division aided by Mr. Galloway and they & the two D. Collectors ought to be able to manage matters easily.
(P) J. F. Price
D. Collector

This is probably the true cause of the decrease. It is hoped that the paper coolies have pretty nearly disappeared and that the admission of those not entitled to relief will not recur.
(P) J. F. Price
D. Collector

This is a much more satisfactory state of affairs than had been expected.
(P) J. F. Price
D. Collector

little to do with it, is apparent from the figures of the two adjacent Bellary Taluqs for the same weeks which do not exhibit a corresponding increase.

They are as follows:—

	January 26 th	January 27 th	February 3 rd
Tadpatry	12976	12664	12398
Ananthapur	19827	20226	12430

56. To weeding of gangs, the decrease is doubtless due to a great extent as the Taluq officials freely admit that many ryots & their families were enrolled as coolies in the confusion of starting works who never should have come within the scope of Government Relief and that a certain proportion of the names existed only on paper, I am afraid is only too probable.

57. With regard to the general aspect of the Taluq & its sanitary condition, distress is by no means so apparent as I had been led to expect.

58. The dry lands are cropless of course, but every village is surrounded by a belt of cultivation, in some cases of most respectable extent, Mulhiala for instance within

within the limits of which there are no less than 200 wells.

59. Mills are abundant & good springs appear to be the rule & not the exception, so that there are no fears that drinking water will fail.

60. The working cattle are a fine breed and their condition is wonderful considering how expensive fodder must have become, but the people of this Taluk are said to take great pride in their bullocks.

61. The local markets are plentifully supplied mostly from Sholapore by rail with ragi and Gauntioo, the ruling price of the former being 7 seers on the day I left Pulivandla.

62. The public health is fairly good notwithstanding intermittent outbreaks of cholera or choleraic diarrhoea in parts.

63. Government tools are kept in the custody of Tallicaries generally in the Choultry of the nearest village. The coolies being no longer permitted to take them home, as was the case at

There is no mention of the losses in ordinary flock.

(50) J. F. Price
S. Collector.

This is satisfactory. a change in the standard for wages will probably be rendered advisable by the entry into the market of the grain now being harvested.

(50) J. F. Price
S. Collector

at first.

64. About 900 bags of rice were in store at Pulivandla in a Pucka house which was rented for the purpose. on inspection of a quantity I found it to be in good condition and the shelter provided was unexceptionable.

I have the
(50) C. F. Mac-Carti
Special Asst. Collector
Aganipally
Dated 28 Feb 77

(True copy)

NE 106

Forwarded for the information of the Board of Revenue. The careful & detailed inspection made by Mr Mac-Carti and for which he deserves much credit, shows that the state of the Pulivandla Taluk & the Relief works being carried on there are far more satisfactory than was anticipated.

2. The Deputy Collector in charge of the Taluk Subbabloo & the Tahildar both deserve commendation for the manner in which they have worked.

Cuddappah Collector } J. W. Johnston
Office } (50) S. Collector
9th March 77.

Submitted for the information of Govt.
2. Mr Mac-Carti's inspection of the works & organization in the Pulivandla Taluk was practical and thorough and his clear report is very creditable to the Deputy

Deputy Collector Subhakar appears to have done very well on the whole, & the Tahsildar is also entitled to praise. Some mistakes have been made but this is scarcely to be wondered at, as it appears that the Revenue officers were left entirely without aid from the professional department. The mistakes have been such as would have been set right by a few hours' inspection and advice even by a taluk overseer. The report is somewhat deficient in detail as to cost & quantity of work done; but Mr. Macartie & the District Engineer appear to have been satisfied that fair return has been obtained, though supervision has been inadequate in quantity. The Conduct of the roads of Surahm (para 40) merits recognition.

3. The general condition of the Taluk is better than the Board imagined.
Wells

Wells are abundant, cultivation under them is going on in every village and there is no danger of a water famine. The markets are well supplied with grain said to come by rail from Solapur which probably means nothing more than from the North West. The decrease in the number of coolies began with the commencement of the cultivation under wells, & this cause has no doubt as much to do with the decrease as meeting of gangs. Mr. Macartie foresaw very few persons in the works, whom he would have rejected as unfit subjects for relief.

(True Copies & extract)

J. L. Macartie
Secretary

To the Additional Secretary to Govt. B.D.

22-5-1922-4-77

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