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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue DEPARTMENT

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

3825

Press.
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Dated

7-7-1877

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GOVERNMENT MADRAS.
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

30th June 1877, No. 1805.

Seed Grains.

Read the following paper :—

No. 239. From J. GROSE, Esq., Collector to Government, dated Nellore, 4th .

Nellore, to the Officiating Chief Secretary 1877, No. 2716.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your confidential letter of the 7th February 1877, in reference to the want of seed grain for the next cultivation.

of official memorandum, No. 289, as to the probable position of the ryots with respect to seed grain.

2. Reports were called for at once from the Divisional Officers of Nellore, Gudur, and Atmakur. No answer has been received yet from the Acting Sub-Collector, but I think the time has come when the question must be settled.

Divisional Officers and the Tahsildars have been received yet from the Acting Sub-Collector, but I think the time has come when the question must be settled.

3. The late Acting Head Assistant Collector, Mr. Underwood, states that the cultivation in Udayagiri consists principally of paddy, but not enough eumboo or jonna; and that there is enough ragi, and paddy has been imported, and is at 50 pagodas a putty or about 1000 rs.*

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* A seer is 80 tolahs of well-dried rice.

4. The Assistant Collector, Mr. Peacock, reports that in Kavali the stock of seed grain is very small and confined to a few villages. It consists almost entirely of dry grain. The price of seed grains (described in the confidential letter) in the western villages will be able to obtain seed grain without assistance.

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5. The Deputy Collector on General Ryots are generally without seed grain. The want of paddy is felt very keenly. There is a year's growth will do. "In my opinion it is advisable to buy some seed grain and sell it to the ryots who may be likely to leave their lands waste from want of seeds."

Sudarshana Row, states that the ryots have a little dry seed grain, but the want of paddy is felt very keenly. There is a year's growth will do. "In my opinion it is advisable to buy some seed grain and sell it to the ryots who may be likely to leave their lands waste from want of seeds."

6. In a subsequent letter the Deputy Collector submits a village-wise statement from the Gudur Tahsildar showing, on the strength of information given by village officers, that an advance of Rupees 41,000 will be wanted for seed grain. Sudarshana Row says, "though there may be a few isolated cases deserving the indulgence, yet I cannot support the proposal of the Tahsildar, as the once-condemned system of tucceavy is open to serious abuse."

Deputy Collector submits a village-wise statement from the Gudur Tahsildar showing, on the strength of information given by village officers, that an advance of Rupees 41,000 will be wanted for seed grain. Sudarshana Row says, "though there may be a few isolated cases deserving the indulgence, yet I cannot support the proposal of the Tahsildar, as the once-condemned system of tucceavy is open to serious abuse."

7. The Gudur Tahsildar has submitted a statement showing that he thinks the ryots will be able to borrow money and get seed, many will not do so, and the area of wet cultivation unless Government advance money for buying seed and selling it to those who are in want of it. He thinks, too, that the Government should advance money for buying seed and selling it to those who are in want of it.

Deputy Collector submits a statement showing that he thinks the ryots will be able to borrow money and get seed, many will not do so, and the area of wet cultivation unless Government advance money for buying seed and selling it to those who are in want of it. He thinks, too, that the Government should advance money for buying seed and selling it to those who are in want of it.

Acting Sub-Collector, but I think

8. The Tahsildar of Nellore says that the difficulty in his taluq is confined to paddy. The result of the floods of 1874-75, the drought of 1875-76, and the famine of 1876-77 is that "there is no stock of indigenous seeds worth calculating on in the taluq." Some has been imported and kept ready to be sold at exorbitant prices, and the poorer ryots hope that Government will help them.

9. The Tahsildar of Atmakur reports that one-fourth of the ryots in his taluq will require advances of seed grain and gives the amount as—

Paddy—	Potties.*
Peshanum	10
Kesari	30
Pottivaliavadlu	30
Iswari	100
Vadasamba	50
Dry—	
Alu	20
Indigo	10

* A putty is 1,120 seers 1-03 tons nearly of well-dried rice.

10. The Additional Sub-Collector circular arrived and has not been asked the grant of tucceavy unnecessary. In relation to the people to borrow, and would the recovery of the district; he remarks the richer ryots from time immemorial, as of procuring it; he draws attention submitted for tucceavy though cultivated

Mr. Crole, was not in the district when the formally to report, but I find he considers links that it would be an irresistible temptation to impose a burden on them which will retard that the smaller ryots have depended on the he latter have still seed grain or the means the fact that no application has yet been has been going on since the May rains.

11. This last point is all the "confidential" character of the inquiry, it possibility that Government will have

important because, in spite of the "confidential" well known throughout the district that the grant tucceavy is under consideration.

12. The Sheristadar, Venkata be made both for seed grain and calculating amount. He thinks the very improving effect on the agriculture

Row, believes that advances will have to be made but cannot obtain or suggest any data for Government import good seed, it will have to be made in the district.

13. For my own part I think advances will have to be made for seed paddy, but not for dry grain or cattle.

advances will have to be made for seed paddy,

14. It seems to me that the inadmissible. Our experience as regards of the stock now in the Huzur is how much of each kind of grain will it long in good order. Moreover I import sufficient stocks of seed as poorer ryots with the means of purchasing it.

that Government should import seed is that merchants has been most unfavorable. Much for food. It would be impossible to decide wanted, and, if we got it, we could not keep as still active, and I believe merchants will as they know that Government will supply the ing it.

15. As regards dry grain, cultivation has been going on here and there all over the district right through the famine. Large breadths have been sown lately without the submission of a single application (that I know of) for tucceavy, and I have heard only vague reports, and that with regard to two or three villages only, that land has been left unsown for want of seed. However insufficient dry cultivation has been in providing food, I believe it has been sufficient in providing seed.

16. As regards cattle, though I believe that the animals really useful for cultivating purposes have been kept alive, and in events I do not see how any good can be

effected by granting advances. The district stock can only be augmented by importations, and they will not take place except slowly and after there is sufficient pasturage along the roads.

No. 240.

ORDER THEREON, 30th JUNE 1877, No. 1805.

Copy forwarded to the Revenue Department and to the Board of Revenue.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department.
" Board of Revenue.

with the letter containing pencil notes by Mr. W. Robinson.

Exd. J. W. Fischer.

57

Noting Sub-Collector, but I think

Confidential

82716

Collector Office
4 June 1877

289.

From
Collector of Revenue
of the Province of Aden

To
The Honorable D. F. Leamington

Off. Chief Secretary, Government
Financial Department
Port of George

I have the honor to acknowledge
receipt of Official Memorandum
No. 289 (Confidential) of the 7th February
1877, enquiring as to the probable
position of the Ryots at the opening
of the next cultivation season
with respect to seed grain.

2. Reports were called for at
once from Divisional Officers
and the District Collectors of Aden,
Gadar and Hinaik. No answers
have been received yet from the
Acting Sub-Collector, but I think

1877-84
7/10 5280
Cost. of 1877-84
FINANCIAL.
THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
JUNE
Nos. 239-240.
Sd/-
1877-84

the time has come in which the question must be settled.

2. The Collector, Mr. Head Assistant, Collector, Mr. Head Assistant, states that the cultivation of Kalyagiri consists principally of dry grains, that there is no rice, but not enough of any one kind, and that seed has been imported at 50 pagodas.

a Paddy on about 5 3/4

* A man is 80 lakhs of will and

3. The Collector, Mr. Head Assistant, states that in the district of grain is very small and confined to a few villages, almost entirely of dry grain.

The price of seed is not mentioned in the village report, but the price of paddy is 1/2 anna, and the price of grain without

4. The Deputy Collector, Mr. Head Assistant, states that the crops are generally without seed grain. They may have a little dry seed grain, but the want of paddy is felt very keenly. There is no fish seed, and it is doubtful if last year's growth will do. In my opinion, it would be advisable to buy some seed grain and sell it to the people who may be in want of seed.

5. In a subsequent letter, the Deputy Collector submits a village report from the Chaur Sahibdar showing, on the strength of information given by village officers that an advance of Rs 41,900 will be wanted for seed of grain. Row says "though there may be a few isolated cases deserving indulgence, yet I cannot support the proposal of the

Landholder on the... condemned
 of them of Luccant is a serious
 abuse.

The Quaker Landholder has
 submitted a report direct to the
 Officer. Omitting details, it may
 be said that he thinks that whilst
 most of the people will be able
 to borrow money & get seed, many
 will not, and there will be a great
 decrease in the area of wet cultivation
 unless Government undertakes & greatly helps
 the task of advancing seed to the
 indigent & helping the poor who are
 a little better off. He thinks too,
 that Government should advance
 money for buying cattle.

Dr. Tahir of Villore
 says that the difficulty in his
 Taluk is confined to paddy. The
 result of the flood of 1874-75 &
 the drought of 1875-76 and the
 famine of 1876-77, is that there
 is no stock of indigenous seeds
 worth calculating on in the Taluk.

Some have been... important and...
 ready to be sold at exorbitant prices,
 and the poor people hope that
 Government will help them.

9. The Landholder of...
 reports that one fourth of the people
 in his Taluk will require advances
 of seed grain and gives the amount

putty is 1120
 from 1.03 tons
 one day of work done
 per acre

Paddy	Amount	Notes
Pirhanam	100	10
Kerari	300	30
Pottallanadla	300	30
Isarlu	1000	100
Harasamba	500	50
Dry - Ailu	200	20
Indigo	100	10

10. The additional Sub Collector,
 Mr. Crook, was not in the district
 when the circular arrived and has
 not been asked formally to report,
 but I find he considers the grant
 of Luccany unnecessary. He thinks too
 that it would be an irresistible
 temptation to the people & a serious
 burden on them which will retard the
 recovery of the district. He remarks

that the matter is now depended
on the paddy ryots from this time,
in the morning, and the latter have
still seed grain or the means of
procuring it, he draws attention
to the fact that no application
has yet been put in for Tuccary
though cultivation has been going
on since the May rains.

11. This Court point is all the
more important because, in spite
of the confidential character
of the inquiry, it is well known
throughout the district that
the possibility of the Government
will loan & grant Tuccary is
under consideration.

12. The District Magistrate
Mr. Krishna Rao believes that advances
will have to be made both for seed
grain and cattle, but cannot obtain
or suggest any data for calculating
the amount. He thinks that if
Government improve good seed

it will have a very improving effect
on the agriculture of the district.
13. For my own part, I think
advances will have to be made for seed
paddy but not for dry grain or
cattle.

14. It seems to me that the proposal
that Government should import seed
is inadvisable. Our experience
on grain by merchants has been most
unfavourable. Much of the stock
now in the bazar is hardly fit
for food. It would be impossible
to decide how much of each kind
of grain will be wanted and if we
got it we could not keep it long
in good order. Moreover, trade
is still depressed and I believe mer-
chants will import sufficient stocks
of seed as soon as they know that
Government will supply the poorer
ryots with the means of purchasing
it.

15. As regards dry grain,

cultivation has been going on here
there all over the district right
through the famine. The rice breadths
have been sown. Cases without the
submission of a plan & application
(that I know of) for success,
and I have heard only vague
reports, and that with regard
to 2 or 3 villages only that land
has been left in for want
of seed. However sufficient
dry cultivation has been in providing
food, I believe it has been sufficient
in providing seed.

16. As regards cattle, though
I am afraid that three-fourths
of the stock will have perished
I believe that more of the animals
really useful for cultivating, as
purposes have been kept alive,
and at all events I do not see
how any good can be effected
by granting advance. The district
stock can only be granted by

by importation, and they will
not take place except slowly and
after there is sufficient pasturage
along the roads.

Dr.

30th
I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

H. M. D.
Collector

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3825

From (Sedgwick)

Dec 21 1863

[illegible]

13
Dated 4th June 1877

Dec 12. 6
Dec 19. 8th do. 1875-1880

With reference to
the above mentioned

Ms. A. 9. 2. 89 (cont.)
 4 to 7 February 1877

the probable position
of Port at the

of many of the next
best timber lands

with perfect blood
Pace.

critiques