

Revenue (1897) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 182

DATED 18th March

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording the fortnightly narrative
of the Kinnool Dt. for the period ending
15-2-97.

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

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Fortnightly Narrative -
Submitting to Government
with remarks - of the Turnout
District for period ending 15th
February 1897

c. 15/3/97

The color black is new to color and the subsequent photograph.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
W	43/97	Wg	
W	76/97	2-2-97	

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 26TH FEB. 1897, No. 163.

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

READ—the following Fortnightly Narrative for the Kurnool district during the period ending 15th of February 1897, Tour Dis. No. 303-Eng. :—

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Rainfall and water-supply—

	INCHES.
Rainfall in rain-registering stations	0.1
Do. up to the period from 1st April 1896	15.73
Average rainfall expected in the period	27.25
Do. do. up to the period from 1st April 1896	

There was .15 of an inch of rain at Allagadda and a slight drizzle in the hill villages to the east of Pyápali and in the villages to the south of Owk.

Water-supply was generally sufficient for drinking purposes, though diminishing in parts of the western, northern and southern sections, and was insufficient for irrigation purposes, except in canal villages and under wells. All the tanks, except those in the eastern section, were dry.

Agricultural operations and condition of standing crops.—Harvest operations still continued in different parts of the district, but, except in the eastern section, were coming to a close towards the end of the fortnight. The yield of the various crops harvested and the condition of the standing crops were as stated in the last report. The late crops sown after the rain of November are, for the most part, either totally lost or rapidly fading.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle.—Pasture was sufficient in the eastern section. It was available to some extent throughout the district in the vicinity of the hills and canal villages, but not elsewhere.

Fodder was sufficient in the northern and eastern sections but running short in the other sections. Hill grass continued to be used extensively.

Condition of cattle was fair, except in the affected parts of Pattikonda taluk and in the Owk division of Koilkuntla taluk. Rinderpest was slightly prevalent in parts of the taluks lying to the west of the Nallamalas.

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 :—

tolas per rupee, for the period ending 18th										
Stations.	Rice.		Bagi.		Cholum.				Cumba.	
	End of last fort-night.	End of current fort-night.	End of last fort-night.	End of current fort-night.	White.		Yellow.		End of last fort-night.	End of current fort-night.
					End of last fort-night.	End of current fort-night.	End of last fort-night.	End of current fort-night.		
Pattikonda	9.72	9.72	..	..	12.87	12.87	14.42	14.42	12.22	12.22
Pyápali	8.64	8.64	..	..	14.38	14.38	13.39	13.90	11.28	11.28
Kurnool	8.58	8.53	14.19	14.19	16.44	15.07	14.04	14.38	11.87	11.87
Nandikotkur	9.29	9.29	..	..	17.12	15.75	17.12	15.75	..	..
Atmakur	10.01	10.01	..	..	16.09	14.38	15.41	14.04	12.50	12.50
Nandyal	10.01	10.01	16.77	17.41	16.44	15.07	17.81	15.07	..	..
Kulwa	8.56	8.58	..	..	14.22	14.22	14.22	12.64	13.05	13.05
Koilkuntla	9.96	9.96	16.50	15.00	13.83	13.43	13.43	13.03	11.60	11.60
Owk	9.96	9.96	15.00	15.00	12.33	12.33	13.70	12.33	..	..
Allagadda	8.93	8.58	16.77	15.15	15.07	12.33	15.41	15.80	14.50	13.05
Giddalore	8.71	8.71	15.00	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.50	14.50
Markapur	10.79	9.96	19.50	18.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average	9.43	9.40	16.25	15.76	15.16	14.39	15.03	14.41	12.69	12.68

Remarks—Rice.—Prices are stationary at all stations except Allagadda and Markapur. *Cholum.*—Prices are rising at almost all stations. *Cumbu.*—Prices are stationary except at Giddalore where rising. *Ragi.*—Prices are rising at Koilkuntla, Allagadda and Markapur and falling in Nandyal.

Activity of trade.—Trade was moderately active and grain was freely sold in the markets. Large quantities of cholum came into Kurnool town from the Nandikotkur taluk and were exported to the affected parts of the Bellary district. Certain merchants of Nandyal and Koilkuntla have been purchasing cholum in the same taluk for export to places outside the district.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(1) *On works.*—The coolies engaged on the three relief works in the Pattikonda taluk, all of which were inspected by me, were in fairly good health. On the Kodumur work, a few found to be in an anæmic condition were being treated by the local Medical officer. The Head Assistant Collector considers the state of the workers in his division to be on the whole satisfactory. Two or three cases of small-pox were reported from Owk, but the disease does not appear to be spreading among the coolies.

The revision of the Code standard tasks for earth-work should, as the Executive Engineer has been informed, be attended to with the least possible delay. I saw many able-bodied workers near Hosur engaged in cutting side-drains in stony gravel, who, though stated by the Overseer in charge to be in no way lazy, were unable to turn out the C class task; these people were being paid the minimum wage, on which they certainly cannot be expected to keep up their strength for long.

(2) *In villages.*—The condition of the people in the northern and eastern sections and in the Ramallakota taluk of the western section of the district is reported to be good for the present.

For eleven days out of the fortnight I was on tour in the affected villages of the Pattikonda taluk of the western section. At Kodumur, I found about 1,100 persons attending the relief work; they had been doing no more than the C class task, but I had the B class task marked out for them and understand that most of the gangs have been turning out that task ever since. From Kodumur I proceeded to the extreme north of the taluk, and thence southwards through Peda Maravidi and Peraikal to Pattikonda crossing the main roads to Bellary and Adoni at Bellikal and Devanabanda, respectively. Maddikera was visited at the end of the fortnight. In the villages lying between Kodumur and Bellagal there had been good crops of cholum on the patches of the red-soil scattered here and there; several labourers were away from home earning wages in harvest operations in the Nandikotkur taluk, while the poorest were attending or about to attend the relief work at Kodumur. At Bellagal, the reddy, a well-to-do man, had given employment to many coolies in the removal of *nuth* grass from his lands and, though the work was stated to be almost finished, the coolies professed their unwillingness to do any labour outside their village for some time to come. The people of Kambadakal, Alavala, Peda Maravidi and Ganjehal having no work and being in a very poor condition, I considered that metal breaking and stacking should be commenced near Gonedandla on the track which will, I hope, ultimately be the Kodumur-Yemiganur road, and requested the Executive Engineer to have quarries marked out and a test work opened at a very early date. The Superintending Engineer has addressed the Collector of Bellary suggesting that the portion of the road that lies within his district should also be taken up as a relief work. In Thernikal and the neighbourhood there is a fair amount of cultivation going on under wells sunk alongside the bank of the Hendri river. At Bailuppala, Agraharam, Karamanchi and Badamanur, where there are considerable tracts of red-soil, cholum had yielded moderately, as shown by the heaps of fodder surrounding the villages. Bellekal was but scarcely at all affected, and at Devanabanda and in its vicinity rich ryots were getting *nuth* grass removed, and thus affording relief to the poorer classes. The Deputy Collector is being asked to examine the villages lying between Thernikal and the Bellary frontier on the one side and between that place and Devanabanda on the other side before the close of the month in view to ascertain whether it is necessary to offer work in those parts; there was in my opinion no immediate necessity for doing so at the time of my inspection. The work at Hosur, which was

opened just before the beginning of the fortnight, was attracting over 900 labourers daily from Peda Hulti, Chinna Hulti, Puchakayalamada, Hosur and Pattikonda and its hamlets. There is undoubtedly a good deal of distress in those parts, and if only the standard task for earth-work be revised so as to enable workers to earn with due diligence at that form of labour the fair wage that is already being earned at breaking and stacking metal, the numbers attending the work will, I believe, largely increase. The work at Maddikera was attracting over 1,000 labourers daily and seemed to be properly conducted.

The amount applied for in this taluk in the shape of Government loan is very large, and will, when disbursed, lead to the employment of many who are in want of work, in digging wells and removing *nuth* grass. Some Rs. 2,500 were paid to applicants during my stay at the Taluk head-quarters and now that the Revenue Inspector specially sanctioned for loans work has joined his appointment, the Tahsildar promises to proceed vigorously with this branch of his duties.

I made particular enquiries in the different villages I passed through as to the need for giving gratuitous relief. It was only at one place, viz., Peda Maravadi, that it was said to be needed by about a dozen aged and afflicted persons who were pointed out to me; these may be received into the kitchen to be attached to the new work near Gonedandla and meanwhile the reddy and some other ryots were arranging that they should not starve.

The Deputy Collector, Pyapali, visited Guddipad, Jakkasamikuntla and other places to the south-east of the Pattikonda taluk and found distress to prevail to a small extent. The Public Works Department has been asked to prepare an estimate for repairing the tank at Gudipad, and labourers at Jakkasamikuntla and other hill villages were invited to resort to a relief work that has lately been opened a few miles off at Yadiiki in the Anantapur district.

The Head Assistant Collector reports the condition of the people in the villages of his division to be generally good, though, owing to the approaching cessation of agricultural operations, the demand for relief work is likely to increase within a short time. The District Forest-Officer was requested to open forest works at Gazulapalli and Rudravaram, as there was reported to be some distress in the villages lying at the foot of the Nallamalas. Road works were ordered to be opened near Chennur on the of the Nallamalas. Road works were ordered to be opened near Chennur on the Rampur pass road and near Alamur on the Alamur-Rudravaram road. The Head Assistant Collector was asked to take steps to re-open work on the Chagalmarri-Mutyalpad road, the Tahsildar having reported the people thereabouts to be in need of relief. During the fortnight, work was started at both ends of the Kalava-Betamcherla road and near Paniem on the Chittoor road, but no formal reports of the opening have as yet been received. On the Koilkuntla-Allagadda road, there was no application for labour at Koilkuntla, and but comparatively few coolies came to work at Allagadda in spite of the fact of those that did come being treated, as the Tahsildar says, with every consideration. I am about to start for the Nandyal division and hope to be able in my next narrative to give some account based on personal observation of how matters stand. I regret that B.P., dated 2nd February 1897, Mis. No. 768, in which I was advised to proceed to the Sirvel taluk as soon as possible did not reach me till I had got as far as Bellagal and had made all arrangements for a tour in the Pattikonda taluk.

Relief for weavers.—Proposals for offering relief to weavers in the Pattikonda taluk were submitted to the Board for orders just after the close of the fortnight, and meanwhile relief in accordance therewith is being offered in anticipation of sanction, as suggested by the Board. A full report as to the modifications to be made in the scheme sanctioned for the relief of the weavers of Kurnool town is daily expected from the Assistant Collector.

Jail population.—The information required in B.P., dated 21st January 1897, Mis. No. 435, has been received from only seven out of the thirteen sub-jails of the district. The fluctuations in the jail population are not reported to be due to any special causes except in Sirvel, where the increase of one over the average for the past three years is said to be due to the present distress.

Sickness and Mortality.—No deaths were reported from want of food. Public health was generally good except that small-pox was slightly prevalent in a few villages of Ramallakota and Koilkuntla taluks. Cholera appeared in a village of Kalava division and three deaths occurred.

MEASURES OF RELIEF.

1. On works.—In what taluks open, and comparison of numbers.

Taluk.	Number employed.	
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
Nandyal ...	...	547
Sirvel ...	...	355
Koilkuntla ...	1,282	2,063
Pattikonda ...	2,303	3,403
Total ...	3,620	6,371

2. Gratuitous Relief.—Numbers relieved at kitchens and otherwise.

Taluk.	Numbers relieved at kitchens.	
	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.
Sirvel ...	...	...
Koilkuntla ...	16	...
Pattikonda ...	131	80
Total ...	228	163
	375	263

INSPECTIONS—TALUKS AND PLACES VISITED.

I was on tour from 4th up to the end of the fortnight and visited the following places:—Kodumur, Varukur, Vemugodu, Thippanur, Bodepau, Lingamdinne, Pudukurti, Burandoddi, Bellagal, Kambadahal, Alavala, Pedda Marivadi, Ganjahal, Thernikal, Bailoopala, Agraharam, Karamanchi, Badamanur, fields of Potlapaud, Khairupula, Bellekal, fields of Juttur, Devanabanda, Chinna Hulti, Pattikonda, Hosur, Puchakayalemada and Maddikera.

The Kurnool Division Deputy Collector visited the following villages:—

Pattikonda taluk—*Pattikonda*.—Yenigamarri, Pyapali, Kalachatla, Hanumantharayanipalli, Gudipad, Payasam, Rungareddypalli, Jakkasanikuntla, Rajulapalli, Mamillapalli, Ramapuram, *Rungapuram*, Nallamakapalli, Valmeekapuram, Peddapaya, Chandrapalli, Hussainpuram, Chelianagattu, Kommarriarri, Gutlapalli, Naraducherla, Burugala, Konlapalli, Vankamettupalli, Racherla, Munumadagu, Allabad, Garladinne, *Ramapuram*, Nillulerrri, *Rungapuram*, Vengalapalli, Jonnagiri, Nallahalli, and Uppertalipalli.

Ramallakota taluk.—Julakallu, Mallapuram, Pyalakurthi, Kondapuram, Palakallu, Amadaguntla, Narlapuram, Jogarachedu, Tallagokulapad, Chetlamallapuram, and Malkapuram.

The Head Assistant Collector inspected the following villages all lying in the Koilkuntla taluk:—

Chintakunta, Amadalla, Sowderdinne, Koilkuntla, Bhimmipad, Kolladarah, Velagatur, Vemalapaud, Annavaram, Gullasingakaram, Nichanametla, Gokuladinne, Ramavaram, Mungumpet (hill village) Raghavarajapuram, Konapuram, Mellapalli, Owk, Singanapalli, Sangapatnam, Chennanpalli, Siwavaram, Cherlapalli, Ramapuram, Isanagundla, Ittikala, Kalwatala, Nandipaud, Rayala Tadpatri, Uppalore, Hanumanthagudam, Yerragudi, Timmanayunipeta, Perusomula and Kotapaud.

The Head-quarter Deputy Collector of Nandikotkur inspected the following villages:—

Gadithamadugu, Allur, Voddamam, Tangadancha, Kambalapalli, Atmakur, Velgode, Boyarevula, Siddaipalli, Pinnapuram, Kristnapuram, Ramapuram, Kurakunda, Guvalakuntla, Veerapuram, Nandikunta, Bavapuram and Kothapalli.

The Deputy Collector of Cumbum division inspected the following villages:—

Cumbum taluk.—Doddavada, Tudicherla, Hussamapuram, Penchikalapad, Mokshagundam, Setticherla, Papayypalli, Somavarpeta and Chutthalapalayam.

Markapur taluk.—Idupur, Darimadugu, Tangrallapalli, Mallakaram, Kesinani-palli, Dhupad, Denipalli, Attampalli, Rajupalayam, Tiripuranthakam and Chinthala-palli.

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

LOAN TRANSACTIONS.—Statement showing particulars of loan transactions under the following heads:																					
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 or repair.	
	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	22
Pattikonda	15	2,845	15	1,440	81	26,190	16	1,770	16	1,200	239	31,195	31	4,615	31	2,640	320	57,385	..	14	Rs.
Ramallakota	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.
Nandikotkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.
Nandyal	1	250	1	250	3	410	3	450	3	450	3	370	4	700	4	700	6	780	..	2	Rs.
Koilkuntla	4	400	4	400	48	10,645	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.
Sirvel	4	340	4	340	12	5,275	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.
Cumbum	4	900	3	650	35	10,630	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.
Markapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.
Total	28	4,735	27	8,080	189	55,600	19	2,220	19	1,650	247	32,915	47	6,955	46	4,730	436	88,515	..	16	Rs.
Total																					
Cattle and seed-grain.																					
Purchase of fodder.																					
Total.																					
Applications accepted.																					
Loans disbursed.																					
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NOTE.—The delay in the submission of this report is due to the late receipt by me in camp of reports from subordinates.

RESOLUTION—dated 26th February 1897, No. 168.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. Except to the east of the Nallamalas, the condition of the Kurnool district continues to deteriorate. Water-supplies are drying up; the employment afforded in gathering the harvests is coming to an end; the late-sown crop is either totally lost or withering away; pasture is becoming more scarce, though still obtainable amongst the hills in places, and fodder is naturally growing scarcer; and the cattle are suffering in the most affected portion. Prices are also rising and are now as dear as, or dearer than, they were in February 1892, and trade is drawing away grain from the district. The markets are, however, now well supplied.

3. The people, on the whole, continue in fair condition, but Mr. Elwin's careful inspection of the worst portion of the western section of the district shows that a considerable extension of the measures for the relief of the people is necessary. He has addressed the Public Works Department to provide the employment necessary, and to make the necessary adjustments in the Code tasks to make them suitable to the people of the district and the circumstances existing. The recent orders of Government, allowing the Collector, under section 107 of the Code, to reduce the percentage of a full task to be demanded of a B class labourer below that prescribed in section 100 for workers of that class, will enable him and his Divisional Officers to deal with difficulties that may arise in reference to the prescription of tasks for persons in low condition, such as those at Pattikonda and Maddikera, without reference to the Public Works Department.

4. It, however, appears that the Public Works Department in the district requires strengthening, and the Board has already on several occasions had to remark on the unsuitability of the present Executive Engineer for his post in the existing circumstances. Now that the harvesting operations in Nandikotkur and under the canal are coming to an end, a wide extension and deepening of distress is to be expected, and it is of the utmost importance that the Public Works Department should have both the staff and equipment ready to expand the works in many places at the shortest notice, whenever called upon by the District officers. The numbers resorting to the relief works are already increasing considerably, but it would appear, from the comparatively small numbers hitherto fed at the kitchens, that adequate arrangements have not been made to provide for their dependants in the manner contemplated in the Code. In Nandyal taluk, no provision in this way appears to have been made as yet. This matter should receive the earnest attention of the Collector, for the wage offered to relief workers contains no margin whence they can support those dependent on them who are unable to work, and village relief has been, for the present, prohibited by Government.

5. The appointment of a special Revenue Inspector in Pattikonda will, it is hoped, lead to a more rapid disposal of loan operations there. The Collector should consider whether, in view of the probable early necessity for expanding relief measures in this taluk, and with reference to the prompt disposal of these loan applications, any additional assistance is required there. The entire absence of applications, any improvement loans in Ramallakota and Cumbum should be inquired into by the Divisional Officers and explained.

6. The Collector states, correctly, that the crops sown after the November rains are for the most part either totally lost or rapidly failing. When he speaks of good crops on red soil in Kodumur and Bellakal he is probably referring to crops sown before November. The fact that there were heaps of fodder surrounding the villages at Bailapalli, &c., does not necessarily show that "cholam had yielded moderately;" it only shows that fodder had been produced. Unless the ears were actually examined it would not be possible to say that there had been any yield. Even in irrigated land, close to Cuddapah, the standing cholam, with fair sized ears, was absolutely barren of seed, and the cholam heaps stacked were the same. Some of the irrigated ragi in the same place was stunted and would yield only about 3 annas. When this is the case in wet land, the utmost caution is necessary in pronouncing on the condition of dry crops.

The ears should be actually inspected in each case. In the tracts of dry land which the Commissioner has recently seen, nothing had survived but some very poor castor and a very little poor horsegram.

7. The Collector states that the labourers in the tract at Jakhasamikunta were referred to the Yadiki work in Anantapur. The distance is not stated, but it is hoped that it is not excessive.

8. The time has come when some more stress should be laid on the necessity for sanitary arrangements at works. The state of the ground at the Maddikera work when the Commissioner inspected it was not what could be desired.

There was a general complaint there that the quantity of salt allowed with the kitchen rations was insufficient. The Sanitary Commissioner will be requested to favour the Board with his opinion. The inmates said that cholam required more salt than other grains for digestion. The matter is a small one as regards cost, and if the Sanitary Commissioner should consider an increase in the ration necessary, Government would no doubt consent. The arrangement for serving out the "sharam" was not satisfactory, as only the juice is poured out, the dhál remaining in the pot. Coconut spoons should be supplied to the kitchens, and the "sharam" stirred up as each spoonful is given out, so as to ensure that each person gets a fair share of the condiments. The Revenue officers should use their influence to overcome the objections of workers to send their children to the kitchens, and the caste section should be screened off with a separate entrance.

The outturn of work at Maddikera was not satisfactory, the stones being insufficiently broken. The Supervisor in charge explained this as due to the hardness of the stone. If this is so the task should be reduced, but no stone insufficiently broken should be admitted to the task heap.

The Commissioner was much pained by the distress shown by some of the women and girls at their fallen position on the works. More than one burst into tears during the inspection. This the medical subordinate explained as due to hysteria, which is no doubt true; but the ordinary woman of the working classes is too sturdy and sensible to be hysterical. It was plain that only severe distress had driven these women to this work. This work was free from sore-eyes, which is creditable to the medical subordinate in charge.

9. The present fortnightly report is a great improvement on its predecessors. The Revenue officers seem to be generally active and interested, and a much-to-be desired change seems to have come in the spirit with which the distress is being administered.

(True Copy and Extract.)

P. V. Srinivasan
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Kurnool.

Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner.
" " Chief Engineer.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed March 4th.

Proceedings, 26th Feb. 1897, No. 168.

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

Government (1897) of Madras.
REVENUE.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1897.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 182, 18th March 1897.

MARCH.

Famine.

Recording the fortnightly narrative of the Kurnool 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 26th February 1897, No. 168:—

Read—the following Fortnightly Narrative for the Kurnool district during the period ending 15th of February 1897, Tour Dis. No. 303-Eng.:—

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Rainfall and water-supply—

Rainfall in rain-registering stations	INCHES.
Do. up to the period from 1st April 1896	0.1
Average rainfall expected in the period	15.73
Do. do. up to the period from 1st April 1896	27.25

There was .15 of an inch of rain at Allagadda and a slight drizzle in the hill villages to the east of Pyápali and in the villages to the south of Owk.

Water-supply was generally sufficient for drinking purposes, though diminishing in parts of the western, northern and southern sections, and was insufficient for irrigation purposes, except in canal villages and under wells. All the tanks, except those in the eastern section, were dry.

Agricultural operations and condition of standing crops.—Harvest operations still continued in different parts of the district, but, except in the eastern section, were coming to a close towards the end of the fortnight. The yield of the various crops harvested and the condition of the standing crops were as stated in the last report. The late crops sown after the rain of November are, for the most part, either totally lost or rapidly fading.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle.—Pasture was sufficient in the eastern section. It was available to some extent throughout the district in the vicinity of the hills and canal villages, but not elsewhere.

Fodder was sufficient in the northern and eastern sections but running short in the other sections. Hill grass continued to be used extensively.

Condition of cattle was fair, except in the affected parts of Pattikonda taluk and of the taluks lying to the west of the Nallamalas.

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.				Cumbu.	
	End of last fort-night.	End of current fort-night.	End of last fort-night.	End of current fort-night.	End of last fort-night.	End of current fort-night.	End of last fort-night.	End of current fort-night.	End of last fort-night.	End of current fort-night.
Pattikonda	9.72	9.72	..	..	12.87	12.87	14.42	14.42	12.22	12.22
Pyápali	8.64	8.64	..	..	14.38	14.38	14.42	14.42	12.22	12.22
Kurnool	8.58	8.58	14.19	14.19	14.38	14.38	14.42	14.42	12.22	12.22
Nandikotkur	9.29	9.29	..	..	16.44	15.07	16.44	15.07	11.87	11.87
Atmakur	10.01	10.01	..	..	17.12	15.75	17.12	15.75	..	..
Nandyal	10.01	10.01	16.77	17.41	16.09	14.38	17.12	15.75	..	..
Kalwa	8.58	8.58	..	..	16.44	15.07	15.41	14.04	12.50	12.50
Koilkuntla	9.96	9.96	16.50	15.00	14.22	14.22	17.81	15.07	12.50	12.50
Owk	9.96	9.96	15.00	15.00	13.83	14.22	14.22	12.64	13.05	13.05
Allagadda	8.93	8.58	16.77	15.15	15.07	13.43	13.43	13.03	11.60	11.60
Giddalore	8.71	8.71	15.00	15.00	..	12.33	13.70	12.33	11.60	11.60
Markapur	10.79	9.96	19.50	18.00	..	..	15.41	15.80	14.50	13.05
Average	9.43	9.40	16.25	15.76	15.16	14.39	15.03	14.41	12.69	12.63

Remarks—Rice.—Prices are stationary at all stations except Allagadda and Markapur. *Cholum.*—Prices are rising at almost all stations. *Cumbu.*—Prices are stationary except at Giddalore where rising. *Ragi.*—Prices are rising at Koilkuntla, Allagadda and Markapur and falling in Nandyal.

Activity of trade.—Trade was moderately active and grain was freely sold in the markets. Large quantities of cholum came into Kurnool town from the Nandikotkur taluk and were exported to the affected parts of the Bellary district. Certain merchants of Nandyal and Koilkuntla have been purchasing cholum in the same taluk for export to places outside the district.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(1) *On works.*—The coolies engaged on the three relief works in the Pattikonda taluk, all of which were inspected by me, were in fairly good health. On the Kodumur work, a few found to be in an anæmic condition were being treated by the local Medical officer. The Head Assistant Collector considers the state of the workers in his division to be on the whole satisfactory. Two or three cases of small-pox were reported from Owk, but the disease does not appear to be spreading among the coolies.

The revision of the Code standard tasks for earth-work should, as the Executive Engineer has been informed, be attended to with the least possible delay. I saw many able-bodied workers near Hosur engaged in cutting side-drains in stony gravel, who, though stated by the Overseer in charge to be in no way lazy, were unable to turn out the C class task; these people were being paid the minimum wage, on which they certainly cannot be expected to keep up their strength for long.

(2) *In villages.*—The condition of the people in the northern and eastern sections and in the Ramallakota taluk of the western section of the district is reported to be good for the present.

For eleven days out of the fortnight I was on tour in the affected villages of the Pattikonda taluk of the western section. At Kodumur, I found about 1,100 persons attending the relief work; they had been doing no more than the C class task, but I had the B class task marked out for them and understand that most of the gangs have been turning out that task ever since. From Kodumur I proceeded to the extreme north of the taluk, and thence southwards through Peda Maravidi and Peraikal to Pattikonda crossing the main roads to Bellary and Adoni at Bellikal and Devanabanda, respectively. Maddikera was visited at the end of the fortnight. In the villages lying between Kodumur and Bellagal there had been good crops of cholum on the patches of the red-soil scattered here and there; several labourers were away from home earning wages in harvest operations in the Nandikotkur taluk, while the poorest were attending or about to attend the relief work at Kodumur. At Bellagal, the reddy, a well-to-do man, had given employment to many coolies in the removal of nuth grass from his lands and, though the work was stated to be almost finished, the coolies professed their unwillingness to do any labour outside their village for some time to come. The people of Kambadakal, Alavala, Peda Maravidi and Ganjehal having no work and being in a very poor condition, I considered that metal breaking and stacking should be commenced near Gonedandla on the track which will, I hope, ultimately be the Kodumur-Yemiganur road, and requested the Executive Engineer to have quarries marked out and a test work opened at a very early date. The Superintendent Engineer has addressed the Collector of Bellary suggesting that the portion of the road that lies within his district should also be taken up as a relief work. In Thernikal and the neighbourhood there is a fair amount of cultivation going on under wells sunk alongside the bank of the Hendri river. At Bailuppala, Agraharam, Karamanchi and Badamanur, where there are considerable tracts of red-soil, cholum had yielded moderately, as shown by the heaps of fodder surrounding the villages. Bullekal was but scarcely at all affected, and at Devanabanda and in its vicinity rich ryots were getting nuth grass removed, and thus affording relief to the poorer classes. The Deputy Collector is being asked to examine the villages lying between Thernikal and the Bellary frontier on the one side and between that place and Devanabanda on the other side before the close of the month in view to ascertain whether it is necessary to offer work in those parts; there was in my opinion no immediate necessity for doing so at the time of my inspection. The work at Hosur, which was

opened just before the beginning of the fortnight, was attracting over 900 labourers daily from Peda Hulti, Chinna Hulti, Puchakayalamada, Hosur and Pattikonda and its hamlets. There is undoubtedly a good deal of distress in those parts, and if only the standard task for earth-work be revised so as to enable workers to earn with due diligence at that form of labour the fair wage that is already being earned at breaking and stacking metal, the numbers attending the work will, I believe, largely increase. The work at Maddikera was attracting over 1,000 labourers daily and seemed to be properly conducted.

The amount applied for in this taluk in the shape of Government loan is very large, and will, when disbursed, lead to the employment of many who are in want of work, in digging wells and removing *nuth* grass. Some Rs. 2,500 were paid to applicants during my stay at the Taluk head-quarters and now that the Revenue Inspector specially sanctioned for loans work has joined his appointment, the Tahsildar promises to proceed vigorously with this branch of his duties.

I made particular enquiries in the different villages I passed through as to the need for giving gratuitous relief. It was only at one place, viz., Pedda Maravadi, that it was said to be needed by about a dozen aged and afflicted persons who were pointed out to me; these may be received into the kitchen to be attached to the new work near Gonegundla and meanwhile the red dy and some other ryots were arranging that they should not starve.

The Deputy Collector, Pyápali, visited Guddipad, Jakkasamikuntla and other places to the south-east of the Pattikonda taluk and found distress to prevail to a small extent. The Public Works Department has been asked to prepare an estimate for repairing the tank at Gudipad, and labourers at Jakkasamikuntla and other hill villages were invited to resort to a relief work that has lately been opened a few miles off at Yadiiki in the Anantapur district.

The Head Assistant Collector reports the condition of the people in the villages of his division to be generally good, though, owing to the approaching cessation of agricultural operations, the demand for relief work is likely to increase within a short time. The District Forest-Officer was requested to open forest works at Gazulapalli and Rudravaram, as there was reported to be some distress in the villages lying at the foot of the Nallamalas. Road works were ordered to be opened near Chennur on the Rampur pass road and near Alamur on the Alamur-Rudravaram road. The Head Assistant Collector was asked to take steps to re-open work on the Chagalmari-relief. During the fortnight, work was started at both ends of the Kálava-Betamcherla road and near Paniem on the Chittoor road, but no formal reports of the opening have as yet been received. On the Koilkuntla-Allagada road, there was no application for labour at Koilkuntla, and but comparatively few coolies came to work at Allagada in spite of the fact of those that did come being treated, as the Tahsildar says, with every consideration. I am about to start for the Nandyal division and hope to be able in my next narrative to give some account based on personal observation of how matters stand. I regret that B.P., dated 2nd February 1897, Mis. No. 768, in which I was advised to proceed to the Sirvel taluk as soon as possible did not reach me till I had got as far as Bellagal and had made all arrangements for a tour in the Pattikonda taluk.

Relief for weavers.—Proposals for offering relief to weavers in the Pattikonda taluk were submitted to the Board for orders just after the close of the fortnight, and meanwhile relief in accordance therewith is being offered in anticipation of sanction, as suggested by the Board. A full report as to the modifications to be made in the scheme sanctioned for the relief of the weavers of Kurnool town is daily expected from the Assistant Collector.

Jail population.—The information required in B.P., dated 21st January 1897, Mis. No. 435, has been received from only seven out of the thirteen sub-jails of the district. The fluctuations in the jail population are not reported to be due to any special causes except in Sirvel, where the increase of one over the average for the past three years is said to be due to the present distress.

Sickness and Mortality.—No deaths were reported from want of food. Public health was generally good except that small-pox was slightly prevalent in a few villages of Ramallakota and Koilkuntla taluks. Cholera appeared in a village of Kálava division and three deaths occurred.

MEASURES OF RELIEF.

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

Taluk.	Number employed.	
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
Nandyal	35	547
Sirvel	1,282	2,068
Koilkuntla	2,303	3,403
Pattikonda		
Total	3,620	6,371

2. *Gratuitous Relief.*—Numbers relieved at kitchens and otherwise.

Taluk.	Numbers relieved at kitchens.	
	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.
Sirvel	16	...
Koilkuntla	131	80
Pattikonda	228	183
Total	375	263

INSPECTIONS—TALUKS AND PLACES VISITED.

I was on tour from 4th up to the end of the fortnight and visited the following places:—Kodumur, Varukur, Vemugodu, Thippanur, Bodepau, Lingamdinne, Pulukurti, Burandoddi, Bellagal, Kambadahal, Alavala, Pedda Marivadi, Ganjahal, Thernikal, Bailoopala, Agraharam, Karamanchi, Badamanur, fields of Potlapaud, Khairuppala, Bellekal, fields of Juttur, Devanabanda, Chinna Hulti, Pattikonda, Hosur, Puchakayalamada and Maddikera.

The Kurnool Division Deputy Collector visited the following villages:—

Pattikonda taluk.—Pattikonda.—Yenigamarri, Pyápali, Kalachatra, Hanumantharayanipalli, Gudipad, Payasam, Rungareddypalli, Jakkasanikuntla, Rajulapalli, Mamillapalli, Ramapuram, Rungapuram, Nallamakapalli, Valmeekapuram, Peddapaya, Chandrapalli, Hussuinpuram, Chelianagattu, Kommarriarri, Gutlapalli, Naraducherla, Burugala, Konlapalli, Vankamettupalli, Racherla, Munumadagu, Allabad, Garladinne, Ramapuram, Nillulerri, Rungapuram, Vengalapalli, Jonnagiri, Nallahalli, and Uppertapalli.

Ramallakota taluk.—Julakallu, Mallapuram, Pyalakurthi, Kondapuram, Palakallu, Amadaguntla, Narlapuram, Jogarachedu, Tallagokulapad, Chetlamallapuram, and Malkapuram.

The Head Assistant Collector inspected the following villages all lying in the Koilkuntla taluk:—

Chintakunta, Amadalla, Sowderdinne, Koilkuntla, Bhimmipad, Kolladurah, Velagatur, Vemalapaud, Annavaram, Gullasingakaram, Nichanametla, Gokuladinne, Ramavaram, Mungumpet (hill village) Raghavarajupuram, Konapuram, Mellapalli, Owk, Singanapalli, Sangapatnam, Chennanpalli, Siwavaram, Cherlapalli, Ramapuram, Isanagundla, Ittikala, Kalwatala, Nandipaud, Rayala Tadpatri, Uppalore, Hanumanthagudam, Yerragudi, Timmanayunipeta, Perusomula and Kotapaud.

The Head-quarter Deputy Collector of Nandikotkur inspected the following villages:—

Gadithamadugu, Allur, Voddamam, Tangadancha, Kambalapalli, Atmakur, Velgode, Boyarevula, Siddapalli, Pinnapuram, Kristnapuram, Ramapuram, Kurakunda, Guvalakuntla, Veerapuram, Nandikunta, Bavapuram and Kothapalli.

The Deputy Collector of Cumbum division inspected the following villages:—

Cumbum taluk.—Doddavada, Tudicherla, Hussapuram, Penchikalapad, Mokshagundam, Setticherla, Papayyapalli, Somavarpeta and Chutthalapalayam.

Markapur taluk.—Idupur, Darimadugu, Tangrallapalli, Mallakaram, Kesinipalli, Dhupad, Denipalli, Attampalli, Rajupalayam, Tiripuranthakam and Chinthalapalli.

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

[illegible]

Note.—The delay in the submission of this report is due to the late receipt by me in camp of reports from subordinate.

Resolution—dated 26th February 1897, No. 168.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. Except to the east of the Nallamalas, the condition of the Kurnool district continues to deteriorate. Water-supplies are drying up; the employment afforded in gathering the harvests is coming to an end; the late-sown crop is either totally lost or withering away; pasture is becoming more scarce, though still obtainable amongst the hills in places, and fodder is naturally growing scarcer; and the cattle are suffering in the most affected portion. Prices are also rising and are now as dear as, or dearer than, they were in February 1892, and trade is drawing away grain from the district. The markets are, however, now well supplied.

3. The people, on the whole, continue in fair condition, but Mr. Elwin's careful inspection of the worst portion of the western section of the district shows that a considerable extension of the measures for the relief of the people is necessary. He has addressed the Public Works Department to provide the employment necessary, and to make the necessary adjustments in the Code tasks to make them suitable to the people of the district and the circumstances existing. The recent orders of Government, allowing the Collector, under section 107 of the Code, to reduce the percentage of a full task to be demanded of a B class labourer below that prescribed in section 100 for workers of that class, will enable him and his Divisional Officers to deal with difficulties that may arise in reference to the prescription of tasks for persons in low condition, such as those at Pattikonda and Maddikera, without reference to the Public Works Department.

Public Works Department.

4. It, however, appears that the Public Works Department in the district requires strengthening, and the Board has already on several occasions had to remark on the unsuitability of the present Executive Engineer for his post in the existing circumstances. Now that the harvesting operations in Nandikotkur and under the canal are coming to an end, a wide extension and deepening of distress is to be expected, and it is of the utmost importance that the Public Works Department should have both the staff and equipment ready to expand the works in many places at the shortest notice, whenever called upon by the District officers. The numbers resorting to the relief works are already increasing considerably, but it would appear, from the comparatively small numbers hitherto fed at the kitchens, that adequate arrangements have not been made to provide for their dependants in the manner contemplated in the Code. In Nandyal taluk, no provision in this way appears to have been made as yet. This matter should receive the earnest attention of the Collector, for the wage offered to relief workers contains no margin whence they can support those dependent on them who are unable to work, and village relief has been, for the present, prohibited by Government.

5. The appointment of a special Revenue Inspector in Pattikonda will, it is hoped, lead to a more rapid disposal of loan operations there. The Collector should consider whether, in view of the probable early necessity for expanding relief measures in this taluk, and with reference to the prompt disposal of these loan applications, any additional assistance is required there. The entire absence of applications for land improvement loans in Ramallakota and Cumbum should be inquired into by the Divisional Officers and explained.

6. The Collector states, correctly, that the crops sown after the November rains are for the most part either totally lost or rapidly failing. When he speaks of good crops on red soil in Kodumur and Bellakal he is probably referring to crops sown before November. The fact that there were heaps of fodder surrounding the villages at Bailapalli, &c., does not necessarily show that "cholam had yielded moderately;" it only shows that fodder had been produced. Unless the ears were actually examined it would not be possible to say that there had been any yield. Even in irrigated land, close to Cuddapah, the standing cholam, with fair sized ears, was absolutely barren of seed, and the cholam heaps stacked were the same. Some of the irrigated ragi in the same place was stunted and would yield only about 3 annas. When this is the case in wet land, the utmost caution is necessary in pronouncing on the condition of dry crops. The ears should be actually inspected in each case. In the tracts of dry land which the Commissioner has recently seen, nothing had survived but some very poor castor and a very little poor horsegram.

7. The Collector states that the labourers in the tract at Jakhasamikunta were referred to the Yadiki work in Anantapur. The distance is not stated, but it is hoped that it is not excessive.

8. The time has come when some more stress should be laid on the necessity for sanitary arrangements at works. The state of the ground at the Maddikera work when the Commissioner inspected it was not what could be desired. There was a general complaint there that the ground was too hard.

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9. The present fortnightly report is a great improvement on its predecessors. The Revenue officers seem to be generally active and interested, and a much-to-be desired change seems to have come in the spirit with which the distress is being administered.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
„ the Collector of Kurnool.

Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner.
 „ „ Chief Engineer.

ORDER—No. 182, 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).

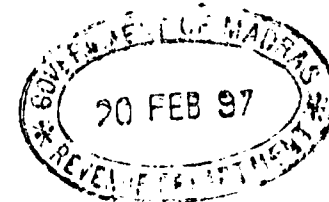
„ the Public Works Department.
„ the Local and Municipal Department.
„ the Financial Department.
„ the Accountant-General.

Exd. Shaik Karim.
60 Copies,

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 1539

The Hon. Mr. Goss C.D.E.
His exy. the Governor.



From E. A. Elwin Esquire
of collector Hurwood

J. No. $\frac{303}{\text{Eng}}$ 297.

Dated 19th Feb. 77.

Received 20 - 2-97

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Submitting a copy of the fortnightly
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15th February 1872.

to be stitched
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$$\begin{array}{r} 182 \\ \hline 183-97. \end{array}$$

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R. 25/2/97

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100	150/2-27		

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Form K.

Vide Section 46, Famine Code.

FORTNIGHTLY NARRATIVE FOR THE *Kurnool District* DURING THE PERIOD
ENDING 15th OF *February* 1897.

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.)

Rainfall in rain registering stations .01
Rainfall up to the period from 15th April 1896 15.73
Average rainfall expected in the period
Average rainfall expected up to the period
from 15th April 1896 27.25
There was .15 of an inch of rain at Allagadda and a slight drizzle in the hill villages to the east of Byapalli and in the villages to the south of Ark.
Water supply was generally sufficient for drinking purposes, though diminishing in parts of the western northern, and southern sections, and was insufficient for irrigation purposes, except in canal villages and under wells. All the tanks, except those in the eastern section, were dry.

Agricultural operations and condition of standing crops.

Harvest operations still continued in different parts of the district but except in the eastern section were coming to a close. Towards the end of the fortnight the yields of the various crops harvested and the condition of the standing crops were as stated in the last report. The late crops sown after the rain of November are for the most part either totally lost or rapidly fading.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle.

Pasture was sufficient in the eastern section. It was available to some extent throughout the district in the vicinity of the hills & canal villages, but not elsewhere.
Fodder was sufficient in the northern and eastern sections, but running short in the other sections. Hill grass continued to be used extensively.
Condition of cattle was fair, except in the affected parts of Calakur and in the north division of Kottkurthi Taluk. Rinderpest was slightly prevalent in parts of the taluqs lying to the west of the Ballamah.

General remarks on above subjects

Nil.

FOOD SUPPLIES AND THE STATE OF THE MARKETS.

PRICES OF PRINCIPAL FOOD-GRAINS AT PRINCIPAL MARKETS IN THE AFFECTED TRACTS, IN SEERS OF 80
TOLAHS PER RUPEE, FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 15 OF February 1897.

(* 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.		Chickpea.		Lentils.		Remarks.
	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.	
Pattikonda	9.72	9.72			12.87	12.87	12.22	12.22	Rice prices are stationary at all stations except Bellary and Markapur.
Talapali	8.64	8.64			14.00	14.00	11.25	11.25	
Kuruvol	8.58	8.58	14.19	14.19	14.38	14.38	11.87	11.87	Ragi prices are rising at almost all stations.
Bandikottur	9.29	9.29			16.44	16.44			
Almakur	10.01	10.01			17.12	17.12			Lentils: Prices are stationary except at Giddalur where it is rising.
Bandgal	10.01	10.01	16.77	16.77	16.09	16.09	12.58	12.58	
Kalawa	8.68	8.58			16.44	16.44			Ragi: Prices are rising at Kothkur, Bellary and Markapur and falling in Bandgal.
Kothkur	9.96	9.96	16.50	16.50	14.22	14.22	13.05	13.05	
Cash	9.96	9.96	16.00	16.00	14.22	14.22	13.05	13.05	Chickpea and lentils are rising in Bandgal.
Alapadda	8.93	8.93	16.77	16.77	14.22	14.22	13.05	13.05	
Giddalur	8.71	8.71	16.00	16.00	14.22	14.22	13.05	13.05	
Markapur	10.79	9.96	19.50	19.50	14.22	14.22	13.05	13.05	
Average...	9.43	9.40	16.25	16.25	14.16	14.16	12.69	12.63	

Activity of trade.

(1) Private trade active or not; whether in rice or dry staple food grain...

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

Trade is moderately active, and grain is freely sold in the markets. Large quantities of chickpea came into the town from Chandikottur taluk and were exported to the affected parts of the Bellary District. Certain merchants of Chandgal and Kothkur have been purchasing chickpea in the same taluk for export to places outside the District.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(1) On works...

(2) In villages...

(2) In villages...

Sickness and Mortality.

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

Yes. He reported no deaths from want of food.

Remarks.

The coolies engaged in the relief works in the Bellary taluk, all of which were included by me in fairly good health. On the Kothkur work a few found the epidemic condition were being treated by the local medical officer. The Kothkur collector considers the state of the workers in his division to be quite satisfactory. 2 or 3 cases of small pox were reported from Kothkur, but the disease does not appear to be spreading among the coolies. The revision of the code standard task for earthwork should as the Exp. Engineer has been informed, be attended to with the least possible delay. I saw many able-bodied workers near Kothkur engaged in cutting side drains in dry gravel, who though stated by the overseer in charge to be in rocky layers were unable to turn out the C class task. These people were being paid the minimum wage on which they could barely sustain themselves to keep up their strength for long. The condition of the people in the northern and eastern sections and in the Ramallakota taluk of the western section of the District is reported to be good for the present. For 11 days out of the fortnight I was on tour in the affected villages of

The Bellary taluk of the western section. At Kothkur I found about 1100 persons attending the relief work: they had been doing no more than the C class task, but I had the B class task marked out for them and understood that most of the gangs have been turning out that task ever since. From Kothkur I proceeded to the extreme north of the taluk, and thence southwards through Badamaravadi and Dornikal to Bellary crossing the main road to Bellary and Dornikal at Bellikal and Devana bandu respectively. Maddikera was visited at the end of the fortnight. In the villages lying between Kothkur and Bellary there had been good crops of chickpea in the patches of red soil. Several labourers were away from

Standard task for earthwork be revised so as to enable workers to earn with the expense at the farm of labour the fair wage that is already being earned at breaking and stacking metab. The numbers attending the work will, I believe, largely increase. The work at Maddikera was attracting over 1000 labourers daily and seemed to be properly conducted.

The amount applied for in this taluk in the shape of Government loan is very large, and will, when disbursed, lead to the employment of many who are in want of work, in digging wells and removing earth from. Some Rs 2500 were paid to applicants during my stay at the taluk head quarters and that the Rev. Mr. specially sanctioned for loan work has joined his appointment the talukdar promises to proceed vigorously with this branch of his duties. I made particular enquiries in the different villages I passed through as to the need of giving gratuitous relief. It was only at one place namely viz. Badamaravadi, that it was said to be needed by about a dozen aged and afflicted persons who were pointed out to me.

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The amount applied for in this taluk in the shape of Govt loan is very large, and will, when disbursed, lead to the employment of many who are in want of work, in digging wells and removing kuth grass. Some Rs 2500 were paid applicants during my stay at the taluk head quarters and ^{for} that the Rev Insp. specially sanctioned for loan work has joined his appointment the tahsildar promises to proceed vigorously with this branch of his duties. I made particular enquiries in the different villages I passed through as to the need of giving gratuitous relief. It was only at one place namely viz Gotta paravadi, that it was said to be needed by about a dozen aged and afflicted persons who were pointed out to me; these may be received into the kitchen to be attached to the new work near Gorgegandla, and meanwhile the Rev Insp. and some other A.D.s were arranging that they should not starve. The Dy Collector Nagpal visited Gauripad, Jakkhadanikuntla and other places to the south-east of the Pattikonda taluk and found distress to prevail to a small extent. The Public works department has been asked to prepare an estimate for repairing the tank at Gauripad, and labourers at Jakkhadanikuntla and other hill villages were invited to resort to a relief work that has lately been opened a few miles off at Gadiki in the Anantapur District. -

The Head Post collector reports the emotion of the people in the villages of his division to be generally good, though owing to the approaching cessation of agricultural operations, the demand for relieving likely to increase within a short time. The District Towns Officer was requested to open grant works at Rajulapalle and Rudravaram, as there was reported to be some distress in the villages lying at the foot of the Stallamalais. Road works were ordered to be opened near Chennur on the Ramponn pass road and near Slamer on the Slamer - Rudravaram road. The Head Post collector was asked to take steps to reopen the work on the Chapalamuri - Nuttalpadi road, the Tahsildar having reported the ab people thereabouts to be in need of relief. During the fortnight, work was started at both ends of the station - Betamchile road and near Sanyam on the Chittoor road,

but no formal reports of the opening have as yet been received. On the Kailkuntla-Silapadma road there was no application for labour at Kailkuntla but comparatively few coolies came to work at Silapadma in spite of the fact of those that did come being treated, as the Chailowar says, with every consideration. I am about to start for the Pandya Division and hope to be able in my next narrative to give some account based on personal observation of how matters stand. I regret that Boudh's observations re 768 M's dated 2-2-97 in which I was advised to proceed to the Sivel taluk as soon as possible did not reach me till I had got as far as Bellagol and had made all arrangements for a tour in the Sallikuntal taluk.

Relief for weavers: Proposals for offering relief to weavers in the Salt House whf were submitted to the Board for orders just after the close of the fortnight, and meanwhile relief in accordance therewith is being offered in anticipation of sanction, as suggested by the Board. A full report as to the modifications to be made in the Salt Panelines for the relief of the weavers of Hurmestown

The collector taking of the western section. At Kothman 5
found about 1100 persons attending the meeting with: they had been
doing so since the 1st of March but I had the 13th day
marked off for them and instructed that each of the groups have
been coming at least twice. Then Kothman 5 pro-
ceeded to the extreme north of the lake and thence southwards
through Kothman and Semi Koth and Kothman 5 circuit
the main road to Kothman and Semi at Kothman and Kothman
thence northwards. Kothman 5 was visited at the end of the
trip. In the village lying between Kothman and Kothman 5
there had been good crops of cotton in the fields of the soil
peasants here and there. Several laborers were away from
home earning wages in Kothman 5 and Kothman 5.
The day, while the forest was stilling in about 6 AM,
the night was at Kothman. At Kothman the night was still
do men had given employment to many cotton in the -
removal of much from his lands, and things as well
was about the almost finished. The cotton prospects
their unwillingness to do any labor outside their village
for some time. The forest of Kothman 5, Kothman 5,
Kothman 5 and Kothman 5 had no work and being
in a very poor condition, 9 crockets the total breaking
and looking about the commenced near Kothman 5 on the
back which will, shape, ultimately to the Kothman 5 -
Kothman 5 road, and reported to the Engineer. There
Kothman 5 marked out and a lot with opened at a very
early date. The Kothman 5 Engineer has advised the
collector of Kothman 5 and the Kothman 5 road that the
when his district also be taken up as a village with.
In Kothman 5 and the Kothman 5 road is a fair amount of
cultivation going on under water and the Kothman 5
Kothman 5, at Kothman 5, Kothman 5, Kothman 5,
and Kothman 5, then have an considerable tract of Kothman 5
Kothman 5, and at Kothman 5 and in its vicinity with high
are getting with grass renewed and thus appearing
the forest clear. The Kothman 5 is being asked to become
the village lying between Kothman 5 and Kothman 5
on the one side and between Kothman 5 and Kothman 5
on the other side before the close of the month in view of
acquiring whether it is necessary better work in these parts.
There was in my opinion no immediate necessity for doing so
at the time of my inspection. The work at Kothman 5, which was opened
just before the beginning of the trip, was alluring and
the laborers daily from Kothman 5, Kothman 5, Kothman 5,
Kothman 5, Kothman 5, Kothman 5, Kothman 5, Kothman 5,
undoubtedly a good deal of labor in these parts and if only the

MEASURES OF RELIEF,

ON WORKS.—IN WHAT TALUKS, OPEN, AND COMPARISON OF NUMBERS.

Taluk.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.		REMARKS.
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	
Koilkuntla	1282	2066	
Sireb	35	355	
Battikonda	2303	3403	
Sanjal		547	
Total	3620	6371	

GRATUITOUS RELIEF:—NUMBERS RELIEVED AT KITCHENS AND OTHERWISE.

Taluk.	NUMBER RELIEVED.						NUMBER OF VILLAGE IN WHICH RELIEF WAS GIVEN.	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	
Koilkuntla	131	80							
Battikonda	228	183							
Sireb	16								
Total...	375	263							

Private charity.

Nil

Remarks

Nil

INSPECTORS OF THE

COLLECTOR and Divisional officers.

Taluk and places visited.

I was on tour from 4th up to the end of the fortnight, and visited the following places:
Kochimur, Varukur, Vemugodu, Tippapur, Bodepand, Lingamodine, Subukurti, Burandoor, Belajal, Kambadahal, Flavala, Beda, Maravadi, Ganjhal, Tanakal, Bailuppal, Agraham, Karu, Manchi, Bodamanur, filio of Gollapand, Chairippala, Billekal, filio of Gutur, Divanabunda, Ghina Kulli, Battikonda, Hosur, Pacha, Kayalamada, and Chakoor Kera.
The Kurnool Division Deputy Collector visited the following villages:
Battikonda taluk: Battikonda, Yenigamarri, Popalle, Kalashetta, Hanumantharayani, palle, Guoripand, Sayasam Rangakurupalle, Jekkasani Kuntla,

General Remarks. Rajulapalle, Manillaipalle, Ramapuram, Rangapuram, Chakamikalapalle, Valmikapuram, Bedaapaya, Chennopalle, Hussainpuram, Siddanagattu, Komma, Marri, Guttapalle, Ikerasicherla, Burupala, Kallipalle, Vankamettupalle, Racherla, Chennimadugu, Akhad, Garladine, Ramapuram, Chelluleni Rangapuram, Vengalam, palle, Gonnagiri, Vallahalle, and Appalapalle.
Ramalakota taluk: Gulakallu, Mallapuram, Gyalakuntla, Knapuram, Polakallu, Amadaguntla, Marlapuram, Jagaracherla, Talagokulapad, Chetti Malapuram, and Chalkapuram.

The Head Constable Collector inspected the following villages all lying in the Koilkuntla taluk:
Chintakunta, Amadala, Southern Koilkuntla, Bhemunipad, Gollavarasi, Velagattu, Vemulapad, Annavaram, Gullabupavarani, Chitthanametta, Gollakodine, Lemavaram, Mangampeta (with village) Rajavarajapuram, Knapuram, Mettapalle, BKH, Supanahalli, Sangapatnam, Chennampalle, Sivavaram, Chulopalle, Ramapuram, Ganapandla, Hikal, Kalatalla

Chandipand, Boyale Sappabhi, Eppalur, Hanumathapuram, Zerragudi,
Jinnanayyampeta, Venusobala, and Kotapad

The Headquarter Deputy Collector of the division inspected the following villages:

Gadidemadugu, Alur, Vadamanu, Tangaduncha, Kambalapalle,
Almakur, Velgode, Boyarenda, Siddipalle, Pinnapuram, Krishnapuram,
Ranapuram, Kurukunda, Gurvalakunda, Uerapuram, Chandikunda,
Bavapuram and Kothapalle.

The Deputy Collector of Guntur taluk division inspected the following villages:

Guntur taluk: Daddavada, Turicherla, Hasanapuram, Anchikala-
pad, Motshagundam, Selticherla, Papayapalle, Smaaverapeta and
Chintalapalem.

Markapur taluk: Sotipur, Sarimadugu, Tangiralakapalle, Mallavaram,
Keeinenipalle, Dupad, Seipalle, Elampalle, Rajipalem, Tripuranthakero
and Chintalapalle.

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.		Purchase of bidder.						Cattle and seed grain.						Total.																																										
	Application accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Constructed or repaired.	Under construction or repair.	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.			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.																																							
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.																																							
Sattikonda	15	2845	15	1440	81	26190	16	1770	16	1200	239	31195	31	4515	31	2620	320	57385	14					9	720									9	720																																								
Ramalakota																																																																											
Sivvel	4	900	3	650	35	10630					5	1350	4	900	3	650	40	11980																2	300																																								
Kandyal	4	400	4	400	48	10645							4	400	4	400	48	10645																12	1600																																								
Kotkuntla	4	340	4	340	12	5275							4	340	4	340	12	5275																1	50																																								
Kandikothur	1	250	1	250	3	410	3	450	3	450	3	370	4	700	4	700	6	780	2																																																								
Bumbrum																																																																											
Charkapur					10	2450											10	2450																																																									
District Total	28	4735	27	3080	189	5560	19	2220	19	1630	247	32955	47	6955	46	4730	436	58515	16					9	720							15	1950			24	2670																																						
																																						(SA) S. A. Sharma																																					

Note: The delay in the submission of this report is due to the late receipt of the same in camp of reports from subordinates etc.

Camp Katarikonda
19th Feb 1917

19.2.17
1912/17

Collector
19.2.17

(Sd) L. A. Sharma
(Collector)

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