

Revenue (1897) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 175.

DATED 18th March

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording the fortnightly narrative
of the Accounts in Dt. for the period ending
15th Feb 1897.

BACK PAPERS.

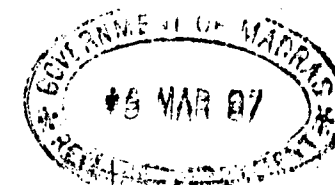
G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 19



Shotton. Mr. G. M. C. E. S.
His Excy. the Governor.

27/12/97

Order Pres.

No 1758/18th Mar. 1897.

From

The Board of Revenue
Records & Agriculture
Chennai, Madras.

Recorded.

12/3/97

No. 160 Press

Dated 25 February 1897

Received

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

It is brightly narrated.
Submitting to Government,
with rem. Rs. — of the
Arumtapur district for
period ending 15 February
1897.

The Act of Rev. I. Russell
1897, 19-3-97
L. & M. Dept.
Rev. Dept.

Rs 8-3-97

60/5

Chennai 29/3/97

C. 9/3/97
R. 12/3/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGR.), 25TH FEB. 1897, No. 160.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE (REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

READ—the following Fortnightly Narrative for the Anantapur district during the period ending the 15th of February 1897:—

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Rainfall and Water-supply.—There was a slight rainfall of 2 ounces registered at each of the two stations—Anantapur and Hindupur during the fortnight—against an expected average of 0.03 inch. Aggregate fall up to date is 14.63 against 23.44 inches.

Water-supply is generally sufficient for drinking purposes in all parts of the district, except in Hanchinahal, Malappuram and Kadatharabench in the Gooty taluk and in Dosaledu and its hamlet Obalapuram in the Tadpatri taluk. The Divisional Officer has called for estimates from the Tahsildars for improving the supply in these villages. In the Head-Assistant Collector's division, the supply for Malas and Madigas is reported to be seriously deficient. An application for a grant of Rupees 2,500 from Provincial funds has been received from the President, Taluk Board, for improving the water-supply in various villages of this division and an allotment will be applied for separately. For purposes of irrigation it is quite insufficient everywhere, and the supply in nalas and wells is said to be barely sufficient for the standing crops. The supply in wells is gradually failing in various parts of the district.

Agricultural operations and condition of standing crops—In Gooty division.—Red gram and castor sown in unirrigated dry lands are being harvested. Cotton on black soil is also being picked. The outturn is poor to moderate. White cholam sown for the late rains is fading and withering. It is expected to yield no outturn. Already, in some parts, the withered cholam stalks are being removed by the ryots. Bengal-and-horse-gram in both the taluks are also reported to be withering except in a few favoured localities, where they are expected to yield a crop. Indigo is stunted and poor.

In the two central taluks—the chief standing crops, viz., white cholam and Bengal-gram in the black soil tracts of the Kalyandrug taluk, and other minor crops, such as coriander, linseed and wheat are said to be fading away for want of rain. Only those standing in low-level tracts and a few isolated fields are expected to survive. On red soils, cotton, castor, red-gram and horse-gram are being harvested. Tank-bed cucumber is doing fairly.

In the southern taluks—of the Head Assistant Collector's division the crops mostly on red soil are also poor and stunted. Under tanks having well aid, nalas and springs, ploughing and sowing of paddy and transplanting of ragi is going on in parts of Gooty, Tadpatri, Kalyandrug and Madakasira. In Tadpatri taluk harvests of ragi and paddy have commenced. In other parts ragi has eared and is likely to be harvested in a fortnight hence. The condition of the standing crops—paddy and ragi and slight cholam and korra under wells—is fair.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle.—Pasture is scarce everywhere, except in parts of Hindupur. Hill grass is available to a moderate extent in most localities. Fodder is generally very dear but is moderately procurable in several

villages owing to the ragi and paddy harvests in well lands. In the villages of the Gooty taluk bordering on the Bellary and Alur taluks, prickly-pear is being used for cattle as fodder. The Deputy Collector reports that some of the cattle have been sent to the hilly tracts of the Mysore Province, where pasture is said to be available. In parts of Penukonda cattle are also being fed on *chigara* leaves and *sonti* roots. In the Kanaganapalli firka of the Dharmavaram taluk, the Head Assistant Collector reports that the condition of the cattle is very bad and that they are suffering from want of fodder as well as of water. The free cutting of grass in the forest reserves and the grazing permitted at reduced rates in this and the adjoining taluk of Penukonda are affording partial relief to the cattle.

Cattle disease is prevalent in parts of Anantapur, Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram and Madaksira. Attacks 165 and deaths 93.

General remarks on above subjects.—The enormous extent of white cholera sown for the November rains is doomed to wither. The stalks, which in some places, have grown to a height of 2 or 3 feet from the ground are not only fading away for want of rain but are reported to have been damaged by insects. The area of cultivation elsewhere is very much restricted. Well sinking by the aid of State loans has improved the water-supply in several villages of Anantapur and Kalyandrug taluks.

FOOD-SUPPLIES AND THE STATE OF THE MARKETS.

Prices of principal food-grains at principal markets in the affected tracts, in seers of 80 tolas per rupee, for the period ending 15th of February 1897.

Stations.	Rice.		Ragi.		Cholum, yellow.		Cholum, white.	
	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.
Tadpatri..	9-18	9-18	15-52	15-52	14-42	14-42	13-39	13-39
Yadiki ..	8-64	8-64	14-55	14-55	12-36	12-87	..	..
Gooty ..	8-64	8-64	14-40	15-52	13-23	13-67	12-60	13-39
Uravakonda ..	8-50	8-40	16-00	15-52	..	13-12	12-00	12-60
Anantapur ..	8-64	8-64	15-52	15-52	14-42	13-39	13-39	13-39
Kalyandrug ..	10-26	10-26	16-49	16-49	15-45	15-45	12-36	12-36
Dharmavaram ..	8-64	8-64	15-52	15-52	13-39	13-39	12-48	12-36
Penukonda ..	9-72	9-72	17-46	18-43	..	..	15-48	13-39
Hindupur ..	10-75	10-75	21-50	22-57	..	..	16-12	16-12
Madaksira ..	10-80	10-80	19-40	20-37	..	..	..	..
Average ..	9-37	9-36	16-63	17-12	13-88	13-75	13-46	13-87

Activity of trade.—In Tadpatri and the two southern taluks of Penukonda and Hindupur, private trade is said to have become recently brisk and active on account of demand from Cuddapah. Elsewhere it is slack.

Imports by rail.—Three hundred and five bags of ragi from Bangalore. No others reported.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(1) *On works.*—Generally good.

(2) *In villages.*—Fair. There has been some migration from the Uravakonda side to the Mysore Province in expectation of better wages. The Head Assistant Collector reports:—

“The lower castes find difficulty in getting work and in some villages are stinting themselves. But they do not seem to be quite prepared to work for famine wages.”

Sickness and Mortality.—Cholera is prevalent in parts of Anantapur, Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug taluks. Attacks 267, deaths 93. In the Penukonda taluk small-pox, chicken-pox and measles are also prevalent. Small-pox also in parts of Dharmavaram. No deaths from starvation.

Remarks.—The average jail population based on the figures of the three preceding years is 223 against the actuals of 379 relating to the current fortnight. These figures exclude Hindupur from which correct particulars have not been reported. The increase chiefly occurs in the Gooty Division, where the recorded statistics for the fortnight are nearly five times the expected average.

MEASURES OF RELIEF.

(1) *On works.*—In what taluks open, and comparison of numbers:—

Taluka.	Number employed		Remarks.
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	
Tadpatri—			These represent the attendance prior to Saturday. The Tahsildar in his weekly season report since submitted has given a total of 2,429 for his taluk. He has not furnished particulars for each work.
1. Puttur ..	384	407	
2. Senegaladur ..	541	1,571	
3. Yadiki ..	..	262	
Gooty—			
1. Guntakal ..	390	543	
2. Paltur ..	388	585	
Total ..	1,703	3,368	

N.B.—In no case was the fining on relief works carried below the minimum wage.

(2) *Gratuitous relief.*—Numbers relieved at kitchens and otherwise:—

Taluka.	Number relieved		Remarks.
	At kitchens.		
	This fort- night.	Last fort- night.	
Tadpatri—	26	20	} Here also the Tahsildar has furnished in his weekly season report since received 148 as the total for his taluk. Particulars for each kitchen have not been furnished.
Puttur	60	43	
Senegaladur	60	..	
Yadiki			
Gooty—			
Guntakal	47	46	
Paltur	52	120	
Dharmavaram	76	..	
Bukkapatnam	14	..	
Total ..	325	229	

(3) *Private charity.*—Vide remark in the last narrative.

INSPECTIONS—TALUKS AND PLACES VISITED.

Head Assistant Collector, Penukonda—

Penukonda taluk	...	...	...	...	Bukkapatnam.
	...	...	...	...	Kammavanapalli.
	...	...	...	...	Brahmanapalli.
	...	...	...	...	Munimadugu.
	...	...	...	...	Guttur.
Dharmavaram taluk	...	...	...	...	Locherla.
	...	...	...	...	Kothacheruvu.
	...	...	...	...	Dharmavaram.
	...	...	...	...	Nagasamudram.
	...	...	...	...	Kentimaddi.
	...	...	...	...	Ramagiri.
	...	...	...	...	Perur.
					Nasanahora.

INSPECTIONS—TALUKS AND PLACES VISITED—cont.

Head-quarters Deputy Collector—

Anantapur taluk	...	...	...	...	{ Rachanapalli. Kodimi. Kudair. Cholasamudram. Budigumma. Ramasagaram. Ankappalli. Thagguparthi. Belaguppa. Yerragudi. Avalenma. Sirpi. Gangavaram. Seebhavi. Golla. Kalwapalli. Kurugunta.
Kalyandrug taluk	...	...	...	...	{

Gooty Deputy Collector—

Gooty taluk	...	...	...	...	{ Paltur. Undabanda. Uravakonda. Lattivaram. Sheiksanipalli. Vajra Karur. Konakondla. Timmacherla. Guntakal. Royaleheruvu. Yadiki. Nittore.
Tadpatri taluk	...	...	...	...	{

By Collector—

Tadpatri taluk	...	...	...	...	{ Royaleheruvu. Yadiki. Timmapuram. Jakkalcheruvu. Veerapalli. Thondapand. Kothapetta. Gooty. Rajapuram. Pathkothacheruvu. Nakkandoddy. Narasapuram. Timmacherla. Guntakal. Marnipalli. Hanchinahal. Gadekal. Velpumadugu. Vidapanakal. Karakumukkala. Palthur.
Gooty taluk	...	...	...	...	{

General Remarks.—There has been no improvement since the date of my last report. On the contrary, in spite of the few drops of rain registered at Anantapur and Hindupur, barely sufficient to moisten the parched up soil, prospects are taking a slow but sure change for the worse. The comparatively high range of prices continues with a tendency towards a slow rise in a few of the affected localities. In other parts, they are most stationary. The attendance is steadily increasing on all relief works, and rapidly in Senegalagudur; here it has risen to thrice its original strength within the space of a fortnight. A relief work was opened at Yadiki, and the Deputy Collector, who proposed to start the work on the 10th instant, reports that numbers of the coolies of the Mala caste came to him on the 9th and entreated him to do so at once saying that

they were starving. The Deputy Collector reports that the coolies asked him no questions about tasks or wages and were anxious to enter on work on any wage. Some coolies of the "Kapu" caste also presented themselves at the work—a fact which goes to show that distress is deepening in this part of the taluk also, and has commenced to affect the agricultural population who are seldom, if ever, willing to offer themselves for relief at State relief works. The Deputy Collector further anticipates that some 200 coolies will have to be provided with labour towards the Kadavakal side, and reports that he is proceeding there shortly. It was in this locality that the new road from Kondapuram, hamlet of Surepalli, on the Anantapur-Tadpatri road to Kummanamalla was originally proposed (*vide* page 6 of my fortnightly narrative printed in B.P., No. 53, dated 25th January 1897), but on reconsideration, I have thought it better to start the work of collection of metal at Puttur itself for the benefit of the Kadavakal coolies, since it is inadvisable to take up too many new roads, and it would be more satisfactory to do the work already begun thoroughly and well before starting any more. The Kadavakal coolies may be employed on metalling and tamping the road now under progress from Puttur, which will, I believe, give them sufficient employment for some considerable time to come. I am therefore addressing the Deputy Collector and the Assistant Engineer, Famine Sub-division, to have this work commenced at an early date.

Two kitchens have also been opened at Dharmavaram and at Bukkapatam as already proposed and the Head Assistant Collector has also started some minor work out of Union funds for the able-bodied labourers at Dharmavaram. At Bukkapatam none came forward to work at the famine wages. The Head Assistant Collector writes—

"The distance of Bukkapatam from Putaperti and Bramhanapally is by no means prohibitive; and as due intimation has been given in all the surrounding villages of the terms on which children will be admitted into the kitchen, any Madigas who are really in want will go there. In Dharmavaram the great difficulty is to find any suitable work for those who wish employment. They are practically all Madiga women and children. Their husbands—in cases where they have any—have mostly gone off for work on coffee plantations. Hence it is impossible to set them to excavate gravel for the Union roads. Hitherto they have been employed in gathering metal, but this and the breaking of it can only keep them working for a short time more, and unless a fair number of men also come forward for work, the problem of keeping these women and children suitably employed will be extremely difficult. The Madigas of Chemakothapalli, to whose condition my attention was drawn by the Collector, still show no signs of wishing work at the prescribed rates. In Perur, where I am now camping, some of the Madigas are asking for work. I am having a list of these prepared and if necessary I shall submit proposals soon. The weavers in Dharmavaram show no signs of wishing help from Government on the rate explained to them; at present their whole energy appears to be devoted to breaking each other's heads in connection with the cultivation in tank-bed. As already remarked the want of water is felt very badly by the Madigas in almost every village. The Taluk Board has spent every available pie on this, and no funds can be transferred from other heads. The only way of improving matters is to have a grant sanctioned from Provincial funds."

The Head Assistant Collector has not stated anything about the task fixed for the Dharmavaram workers and a report on this point has already been called for from him on B.P., dated 10th February 1897, Mis. No. 991. As the number of workers has apparently increased at Dharmavaram and as the preponderance of women is only natural, seeing that distress in this taluk is yet in its initial stage, I am arranging to have the collection of material on the Dharmavaram-Kothacheram road started as soon as possible. The work which has been suggested by the Head Assistant Collector is on the famine programme, and is expected to provide labour for 593 coolies for three months. Considering the magnitude of the distress that prevails in the black cotton tracts of the two northern taluks, I felt a natural anxiety as to the condition of the Kalyandrug villages of the Kalyandrug taluk lately transferred to the latter taluk. I accordingly desired the Divisional Officer to make a tour through the principal villages of this tract, and he has just submitted a detailed report on their condition, from which I extract the following for the Board's information:—

3. "The chief standing crops in these black cotton tracts are white cholam and Bengalgram. Cholam is generally 2 to 3 feet high and is yet tender. It has begun to fade in parts and there is no likelihood of its yielding any outturn except in a few isolated fields in low

villages. Bengal-gram too is not thriving well. People have already begun to gather cholera stalks in Ankampalli, &c., villages. Unless there is any rain, and there is no prospect of getting it, these crops would, I fear, generally wither.

4. "I made enquiries regarding the nature of labour available in the above villages. The loan works sanctioned give labour to the coolies to some extent. Ryots have begun to repair wells and to remove nuth grass. Out of eight wells I inspected, it was in only one work had not been commenced, and the delay in this case was due to the fact that there was plenty of water in the well. Labour is also available in gardens and wet lands under nalas, where coolies are employed in weeding ragi and paddy, &c. Coolies are employed in clearing nalas also.

5. "Taking advantage of the fact that the coolies are now available for less than the ordinary wages, people in well-to-do circumstances have been laying out their capital in reclaiming their land, digging wells, &c. A ryot of Rakatla, who owns 10 acres of wet and 16 acres of dry land in Ramasagaram village, has been reclaiming his land by employing about 100 coolies for the last one month. He has already spent about Rs. 400, and I was informed by the people of the Ramasagaram that the said ryot is arranging to spend something like Rs. 500 more in converting his dry land to wet.

6. "At Cholasamudram, a village in the Anantapur taluk about 6 miles from Kudair, the Boyas and Madigas complained that there was not sufficient work for them in their villages. I was informed that the coolies they now get was 1½ seers. It came to my notice that no loans were sanctioned or paid in this village, although two ryots had applied for loans about a month ago. Four applications for loans amounting to Rs. 550 were received by me at the time of my visit to the village, and they were all forwarded to the Tahsildar for early disposal. The coolies are not, however, inclined to resort to the test-relief work if one is opened on account of the low wages."

9. "I collected a number of coolies at Belaguppa, and enquired if they would come to the relief work if one is opened there. They said that they would not come for famine wages. My enquiries go to show that these coolies find some work at present in gardens and in wells and also in collecting changuedu bark, &c.

10. "People who own no lands here and who have relations in parts of the Mysore Province are reported to have gone to the Mysore villages. Some have driven their cattle there as it was difficult to maintain them here."

I have also before me a scheme for the relief of weavers in their own trade at Tadpatri, and I shall shortly submit my proposals on this subject for the Board's approval.

LOAN TRANSACTIONS.—Statement showing particulars of loan transactions under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.

Taluka.	Repair and construction of wells.						Other purposes.						Total.						Number of wells.	
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Constructed or repaired.	Under construction.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Tadpatri	13	2,770	8	225	12	2,820	194	27,310	131	16,790	869	1,64,850	213	20,705	3	255	12	2,620	..	3
Gooty	19	3,395	6	795	162	40,800	16	705	6	705	31	3,870	338	84,147	136	17,585	1,021	1,91,650	..	4
Anantapur	332	33,442	286	26,312	449	48,472	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	222	27,017	480	52,342	2	140
Kalyandurg	88	13,485	74	11,550	179	27,965	14	2,070	13	1,970	64	7,550	102	15,555	87	13,520	233	35,615	3	75
Dharmavaram	41	3,125	Not given	3,072	105	15,630	1	250	1	250	5	800	42	5,375	1	3,322	110	16,430	11	55
Penkonda	19	3,450	13	1,395	9	1,140	..	500	..	500	..	500	19	3,450	13	1,395	9	1,140	4	17
Hindapur	100	16,375	62	6,873	37	9,530	..	500	..	500	..	500	101	16,875	63	7,373	38	10,080	4	73
Madakasira	12	1,805	7	1,050	46	10,710	..	500	..	500	..	500	12	1,805	7	1,050	46	10,710	1	8
Total	624	79,847	450	51,802	999	1,56,767	216	30,835	152	20,215	950	1,67,570	840	1,10,682	602	71,517	1,949	3,24,337	25	375

Taluka.	Purchase of fodder.				Cattle and seed-grain.				Total.			
	Applications accepted.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Applications pending.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Tadpatri	22	23	26	27	29	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Gooty	2	200	41	3,700	..	..	..	..	2	200	2	200
Anantapur	1	100	69	7,155	..	..	..	..	1	100	1	100
Kalyandurg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharmavaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Penkonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madakasira	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3	300	111	10,875	10	550	53	4,285	13	850	13	850

RESOLUTION—dated 25th February 1897, No. 160.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The general decrease in the water-supplies throughout the district demands the early attention of the District Board, and, as the Local Fund Engineer has to a great extent been relieved of the charge of special relief works, he should devote his attention to this matter. If the District as well as the Taluk Boards have no funds, application for a grant-in-aid from Provincial Revenues will be considered, but the improvement of the water-supplies is a duty to which, in the Board's opinion, the resources of the District Board should be freely devoted. If the people to a great extent are suffering from want of water, the case with the cattle must be even worse.

3. As to the condition of the country generally, it continues to deteriorate, and the crop sown after the November rainfall is doomed. There is still, however, some cultivation going on in favoured localities and this with loan works affords a certain amount of employment, especially for the men. Numbers of the latter have also gone to Mysore with cattle for grazing.

4. Prices are rising slightly, but the average price of ragi for the whole district is kept down by the comparatively low prices prevailing in the three southern taluks. At the four stations in the two northern taluks, cholam, which is there the staple food-grain, is now sold on the average at 13.5 seers per rupee. The average price for the district in February 1892 was 14.2 seers. Trade is stated to be slack.

5. The people are generally in good condition, but are now beginning to flock to the relief works, and in the Tadpatri taluk, the Board understands, some are coming in from Cuddapah. This is not as it should be, and the Collector of that district will be requested to lose no more time in opening a sufficiency of works for all the distressed in his district. The jail population, especially in the Gooty division, shows a marked increase, and it is evident from the Collector's general remarks that the situation in this district is rapidly growing more serious. The rapid disposal of applications for loans for carrying out land improvements will assist in providing employment locally, and application has been made to Government for the appointment of special officers of the Tahsildar grade for this work.

6. The falling off in attendance at the Paltur kitchen should receive early attention.

7. With reference to the Madiga women in Dharmavaram, there can be no difficulty in employing them on stone-breaking. If stone is not available close by, the lead can be extended.

8. The scheme for the relief of the Tadpatri weavers has been received and will be separately disposed of.

(True Extract.)

R. V. Samudra
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

„ Collector of Anantapur.

„ Collector of Cuddapah.

Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed March 2nd.

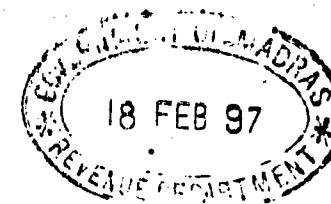
Proceedings, 25th Feb. 1897, No. 160.

Fortnightly narrative.—Submitting to Govern-
ment, with remarks, — of the Anantapur district
for period ending 15th February 1897.

Revenue
~~Local & Munl.~~ (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 1468

The Hon. Mr. Genl. C. S. E.
His Secy. Mr. J. P. M.



From

The Collector of
Anantapur

Order
Note. This is copy of the fortnightly
narrative sent direct to Govt.
order. no order appears to be immediately
called for. Padi Muz. may be awaited.

Yes. In L.D. as to how
R.S. these papers are to be
20-2-97 dealt with.

20-2-97 (para 3)

Dis. No. 888.

20-2-97 24-2-97

Dated 16-2-97.

Received 18-2-97

Registered 18-2-1897

Enclosures

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SUBJECT.

Submitting Fortnightly
narrative for the period
ending 15th February 1897.

Submitted by: J. P. M.
20-2-97.

C. 20/2/97.
R. 20/2/97.

Fortnightly Narrative for the Anantapur District during the period
ending the 15th of February 1897.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
			7

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Rainfall and water-supply

(Note rainfall, if any, as compared with average expected in and up to the period; also supply of water for irrigation and for drinking purposes).

There was a slight rainfall of 2 ounces registered at each of the two stations Anantapur and Hindupur during the fortnight, against an expected average of 0.03 in. Aggregate fall up to date is 14.63 against 23.44 inch.

Water supply is generally sufficient for drinking purposes in all parts of the district, except in Nanchimala, Malapudi, and Madatharabenchu in the Gooti Taluk and in Dosabdu, and its hamlet Chalapuram in the Tadipatri Taluk. The Divisional Officer has called for estimates from the Tahsildars for improving the supply in these villages. In the West Godavari Division, the supply for melas and madegis is reported to be seriously deficient. An application for a grant of Rs 2500 from the Provincial funds has been received from the President, Taluk Board for improving the water supply in various villages of this Division, and an allotment will be appointed for separately. For purposes of irrigation, it is quite insufficient everywhere and the supply in melas and wells is said to be barely sufficient for the standing crops. The supply in wells is gradually failing in various parts of the District.

Agricultural operations and condition of standing crops.

In Gooti, the red gram and castor sown in unirrigated dry lands are being harvested. Cotton on black soil is also being picked. The outturn is poor to moderate. White cholera sown for the late rains is fading and withering. It is expected to yield no outturn. Already in some parts the withered stalks are being removed by the ryots. Bengal and horsegram in both the Talukas are reported to be withering except in a few favored localities, where are expected to yield a crop. In the West Godavari Division, the chief standing crops are white cholera, Bengal, horsegram, and other minor crops such as corander, linseed and wheat are said to be fading away for want of rain. Only standing in low level tracts and a few isolated fields are expected to survive. In the West Godavari Division, the chief standing crops are white cholera, Bengal, horsegram, and other minor crops such as corander, linseed and wheat are said to be fading away for want of rain. Only standing in low level tracts and a few isolated fields are expected to survive. In the West Godavari Division, the chief standing crops are white cholera, Bengal, horsegram, and other minor crops such as corander, linseed and wheat are said to be fading away for want of rain. Only standing in low level tracts and a few isolated fields are expected to survive.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle.

Pasture is scarce everywhere except in parts of Hindupur. Willing is available to a moderate extent in most localities. Fodder is generally very dear but is moderately procurable in several villages owing to the Paddy and Paddy harvest in well lands. In the Villages of the Gooti Taluk bordering on the Bellary and other Talukas, paddy is being used for cattle as fodder. The Dy. Collector reports that some of the cattle have been sent to the Villages to take the Mysore Province, where pasture is said to be available. In parts of Bellary and other Talukas, cattle are also being fed on Chigra leaves and anti roots. In the Nannayanaipalli Taluka of the Bellary District, the Dy. Collector reports that the condition of the cattle is very bad and that they are suffering from want of fodder as well as from the free cutting of grass in the forest Reserves and the grazing permitted at reduced rates in this and the adjoining Talukas of Bellary and other Talukas. The cattle are reported to be suffering from the disease of maveram and Madatharabenchu. Attached 165 and 166 and 167.

General remarks on above subjects:—

The enormous extent of white cholera sown for the November rains is doomed to wither. The stalks which in some places have grown to a height of 2 or 3 feet from the ground are not only fading away for want of rain but are reported to have been damaged by insects. The area of cultivation elsewhere is very much restricted. Well sinking by the aid of State loans has improved the water supply in several villages of Anantapur and Nannayanaipalli Talukas.

FOOD SUPPLIES AND THE STATE OF THE MARKETS.

Prices of principal food-grains at principal markets in the affected tracts, in seers of 80 tolaks per rupee, for the period ending of 189

(The price of 2nd sort rice should always be given, as well as quotations for the other principal food-grains on the market at different stations; in the remark column should be noted whether and where prices are rising or falling.)

Stations.	Rice.		Ragi	Cholam Yellow	Cholam White	REMARKS.
	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.	Last Current	Last Current	Last Current	
Dadpatri	9.18	9.18	15.52	15.52	14.42	14.42 13.39 13.39
Yadiki	8.64	8.64	14.55	14.55	12.36	12.87
Eyrolu	8.64	8.64	14.40	15.52	13.23	13.67 12.50 13.39
Urvakonda	8.50	8.40	16.00	16.39	13.12	12.00 12.60
Anantapur	8.64	8.64	15.52	15.52	14.42	13.39 13.39 13.39
Kalyandurg	10.26	10.26	16.49	16.49	15.45	15.45 12.36 12.36
Dharmavaram	8.64	8.64	15.52	15.52	13.39	13.39 12.48 12.36
Pennikonda	9.12	9.12	17.46	18.43	15.46	13.39
Hindupur	10.75	10.15	21.50	22.57	16.12	16.12
Madakur	10.80	10.80	19.40	20.37		
Average	9.37	9.36	16.63	17.12	13.88	13.75 13.46 13.37

Activity of trade.

(1) Private trade active or not; whether in rice or, dry staple food-grains

(2) State the imports by rail or sea; of rice or other staple food-grain

In Dadpatri and the two southern taluks of Pennikonda, and Hindupur private trade has become recently brisk and active, on account of demand from Buddappah. Elsewhere it is slack. 305 bags of Ragi from Bangalore. No others reported.

Condition of the People.

(1) On works

generally good

(2) In villages

There has been some migration from the Urvakonda side to the Mysore Province in expectation of better wages. The head assistant collector reports: "The lower castes find difficulty in getting work and in some villages are starving themselves. But they do not seem to be quite prepared to work for famine wages."

Sickness and Mortality.

(All deaths from want of food should be reported with a note of the circumstances).

Cholera is prevalent in parts of Anantapur, Dharmavaram and Kalyandurg taluks. Attacks 267, deaths 93. In the Pennikonda taluk small pox, chicken pox and measles are also prevalent. Small pox also in parts of Dharmavaram. No deaths from starvation.

Remarks.

These figures exclude Hindupur from which correct statistics have not been reported.

The average jail population band on the figures of the three preceding years is 223 against the actual of 377 relative to the current fortnight. The increase chiefly occurs in the foot Division where the recorded statistics for the fortnight are nearly five times the expected average.

MEASURES OF RELIEF.

ON WORKS.—In what taluks open, and comparison of numbers.

Taluks.	NUMBER EMPLOYED		REMARKS.
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	
Tadpatri			
1. Puthur	384	407	These represent the attendance prior to Saturday the Tahsildar in his weekly season report since submitted has given a total of 2429 for his Taluk. He has not furnished particulars for each work.
2. Senigal guder	541	1571	
3. Yadike		262	
Gooty			
Guntakal	390	543	
2. Palthur	388	585	N.B. In no case was the firing on relief of works carried below the minimum wage
Total	1703	3368	

GRATUITOUS RELIEF.—Numbers relieved at Kitchens and otherwise.

Taluks.	NUMBER RELIEVED						NUMBER OF RELIEF WORKERS' CHILDREN INFIRM DEPENDENTS (IF ANY) RECEIVING MONEY DOLES.		REMARKS.
	At kitchens.		In poor-houses.		In villages.				
	This.	Last.	This.	Last.	This.	Last.	This.	Last.	
Tadpatri	26	20							Here also Mr. Tahsildar has furnished in his weekly season report since recd 148 as the total for his Taluk. Particulars for each kitchen have not been furnished
Senigal Guder	60	43							
Yadiki	50								
Gooty									
Guntakal	47	46							
Palthur	52	120							
Dharmavaram	76								
Bukkapatnam	14								
Total	325	229							

Private charity.

Vide remark in the last Narrative

Remarks.

INSPECTIONS OF THE TALUK COLLECTOR

Taluk and places visited.

Head Asst Collector: Bomkonda.

Bomkonda Taluk: Dharmavaram Taluk
Bukkapatnam
Hammavaram
Brahmanapalli
Munimadugu
Gopuram
Kothachervu

Head Quarters Deputy collector

Anantapur Taluk: Halyandir Taluk
Rachanapalli
Hodini
Kudair

General Remarks.

Vide sheet attached

Gooty Deputy Collector

Gooty Taluk
Palthur
Undabanda
Urvakonda
Katturam
Sheiksanipalli
Vajra Karur
Kotakonda
Timmacherla
Guntakal

Tadpatri Taluk
Royal chervu
Yadike
Nithore

By Collector

Tadpatri Taluk
Royalschervu
Yadike
Gooty Taluk
Timmavaram
Jukkachervu
Veerapalli
Thondapadu
Kothapatti
Gooty
Rajapuram
Potha Kotha Chervu
Nakkandoddy

Varasapuram
Timmacherla
Guntakal
Mannipalli
Hanchinaka
Yadehal
Velpimadu

Vidapanam
Karakur
Narabobbi
Palthur

LOAN TRANSACTIONS.—Statement showing particulars of loan transactions under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Act.

Taluk.	REPAIR AND CONSTRUCTION OF WELLS.						OTHER PURPOSES.						TOTAL.						NUMBER OF WELLS.		PURCHASE OF FODDER.						CATTLE AND SEED GRAIN.						TOTAL.					
	Applications accepted.		Loans dis-bursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans dis-bursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans dis-bursed.		Applications pending.		Constructed or repaired.	Under construction or repair.	Applications accepted.		Loans dis-bursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans dis-bursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans dis-bursed.		Applications pending.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Jadpatri	13	2770	3	225	12	2520							13	2770	3	225	12	2520	3		2	200	2	200	41	3700					2	200	2	200	41	3700		
Ejor	19	3395	5	715	162	40800	194	27310	131	16770	859	154850	213	30705	136	17585	1021	19250	4		1	100	1	100	69	7155					1	100	1	100	69	7155		
Anantapur	332	33442	286	26312	449	48472	6	705	6	705	31	3870	338	34147	292	27017	480	12342	2	140																		
Malgund	88	13485	74	11550	179	27965	14	2070	13	147054	7550	102	15335	87	13520	283	35315	3	75						1	120					7	400			8	420		
Dharmavaram	41	3125	1072	10515630	1	250	1	250	5	800	42	5375	1	3322	110	16430	11	55								2	100	2	100	24	1600	2	100	24	1600			
Pennikonda	19	3450	13	13959	1140								19	3450	13	13959	1140		17																10	875		
Hindupur	Statement not received from the Subordinate Hindupur																																					
Madakur	12	1805	7	1080	46	10710							12	1805	7	1080	46	10710	1	8															2	400		
Total	524	63472	388	44129	762	147291	215	30335	151	19715	949	161070	732	93807	539	64144	1911	314307	24	302	3	300	3	300	111	10875	22	100	2	100	43	3295	515	400	5	400	154	14470

Fortnightly Narrative of the Collector of

Anantapur

for the period ending 15th February 1897.

To

THE

Secretary to
Government
Revenue Department
Madras

General Remarks

There has been no unseasonable change since the date of my last report.

On the contrary, in spite of the few drops of rain registered at Anantapur and Hindu, the weather is barely sufficient to moisten the parched soil.

Prospects are taking a slow but steady change for the worse.

The comparatively high range of prices

continues with a tendency towards slow rise in a few of the affected localities.

In other parts, they are most stationary.

The attendance is steadily increasing.

Creasing on all chief works and rapidly

in Senegala Gudur, here it has risen

twice its original strength within the space

of a fortnight. A relief work was opened

at Yediki and the Deputy Collector who

proposed to start the work at the instant

reports that numbers of the coolies of the

Mala Caste came to him on the 9th

and entreated him to do so at once.

Saying that they were starving. The
Deputy Collector reports that the Cooks
asked him no questions about tasks
or wages and were anxious to enter
on work on any wage. Some Cooks
of the Kapa Caste also presented
themselves at the work - a fact
which goes to show that distress is
deepening in this part of the Taluk
also and has commenced to affect
the agricultural population who
are seldom if ever, willing to offer
themselves for relief at State relief
works. The Deputy Collector further
anticipates that some 200 Cooks
will have to be provided with labour
to wards the Kadavakal side and
reports that he is proceeding there
shortly. It was in this locality
that the new road from Kond
pura to the south of Sripalli and
the Anantapur road passing
to Humma malla was
finally proposed (vide page 6
of my fortnightly narrative print-
ed in B.P. No 53) but on

25-1-97

Copy sent up

2/

re consideration I have thought it better
to start the work of collection of metal
at Puttur itself for the benefit of the
Kadavakal Cooks, since it is advisable
to take up too many new roads and it
would be more satisfactory to do the
work already begun thoroughly
and well before starting any more.
The Kadavakal Cooks may be employed
on metalling and tampering the road
now under progress from Puttur where
with, I believe, give them sufficient
employment for some considerable
time to come. I am therefore address-
ing the Deputy Collector and the As-
sistant Engineer, Famine Sub-Division
to have this work commenced at an
early date. Two Kitchens have also been
opened at Dharmavaram and at
Bukkapatnam as already proposed
and the Head Assistant Collector has
also started some minor work out of
Union Funds for the able bodied
labourers.

labourers at Dhanuam are now
S. H. Bukkapattam now came forward
to work at the famine wages.
The Head Assistant Collector writes -
The distance of Bukkapattam
from Patapety and Bramhanapally
is by now means prohibitive; and
as due intervention has been given
in all the surrounding villages of
the terms on which children will be
admitted into the kitchen any madi-
fars who are really in want will
go there. In Dhanuam the
great difficulty is to find any suit-
able work for those who wish
employment. They are practically
all madiya women and child-
ren. Their husbands in cases where
they have any, have mostly gone
off for work on coffee plantations.
Hence it is impossible to set
them to excavate gravel for the
union roads. Hitherto they have
been employed in gathering

"verbal" that they need the training
"of" can only keep them working for
a short time and unless a fair number
of men also come forward for work,
the problem of keeping these women
and children suitably employed
will be extremely difficult. The
Madiyas of Chemakotha Pally to
whose condition my attention was
drawn by the collector at that time
no signs of wishing work at the
prescribed rates. In Perur where I am now
camping some of the madiyas are
asking for work. I am having a
list of these prepared and if near-
ly ready I shall submit proposals
soon. The weavers in Dhanu
varan show no signs of
wishing help from Government
on the rate explained to

to them; at present their whole
energy appears to be devoted
to breaking each other's heads in
connection with the cultivation
in Tank-bed. As already remarked the
want of water is felt very badly
by the madigas in almost every
village. The Taluk Board has
spent money in a futile attempt
to this and no funds can be
transferred from other heads.
The only way of improving
the matter is to have a grant
sanctioned from provincial
funds.

The Head Assistant Collector has
not stated anything about the
task fixed for the Dharmavaram
workers and a report in this point
has already been called for from
him on B. P. No. 991. As
to 2.97

N. C.

4

As the number of workers has apparently
increased at Dharmavaram and at
their preferences of women is only
natural seeing that distress in the
Taluk is up to its initial stage,
I am arranging to have the collection
of material on the Dharmavaram
road started as soon
as possible. The work which has been
suggested by the Head Assistant Collector
of the famine programme and
is expected to provide labour for
543 coolies for 3 months. Considering
the magnitude of the distress
that prevails in the black cotton
tracts of the two northern Taluks,
I felt a natural anxiety as to
the condition of the Ryots.

Villages of the Kalyandurg Taluk
which lately have joined to the latter
Taluk. Accordingly desired the
Divisional Officer to make a tour
through the principal villages
of this tract and he has just
submitted a detailed report on
their condition from which I extract
the following for the Board's in-
formation.

The chief standing crops in these black
Cotton tracts are White Cholum and
Bengal paddy. Cholum is generally
2 to 3 ft high and is just tending
to get ready to fade in parts
and there is no likelihood of its
yielding any out-turn except in
a few isolated fields in low
valleys. Bengal paddy too is not
thriving well. People have

already begun to gather Cholum stalks
in the Kalyandurg & Villages. Unless
there is any rain, and there is no pros-
pect of getting the these crops, would
I fear generally wither.
I made enquiries regarding the
nature of labour available in the
above villages. The loan works sanction
and fine labour to the Coohs to some
extent. Ryots have begun to repair
wells and to remove the grass out
of the wells. I inspected, it was in daily
work had not been commenced and the
delay in this case was due to the fact
that there was plenty of water in
the well. Labour is also available
in the gardens and wet land fields
at Kalyandurg where Coohs are employed
in weeding. Ryots and Paddy
Coohs are employed in clearing Kalyandurg
also.

6. Taking advantage of the
a fact that the coolies are now avail-
able for less than the ordinary wages
a people in well-to-do circumstances
a have been laying out their Capital
a in reclaiming their land, digging
a wells &c. A ryot of Rakatla
a who owns 10 acres of wet and 16 acres
a of dry in Ramasagarani village has
a been reclaiming his land by employ-
ing about 100 coolies for the last
a one month. He has already spent
a about Rs 400/ and I was informed
a by the people of Ramasagarani
a that the said ryot is arranging
a to spend something like Rs 500 more
a in converting his dry into wet.

6. H. Cholasamudram, a village
a in the Anantapur Taluk, about 6
a miles from Kudaie, the Boyas
a and Madigas complained

6/ a that there was not sufficient work
a for them in their villages. I was in-
a formed that the coolies they now
a get was less. It came to my
a notice that no loans were sanctioned
a or paid in this village although
a 2 ryots had applied for loans about
a a month ago. Applications for
a loans amounting to Rs 550/ were
a received by me at the time of my
a visits to this village and they were all
a forwarded to the Tahsildar for early
a disposal. The coolies are not how-
a ever inclined to resort to the
a relief work if one is opened on ac-
a count of their low wages. I
a I collected a number of coolies at
a Belagappa and enquired if they would
a come to relief work if one is opened
a there. They said they would not come
a for

to find out how much work they do for famine wages. They enquire up to show that these coolies find a little work at present in gardens & in wells and also in collecting the thanpadu baskets in their district.

People who own no land find it difficult to support their families here and who have relations in parts of the Mysore Province are reported to have gone to the Mysore villages. Some have driven their cattle there as it was difficult to maintain them where they were.

I have also before me a scheme for the relief of weavers in their own trade at Tadpatri and I shall shortly submit my proposals on this subject for the Board's approval.

Manamunda
Acting Collector

16/2/97 1622

Government {1897} of Madras.
REVENUE.

Recd.
Regd.

1897. } Enclosures
Spare copies

G.O., No. 175, 18th March 1897.

MARCH.

Famine.

Recording the fortnightly narrative of the Anantapur district for the period ending 15th February 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 25th February 1897, No. 160 :—

Read—the following Fortnightly Narrative for the Anantapur district during the period ending the 15th of February 1897 :—

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Rainfall and Water-supply.—There was a slight rainfall of 2 ounces registered at each of the two stations—Anantapur and Hindupur during the fortnight—against an expected average of 0.03 inch. Aggregate fall up to date is 14.63 against 23.44 inches.

Water-supply is generally sufficient for drinking purposes in all parts of the district, except in Hanchinahal, Malappuram and Kadatharabench in the Gooty taluk and in Dosaledu and its hamlet Obalapuram in the Tadpatri taluk. The Divisional Officer has called for estimates from the Tahsildars for improving the supply in these villages. In the Head-Assistant Collector's division, the supply for Malas and Madigas is reported to be seriously deficient. An application for a grant of Rupees 2,500 from Provincial funds has been received from the President, Taluk Board, for improving the water-supply in various villages of this division and an allotment will be applied for separately. For purposes of irrigation it is quite insufficient everywhere, and the supply in nalas and wells is said to be barely sufficient for the standing crops. The supply in wells is gradually failing in various parts of the district.

Agricultural operations and condition of standing crops—In Gooty division.—Red gram and castor sown in unirrigated dry lands are being harvested. Cotton on black soil is also being picked. The outturn is poor to moderate. White cholum sown for the late rains is fading and withering. It is expected to yield no outturn. Already, in some parts, the withered cholum stalks are being removed by the ryots. Bengal-and-horse-gram in both the taluks are also reported to be withering except in a few favoured localities, where they are expected to yield a crop. Indigo is stunted and poor.

In the two central taluks—the chief standing crops, viz., white cholum and Bengal-gram in the black soil tracts of the Kalyandrug taluk, and other minor crops, such as coriander, linseed and wheat are said to be fading away for want of rain. Only those standing in low-level tracts and a few isolated fields are expected to survive. On red soils, cotton, castor, red-gram and horse-gram are being harvested. Tank-bed cucumber is doing fairly.

In the southern taluks—of the Head Assistant Collector's division the crops mostly on red soil are also poor and stunted. Under tanks having well aid, nalas and springs, ploughing and sowing of paddy and transplanting of ragi is going on in parts of Gooty, Tadpatri, Kalyandrug and Madakasira. In Tadpatri taluk harvests of ragi and paddy have commenced. In other parts ragi has eared and is likely to be harvested in a fortnight hence. The condition of the standing crops—paddy and ragi and slight cholum and korra under wells—is fair.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle.—Pasture is scarce everywhere, except in parts of Hindupur. Hill grass is available to a moderate extent in most localities. Fodder is generally very dear but is moderately procurable in several

villages owing to the ragi and paddy harvests in well lands. In the villages of the Gooty taluk bordering on the Bellary and Alur taluks, prickly-pear is being used for cattle as fodder. The Deputy Collector reports that some of the cattle have been sent to the hilly tracts of the Mysore Province, where pasture is said to be available. In parts of Penukonda cattle are also being fed on *chigara* leaves and *sonti* roots. In the Kanaganapalli firka of the Dharmavaram taluk, the Head Assistant Collector reports that the condition of the cattle is very bad and that they are suffering from want of fodder as well as of water. The free cutting of grass in the forest reserves and the grazing permitted at reduced rates in this and the adjoining taluk of Penukonda are affording partial relief to the cattle.

Cattle disease is prevalent in parts of Anantapur, Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram and Madakasira. Attacks 165 and deaths 93.

General remarks on above subjects.—The enormous extent of white cholum sown for the November rains is doomed to wither. The stalks, which in some places, have grown to a height of 2 or 3 feet from the ground are not only fading away for want of rain but are reported to have been damaged by insects. The area of cultivation elsewhere is very much restricted. Well sinking by the aid of State loans has improved the water-supply in several villages of Anantapur and Kalyandrug taluks.

FOOD-SUPPLIES AND THE STATE OF THE MARKETS.

Prices of principal food-grains at principal markets in the affected tracts, in seers of 80 tolas per rupee, for the period ending 15th of February 1897.

Stations.	Rice.		Ragi.		Cholum, yellow.		Cholum, white.	
	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.
Tadpatri..	9.18	9.18	15.52	15.52	14.42	14.42	13.39	13.39
Yadiki ..	8.64	8.64	14.55	14.55	12.36	12.87	..	..
Gooty ..	8.64	8.64	14.40	15.52	13.23	13.67	12.50	13.39
Uravakonda ..	8.50	8.40	16.00	16.80	..	13.12	12.00	12.60
Anantapur ..	8.64	8.64	15.52	15.52	14.42	13.39	13.39	13.39
Kalyandrug ..	10.26	10.26	16.49	16.49	15.45	15.45	12.36	12.36
Dharmavaram ..	8.64	8.64	15.52	15.52	13.39	13.39	12.48	12.36
Penukonda ..	9.72	9.72	17.46	18.43	..	..	15.46	13.39
Hindupur ..	10.75	10.75	21.50	22.57	..	..	16.12	16.12
Madakasira ..	10.80	10.80	19.40	20.37	..	..	..	..
Average ..	9.37	9.36	16.63	17.12	13.88	13.75	13.46	13.37

Activity of trade.—In Tadpatri and the two southern taluks of Penukonda and Hindupur, private trade is said to have become recently brisk and active on account of demand from Cuddapah. Elsewhere it is slack.

Imports by rail.—Three hundred and five bags of ragi from Bangalore. No others reported.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(1) *On works.*—Generally good.

(2) *In villages.*—Fair. There has been some migration from the Uravakonda side to the Mysore Province in expectation of better wages. The Head Assistant Collector reports :—

“The lower castes find difficulty in getting work and in some villages are stinting themselves. But they do not seem to be quite prepared to work for famine wages.”

Sickness and Mortality.—Cholera is prevalent in parts of Anantapur, Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug taluks. Attacks 267, deaths 93. In the Penukonda taluk small-pox, chicken-pox and measles are also prevalent. Small-pox also in parts of Dharmavaram. No deaths from starvation.

Remarks.—The average jail population based on the figures of the three preceding years is 223 against the actuals of 379 relating to the current fortnight. These figures exclude Hindupur from which correct particulars have not been reported. The increase chiefly occurs in the Gooty Division, where the recorded statistics for the fortnight are nearly five times the expected average.

MEASURES OF RELIEF.

(1) *On works.*—In what taluks open, and comparison of numbers:—

Taluka.	Number employed		Remarks.
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	
Tadpatri—			These represent the attendance prior to Saturday. The Tahsildar in his weekly season report since submitted has given a total of 2,429 for his taluk. He has not furnished particulars for each work.
1. Puttur	384	407	
2. Senegalagudur	541	1,571	
3. Yadiki	..	262	
Gooty—			
1. Guntakal	390	543	
2. Paltur	383	585	
Total	1,703	3,368	

N.B.—In no case was the fining on relief works carried below the minimum wage.

(2) *Gratuitous relief.*—Numbers relieved at kitchens and otherwise:—

Taluka.	Number relieved		Remarks.
	At kitchens.		
	This fort- night.	Last fort- night.	
Tadpatri—			} Here also the Tahsildar has furnished in his weekly season report since received 148 as the total for his taluk. Particulars for each kitchen have not been furnished.
Puttur	26	20	
Senegalgudur	60	43	
Yadiki	50	..	
Gooty—			
Guntakal	47	46	
Paltur	52	120	
Dharmavaram	76	..	
Bukkapatnam	14	..	
Total ..	325	229	

(3) *Private charity.*—*Vide* remark in the last narrative.

INSPECTIONS—TALUKS AND PLACES VISITED.

Head Assistant Collector, Penukonda—

Penukonda taluk	...	...	...	...	Bukkapatnam. Kammavanapalli. Brahmanapalli. Munimadugu. Guttur. Locherla. Kothacheruvu. Dharmavaram. Nagasamudram. Kemtimaddi. Ramagiri. Perur. Nasanahora.
Dharmavaram taluk	...	...	...	...	

INSPECTIONS—TALUKS AND PLACES VISITED—*cont.*

Head-quarters Deputy Collector—

Anantapur taluk	...	...	...	...	Rachanapalli. Kodimi. Kudair. Cholasamudram. Budigumma. Ramasagaram. Ankampalli. Thagguparthi. Belaguppa. Yerragudi. Avalenma. Sirpi. Gangavaram. Seebhavi. Golla. Kalwapalli. Kurugunta.
Kalyandrug taluk	...	...	...	...	

Gooty Deputy Collector—

Gooty taluk	...	...	...	...	Paltur. Undabanda. Uravakonda. Lattivaram. Sheiksanipalli. Vajra Karur. Konakondla. Timmacherla. Guntakal. Royalcheruvu. Yadiki. Nittore.
Tadpatri taluk	...	...	...	...	

By Collector—

Tadpatri taluk	...	...	...	...	Royalcheruvu. Yadiki. Timmapuram. Jakkalcheruvu. Veerapalli. Thondapaud. Kothapetta. Gooty. Rajapuram. Pathkothacheruvu. Nakkandoddy. Narasapuram. Timmacherla. Guntakal. Marnipalli. Hanchinahal. Gadekal. Velpumadugu. Vidapanakal. Karakumukkala. Palthur.
Gooty taluk	...	...	...	...	

General Remarks.—There has been no improvement since the date of my last report. On the contrary, in spite of the few drops of rain registered at Anantapur and Hindupur, barely sufficient to moisten the parched up soil, prospects are taking a slow but sure change for the worse. The comparatively high range of prices continues with a tendency towards a slow rise in a few of the affected localities. In other parts, they are most stationary. The attendance is steadily increasing on all relief works, and rapidly in Senegalagudur; here it has risen to thrice its original strength within the space of a fortnight. A relief work was opened at Yadiki, and the Deputy Collector, who proposed to start the work on the 10th instant, reports that numbers of the coolies of the Mala caste came to him on the 9th and entreated him to do so at once saying that

they were starving. The Deputy Collector reports that the coolies asked him no questions about tasks or wages and were anxious to enter on work on any wage. Some coolies of the "Kapu" caste also presented themselves at the work—a fact which goes to show that distress is deepening in this part of the taluk also, and has commenced to affect the agricultural population who are seldom, if ever, willing to offer themselves for relief at State relief works. The Deputy Collector further anticipates that some 200 coolies will have to be provided with labour towards the Kadavakal side, and reports that he is proceeding there shortly. It was in this locality that the new road from Kondapuram, hamlet of Surepalli, on the Anantapur-Tadpatri road to Kummanamalla was originally proposed (*vide* page 6 of my fortnightly narrative printed in B.P., No. 53, dated 25th January 1897), but on reconsideration, I have thought it better to start the work of collection of metal at Puttur itself for the benefit of the Kadavakal coolies, since it is inadvisable to take up too many new roads, and it would be more satisfactory to do the work already begun thoroughly and well before starting any more. The Kadavakal coolies may be employed on metalling and tamping the road now under progress from Puttur, which will, I believe, give them sufficient employment for some considerable time to come. I am therefore addressing the Deputy Collector and the Assistant Engineer, Famine Sub-division, to have this work commenced at an early date.

Two kitchens have also been opened at Dharmavaram and at Bukkapatam as already proposed and the Head Assistant Collector has also started some minor work out of Union funds for the able-bodied labourers at Dharmavaram. At Bukkapatam none came forward to work at the famine wages. The Head Assistant Collector writes—

"The distance of Bukkapatam from Putaperti and Bramhanapally is by no means prohibitive; and as due intimation has been given in all the surrounding villages of the terms on which children will be admitted into the kitchen, any Madigas who are really in want will go there. In Dharmavaram the great difficulty is to find any suitable work for those who wish employment. They are practically all Madiga women and children. Their husbands—in cases where they have any—have mostly gone off for work on coffee plantations. Hence it is impossible to set them to excavate gravel for the Union roads. Hitherto they have been employed in gathering metal, but this and the breaking of it can only keep them working for a short time more, and unless a fair number of men also come forward for work, the problem of keeping these women and children suitably employed will be extremely difficult. The Madigas of Chemakothapalli, to whose condition my attention was drawn by the Collector, still show no signs of wishing work at the prescribed rates. In Perur, where I am now camping, some of the Madigas are asking for work. I am having a list of these prepared and if necessary I shall submit proposals soon. The weavers in Dharmavaram show no signs of wishing help from Government on the rate explained to them; at present their whole energy appears to be devoted to breaking each other's heads in connection with the cultivation in tank-bed. As already remarked the want of water is felt very badly by the Madigas in almost every village. The Taluk Board has spent every available pie on this, and no funds can be transferred from other heads. The only way of improving matters is to have a grant sanctioned from Provincial funds."

The Head Assistant Collector has not stated anything about the task fixed for the Dharmavaram workers and a report on this point has already been called for from him on B.P., dated 16th February 1897, Mis. No. 991. As the number of workers has apparently increased at Dharmavaram and as the preponderance of women is only natural, seeing that distress in this taluk is yet in its initial stage, I am arranging to have the collection of material on the Dharmavaram-Kothacheram road started as soon as possible. The work which has been suggested by the Head Assistant Collector is on the famine programme, and is expected to provide labour for 593 coolies for three months. Considering the magnitude of the distress that prevails in the black cotton tracts of the two northern taluks, I felt a natural anxiety as to the condition of the Rayadrug villages of the Kalyandrug taluk lately transferred to the latter taluk. I accordingly desired the Divisional Officer to make a tour through the principal villages of this tract, and he has just submitted a detailed report on their condition, from which I extract the following for the Board's information:—

3. "The chief standing crops in these black cotton tracts are white cholum and Bengal-gram. Cholum is generally 2 to 3 feet high and is yet tender. It has begun to fade in parts and there is no likelihood of its yielding any outturn except in a few isolated fields in low

villages. Bengal-gram too is not thriving well. People have already begun to gather cholum stalks in Ankampalli, &c., villages. Unless there is any rain, and there is no prospect of getting it, these crops would, I fear, generally wither.

4. "I made enquiries regarding the nature of labour available in the above villages. The loan works sanctioned give labour to the coolies to some extent. Ryots have begun to repair wells and to remove nuth grass. Out of eight wells I inspected, it was in only one work had not been commenced, and the delay in this case was due to the fact that there was plenty of water in the well. Labour is also available in gardens and wet lands under nalas, where coolies are employed in weeding ragi and paddy, &c. Coolies are employed in clearing nalas also.

5. "Taking advantage of the fact that the coolies are now available for less than the ordinary wages, people in well-to-do circumstances have been laying out their capital in reclaiming their land, digging wells, &c. A ryot of Rakatla, who owns 10 acres of wet and 16 acres of dry in Ramasagaram village, has been reclaiming his land by employing about 100 coolies for the last one month. He has already spent about Rs. 400, and I was informed by the people of Ramasagaram that the said ryot is arranging to spend something like Rs. 500 more in converting his dry land to wet.

6. "At Cholasamudram, a village in the Anantapur taluk about 6 miles from Kudair, the Boyas and Madigas complained that there was not sufficient work for them in their villages. I was informed that the coolies they now get was 1½ seers. It came to my notice that no loans were sanctioned or paid in this village, although two ryots had applied for loans about a month ago. Four applications for loans amounting to Rs. 550 were received by me at the time of my visit to the village, and they were all forwarded to the Tahsildar for early disposal. The coolies are not, however, inclined to resort to the test-relief work if one is opened on account of the low wages."

9. "I collected a number of coolies at Belaguppa, and enquired if they would come to the relief work if one is opened there. They said that they would not come for famine wages. My enquiries go to show that these coolies find some work at present in gardens and in wells and also in collecting thangedu bark, &c.

10. "People who own no lands here and who have relations in parts of the Mysore Province are reported to have gone to the Mysore villages. Some have driven their cattle there as it was difficult to maintain them here."

I have also before me a scheme for the relief of weavers in their own trade at Tadpatri, and I shall shortly submit my proposals on this subject for the Board's approval.

Taluka.	Repair and construction of wells.										Other purposes.										Total.				Number of wells.	
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Constructed or repaired.	Under construction or repair.
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21						
Tadpatri ..	13	2,770	8	225	12	2,520	194	27,310	131	16,790	869	1,54,850	13	2,770	3	225	12	2,520	..	..	3	225	12	2,520	3	
Gooty ..	19	3,395	6	795	162	40,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	213	30,765	136	17,585	1,021	1,95,660	..	..	4	1,021	1,95,660	..	4	
Anantapur ..	332	33,442	286	26,312	449	48,472	6	705	6	705	31	3,870	338	34,147	292	27,017	480	52,342	2	140	2	480	52,342	2	140	
Kalyandrug ..	88	13,485	74	11,550	179	27,965	14	2,070	13	1,970	64	7,650	102	16,555	87	13,520	233	36,615	3	75	3	233	36,615	3	75	
Dharmavaram ..	41	3,125	Not given.	3,072	105	15,630	1	250	1	250	5	800	42	5,375	1	3,322	110	16,430	11	55	11	110	16,430	11	55	
Penakonda ..	19	3,450	13	1,395	9	1,140	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	3,450	13	1,395	9	1,140	4	17	4	13	1,395	9	1,140	
Hindapur ..	100	16,375	62	6,873	37	9,630	1	500	1	500	1	500	101	16,875	63	7,373	38	10,030	4	73	4	38	10,030	4	73	
Madakasira ..	12	1,805	7	1,080	45	10,710	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1,805	7	1,080	46	10,710	1	8	1	46	10,710	1	8	
Total ..	624	79,847	450	51,302	999	1,66,767	216	30,835	152	20,215	960	1,67,570	840	1,10,682	602	71,517	1,949	3,24,337	25	375	25	602	71,517	1,949	3,24,337	

Taluka.	Purchase of fodder.						Cattle and seed-grain.						Total.											
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.							
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.						
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Tadpatri	2	Rs. 200	2	Rs. 200	41	Rs. 3,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	Rs. 200	2	Rs. 200	41	Rs. 3,700	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gooty	1	100	1	100	69	7,155	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	1	100	69	7,155	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalyandrug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharmavaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	100	..	2	100	1,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Penakonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	1,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hindapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	850	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madakasira	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	450	..	8	450	990	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3	300	3	300	111	10,875	10	550	10	550	53	4,285	13	850	13	850	164	15,160	164	15,160	164	15,160	164	15,160

Resolution—dated 25th February 1897, No. 160.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The general decrease in the water-supplies throughout the district demands the early attention of the District Board, and, as the Local Fund Engineer has to a great extent been relieved of the charge of special relief works, he should devote his attention to this matter. If the District as well as the Taluk Boards have no funds, application for a grant-in-aid from Provincial Revenues will be considered, but the improvement of the water-supplies is a duty to which, in the Board's opinion, the resources of the District Board should be freely devoted. If the people to a great extent are suffering from want of water, the case with the cattle must be even worse.

3. As to the condition of the country generally, it continues to deteriorate, and the crop sown after the November rainfall is doomed. There is still, however, some cultivation going on in favoured localities and this with loan works affords a certain amount of employment, especially for the men. Numbers of the latter have also gone to Mysore with cattle for grazing.

4. Prices are rising slightly, but the average price of ragi for the whole district is kept down by the comparatively low prices prevailing in the three southern taluks. At the four stations in the two northern taluks, Cholum, which is there the staple food-grain, is now sold on the average at 13.5 seers per rupee. The average price for the district in February 1892 was 14.2 seers. Trade is stated to be slack.

5. The people are generally in good condition, but are now beginning to flock to the relief works, and in the Tadpatri taluk, the Board understands, some are coming in from Cuddapah. This is not as it should be, and the Collector of that district will be requested to lose no more time in opening a sufficiency of works for all the distressed in his district. The jail population, especially in the Gooty division, shows a marked increase, and it is evident from the Collector's general remarks that the situation in this district is rapidly growing more serious. The rapid disposal of applications for loans for carrying out land improvements will assist in providing employment locally, and application has been made to Government for the appointment of special officers of the Tahsildar grade for this work.

6. The falling off in attendance at the Paltur kitchen should receive early attention.

7. With reference to the Madiga women in Dharmavaram, there can be no difficulty in employing them on stone-breaking. If stone is not available close by, the lead can be extended.

8. The scheme for the relief of the Tadpatri weavers has been received and will be separately disposed of.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Anantapur.
" Collector of Cuddapah.
Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner.

10

No. 175, REVENUE, 18TH MARCH 1897.

ORDER—No. 175, Revenue, dated 18th March 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement,
Land Records and Agriculture).

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" the Local and Municipal Department.
" the Financial Department.

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