

Revenue (1897) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 203

DATED 25th Mar. 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

- ⑥ Considering, with reference to the remarks of the Secy of Rev. on the forwarding by name of the Candidates for the period ending 28-2-97, that the same has not yet arrived for the appointment of a Taluk Relief Officer in Jammulamadyli

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. 2400

The Hon. Mr. G. M. C. E.
His Excy. the Governor

From Board of Revenue
(Revenue Settlement and
Records & Agriculture)
Madras.

No. 207.

For Orders

for men's relief
A. Dy Tahsildar with a clerk
& peon is ~~to be~~ sanctioned in
the draft G.O. on the last fortnightly
ground in circ. The only other
point requiring orders is the
proposal in form 7 of the P.S.
for a Saluk relief officer for
Jammalmedu (Vide Section 53)
The Tahsildar of this Saluk
has a special Dy Tahsildar to
relieve him as also the Tahsildars
of Palni and Pudukkottai.

Dated 9th March 1897.

Received 17th

Registered 17th

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Fortnightly narrative

Submitting to Government with

from arks — of the Cuddalore
district for the period ending

28th February 1897.

There are in a few thousands
people in this in Jammalmedu
it is difficult to in why a Saluk
The big office the want to there
A note in the in Madras.

C. 201/97.
P. 201/97.

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has been come for
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which relief officer in
I am at and Dap
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The relief officer
has been made
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BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
180.	145/97		

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed March th.

Proceedings, 9th March 1897, No. 207.

MARCH.

Fortnightly narrative.—Submitting to Government, with remarks, — of the Cuddapah district for the period ending 28th February 1897.

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

READ—the following fortnightly narrative of the Cuddapah district for the second fortnight of February 1897.

STATE OF COUNTRY.

Rainfall and water-supply—Eastern section.—This section gives no cause for anxiety. There was fairly general rainfall on the 10th February ranging from one-fourth inch to an inch. The Deputy Collector says that for drinking purposes water is abundant everywhere in the division. Speaking of agricultural prospects in Badvel he says: "In Badvel taluk also there is no reason for any anxiety. I thought that of all the firkas in the taluk, Badvel will fare badly; but am glad to state from the present state of crops the situation in this firka is such as to remove all anxiety. Badvel, Gopavaram and Chinnampalle, which have two-thirds of the ayacut of the firka, have now good ragi and jonna crop."

Northern section.—Cuddapah taluk.—There was a fall of three cents of rain in the fortnight. It was of very little use. Water-supply is sufficient for drinking purposes and deficient for irrigation purposes except under wells, channels and canal-fed tanks. River and spring channels are not flowing freely. Water in the wells is going down. The supply in Kurnool-Cuddapah canal is sufficient. *Proddatur taluk.*—There was no rain in the fortnight except slight drizzling on the night of the 17th in parts. The tanks are empty. The Kundu river flows ankle-deep and the Kurnool irrigation canal contains sufficient supply. Supply in channels and wells is diminishing. Want of drinking water is reported to be felt in five villages where it has to be brought from considerable distance. Steps are reported to have been taken to improve the condition of water-supply in some of the villages. *Jammalamadugu taluk.*—No rainfall registered at head-quarters. There was about 15 cents in some of the villages on the 11th night. It was not sufficient to save the standing crops from withering. The water in channels and wells has gone down. The supply in tanks is exhausted. Crops under tanks are being irrigated by private wells. The supply in tanks is generally sufficient, but in some of the black cotton dry villages it has to be brought from great distances. *Pulivendla taluk.*—No rainfall during the fortnight. Tanks contain no supply. Rivers are not flowing. River and spring channels are flowing, but the springs are going down. Supplies in wells are also going down.

Southern section.—Rainfall.—Kadiri 0.13, Rayachoti nil, Vayalpaud 0.43, Madanapalle 0.42. The agricultural prospects of the season give no cause for anxiety at present.

Agricultural operations and conditions of the standing crops—Eastern section.—The usual agricultural operations, viz., irrigation of standing crops and harvesting are going on. The standing crops are generally in good condition. Ragi in some parts of Badvel is fading and in some others has withered and is being used as fodder. The area involved appears to be small. Paddy crop in three villages of Pullampet taluk, cholum in two and ragi in one are reported to have blighted. Outturn of harvested crops varies from 4 to 12 annas.

Northern section.—Cuddapah taluk.—Harvesting ragi, paddy, bariga and Bengal-gram, picking cotton, baling water from wells and deepening channels and wells are the agricultural operations in progress. Paddy under Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and ragi under wells and channels are in good condition. Bengal-gram is reported to have failed in a few places and the outturn is between 2 and 6 annas. Kusuma is in flower in many villages. In a few places it has withered. The condition of second-crop cholum is reported to be middling. In some places it has not begun to throw the ears of corn and is stunted in growth. In some parts indigo is said to have withered,

while it is green in others. *Proddatur.*—Picking cotton is going on in dry lands dependent on rain; yield 6 to 12 annas. Cholum on dry lands is being harvested. The outturn on 20 per cent. of the area is estimated at between 6 and 8 annas. An equal extent is estimated to have yielded between 4 and 6 annas: and the yield on 60 per cent. is said to be 2 annas and less. Crops under the irrigation canal are in good condition. The outturn of crops under wells varies from 6 to 12 annas. Of 65,275 acres on which late dry crops were sown the crops on 6,300 were harvested. The crops on about 43,000 acres were wholly lost or are expected to be lost. Three hundred acres are expected to yield 2 annas and less, 4,600 acres will yield 2 to 4 annas and 11,000 about 4 annas. *Jammalamadugu.*—Picking cotton, harvesting ragi, cholum, bariga and paddy in some localities irrigating standing crops and ploughing land for the next season are the agricultural operations in progress. Outturn of harvested crops, cotton 12 annas, paddy 8 annas, bariga generally 2 annas and less and 4 annas in some parts, and ragi (irrigated) 12 annas. Cholum failed to a large extent. Approximate area of crops faded is 45,786 acres or 22.60 per cent. of the total cultivated area and 30,000 acres are expected to fail and the remaining area may yield an average outturn. *Pulivendla.*—Irrigating crops under channels and wells sowing cholum and korra under channels and wells, harvesting ragi under wells, as also bariga, bengal-gram and horse-gram and removing withered crops are the agricultural operations. Irrigated crops are in good condition, cotton is also good. The rest of the crops on dry lands are being harvested or are being removed as having withered. Information regarding the acreage of crops under anna notations is incomplete and does not seem to be accurate. The figures for this taluk will be reported after they are verified by the Deputy Collector. The information regarding the extent of crops under wells and channels required by the Board in B.P., dated 3rd February 1897, has not been furnished by Tahsildars. It will be furnished, if possible, in the next fortnightly narrative. The percentage of the area and estimated outturn given under Proddatur and Jammalamadugu are reported by the Deputy Collector to be only rough calculations, not based on accurate statistics. He does not think that the figures are very reliable. He promises to submit a statement showing the comparative importance of each crop with the next return.

Southern section.—The usual agricultural operations are carried on and the crops are said to be in good condition except castors, which in some villages of Rayachoti are said to be attacked by caterpillars.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle—Eastern section.—Old stocks of fodder have been exhausted and new stocks have begun to come in. Pasture is sufficient everywhere. The condition of cattle is good except in three villages of Pullampet taluk where disease prevails.

Northern section.—Pasturage is scanty. Fodder is available, but is not sufficient. The price continues to be dear. Cattle belonging to poor people are falling off in condition and some of the cattle are reported to be offered for sale at low and nominal prices. Rinderpest prevails in two villages of Proddatur. In Pulivendla taluk, also cattle disease prevails in some villages, but is not of a severe type.

Southern section.—Kadiri.—Pasture is scanty. Fodder will last for some time more. Cattle disease is prevalent in a few villages. *Rayachoti.*—Pasture is said to be not available. Fodder is available to a small extent. In two villages rinderpest is prevalent. *Vayalpad and Madanapalle.*—Pasture is available in parts. Fodder is sufficient for about two months more. Cattle are in good condition.

General remarks on the above subjects—Eastern section.—The rainfall in Badvel and Sidhout taluks did much good to standing crops. Labouring classes have sufficient employment in fields. There is no anxiety about any part of the division at present.

Northern section.—Agricultural operations are going on to some extent in Cuddapah taluk. The Deputy Collector and Tahsildar report that the poor classes will find labour for a few days more. In the remaining three taluks the late sown cholum is on the whole, a failure. In some places the crop may yield something and where it is, irrigated, it will yield about an 8-anna crop. Kusuma and bariga have not failed to the same extent as cholum.

Southern section.—Labourers find work in fields and there is no need for Government to find work for them for some time to come.

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 28th February 1897.

Stations.	Rice.		Ragi.		White cholam.		Yellow cholam.		Cumbu.	
	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.	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.
Razampeta	..	8-71	16-50	16-50	..	..	..	..	13-05	13-05
Chitvel	9-13	9-13	16-50	16-50	15-80	15-80	..	..	14-50	14-50
Sidhout	9-07	9-07	18-97	18-97	14-85	14-85	15-67	15-67	14-85	14-85
Badvel	8-25	7-83	18-75	18-00	16-59	15-80	..	15-80	13-77	13-05
Cuddapah	8-30	8-30	18-00	16-87	14-22	14-61	..	..	12-32	11-60
Kamalapuram ..	9-07	9-07	18-15	18-15	14-00	14-00	13-20	13-20	..	..
Proddatur	10-31	10-31	18-15	18-15	14-22	14-22	15-26	14-55	16-50	16-50
Jammalamadugu ..	9-95	9-95	16-50	16-50	15-01	14-22	13-43	13-43	..	..
Pulivendla	9-13	8-30	16-00	15-75	14-22	14-22	12-64	12-64	..	..
Kadiri	8-71	9-13	18-00	18-00	14-22	14-22	..	..	14-50	13-78
Rayachoti	9-54	9-00	16-50	16-50	14-22	14-22	..	..	15-80	12-32
Vayalpad	9-13	9-13	18-00	18-00	..	..	..	..	14-50	14-50
Madanapalle ..	9-96	9-96	18-75	18-75	14-22	14-22	..	..	14-50	14-50

ACTIVITY OF TRADE.

Eastern section—Active in Badvel and Sidhout in dry staple food-grains but dull in Pullampet. There are no imports. *Northern section*—Cuddapah.—Not so active as previously though the dry staple food-grains are being exported by rail. There are no imports. In Proddatur, trade is very dull, though in Jammalamadugu it continues active both in the Taluk head-quarters and at Muddanur. Markets are well supplied with food-grains in the Pulivendla taluk. There were no imports into the taluks of Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla.

Southern section.—Private trade is active in Madanapalle. Rice and ragi are being imported into Madanapalle and Vayalpad.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(1) *On works.*—In Cuddapah, Proddatur and Pulivendla, the condition of the relief workers is reported to be good, and in Jammalamadugu it is fair. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer inspected the relief work at Bollavaram in Proddatur taluk on the 19th February and remarked that the physical condition of the people was deteriorating and found 74 out of 473 working adults not fit for the task assigned, and recommended that they may be put on lighter work without reducing wages. A copy of the Medical officer's notes is appended below. The Assistant Engineer in charge of the work has been instructed to carry out his suggestions.

"In my opinion the physical condition of the people is deteriorating. Out of 473 working adults (i.e., from 12 years of age and upwards) no less than 74 or 15 per cent. are not fit to do the work allotted to them. I have given the names of these 74 to the Tahsildar in charge with a view of bringing to the notice of the Engineer in charge, but less labour may be exacted from them in accordance with Famine Code, chapter XII, section 163, but at the same time their wages are not to be reduced as they get little at present. Famine Code, chapter 8, section 120, should be, in my opinion, more explicit. I have carefully watched the physical condition of these people in conjunction with civil apothecary, P. Parthasarady Naidu, for the past 3 months, and I give it, as my opinion, with all due respect to the authorities, that the above diets fail to meet full requirements, for correct nutrition—no allowance for wastage is made (by husking, cleaning). There is a deficit as to purchasing the bare rations below the A wage, whilst in all a margin for fuel, &c., does not exist. Still less is it possible to obtain the diet on the average daily wage. Many of the workers give an indication that vegetable diet is less or absent. The C wage should be abolished for tasked labour, D wage is absolutely unsuitable. Twelve

years of age should not be taken as an adult age. In this hot-weather two casks of water is not enough—there ought to be three. There are only five or six adult caste males who are able to drag one cart, the other cart, I see, is being drawn by bulls, as there are no caste men for this work.

"Many of the workers come from a distance of four miles and thus have eight miles' walking. Their present task imposes on them an equivalent of nine miles' walk plus a load every time they walk."

I have also seen Mr. Morin; and the position I understand is that the tasks set are reasonably light and, in contrast to results at Jammalamadugu, are always worked up to or exceeded. The old and weekly people desire to be classed in the B class on account of the higher wages. Since Government declined to permit the broken metal to be carted to the road from the quarry, it is being moved by human agency; but there is no reason to consider there is overtasking. It should not be right to class coolies as C or D class against their own wish.

(2) *In villages.*—Good. Fever and small-pox prevail in some villages of Pulivendla taluk.

Jail population—

Taluks.	Number in the jail during the previous complete month.	Numbers in the corresponding period.				Remarks.
		1894.	1895.	1896.	Average.	
Badvel	21	8	7	13	9	Information has not been received from Tahsildars. Some of the reports received furnish inaccurate figures; further instructions have been issued on the subject.
Sidhout	..	..	..	..	..	
Pullampet	..	..	..	..	..	
Chitvel	..	..	..	..	..	
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	
Kamalapuram ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Proddatur	..	..	..	..	..	
Jammalamadugu ..	4	24	20	28	24	
Pulivendla	4	3	5	2	3	
Kadiri	..	..	..	..	..	
Rayachoti	1	12	10	12	11	
Vayalpad	6	27	14	5	15	
Madanapalle ..	..	..	..	..	..	

Sickness and mortality—*Eastern section.*—None in Badvel taluk. Fever in parts of Sidhout taluk. Cholera, fever, dysentery in Pullampet taluk. Attacks from cholera 26; deaths 21. *Northern section.*—Fever and small-pox prevail in Cuddapah town and in parts of Proddatur. No deaths from want of food or starvation anywhere. *Southern section.*—Cholera prevails at Piléru. There were 4 deaths out of 14 attacks. Fever prevails in parts of Madanapalle taluk and Piléru division.

MEASURES OF RELIEF.

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

Taluks.	Number employed.		Remarks.
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	
Proddatur	625	672	* This was the figure reported on 28th February 1897, 526 was reported the previous day. The Tahsildar has been called on to account for the fall. The work in Cuddapah taluk was opened on the 22nd instant. On the day on which the work was started 606 coolies were reported; the next day the number was 751; on the 3rd day the number fell to 349. On the 4th day, i.e., 25th, it fell to 310. Some well-to-do ryots appear to have been registered as coolies on the first day. It appears they came to see the Tahsildar about remissions. A report on the sudden fall has been called for.
Jammalamadugu ..	483	407	
Pulivendla	998	989	
Cuddapah	..	437	

Gratuitous relief.—Numbers relieved at kitchen and otherwise :—

Taluka.	At kitchens.		Number of looms of weavers up to last fortnight.			Panchalu.	Probable number of persons relieved.	Up to the end of this fortnight.				Probable number of persons relieved up to the end of fortnight.
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Number of looms advanced.					Number of looms advanced for.				
			Turbans 7 × 7.	Turbans 6 × 6.	Turbans 5 × 5.				Turbans 7 × 7.	Turbans 6 × 6.	Turbans 5 × 5.	
Jammalamadugu	37	30	75	888	306	341	7,405	79	926	331	368	• 7,803
Proddatur	59	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulivendla	47	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Kitchen opened on the 22nd instant.

• Number of cloths received—

					Turbans.			Panchalu.
During the fortnight	..	..	..	..	7×7 625	6×6 9,172	5×5 2,827	2,268
				Total ..	14,792			
Up to end of fortnight.. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,455	30,976	6,857	8,224
				Total ..	47,512			

Private charity.—Sixty-two persons were fed in the private kitchen at Jammalamadugu and nineteen at Pulivendla in addition to the usual flow of private charity throughout the district. The number of children fed in the kitchen attached to Sunkesala relief work of Cuddapah taluk exceeds 10 per cent. of the number on the relief works. This is said to be due to the presence of a larger number of women than men on the works.

INSPECTION OF OFFICERS.

Collector.—Yerraguntla, Sunkesala. I had to meet the Famine Commissioner and His Excellency the Governor on two occasions at Cuddapah during the fortnight. I have applied for an assistant and am anxiously expecting his appointment and arrival.

Deputy Collector, Cuddapah division.—Yerraguntla, Tippalur, Tippalur-Sunkesala, Gajjalavaripalle, Potladurti, Kodur, Peddannapad, Chinnakampalle, Chinnachowk, Utukur, Chenummiahpett, Chintakommedinine, Buggolatipalle, Kolamalapalle, Dindarupalle, Viswanathapuram, Mamillapalle, Bayzanapalle and Jamalpalle.

Deputy Collector, Sidhout division—Sidhout taluk.—Varikunta, Atlur, Venkatasettipalle, Mulapalle, Vontitaspalle, Rajampeta, Joti, Gundlamula, Machupalle, Takkolu, Kondur, Chendrapalle, Ramapuram, Brahmanapalle, Neeruthrapalle and Buchanapalle.

Badvel taluk.—Kondalavidu, Konasamudram, Bayyavapalle, Imadapuram, Chennampalle, Badvel, Madakalavaripalle, Gopavaram and Bathayapalle.

Sub-Collector.—Ráyachóti taluk, Chitlur, Ráyachóti, Kummavandlapalle, Vayalpad taluk, Gurramkonda, Sangasamudram, Madanapalle taluk, Chinnatippasamudram.

Cuddapah.—(Mr. Forbes was called into Head-quarters to meet His Excellency the Governor).

Special Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu division.—Kotara, Buddayapalli, Choutapalli, Dorasanipalle, Narasimhakotala, Bollavaram, Rameswaram, Gudemcheruvu, Vemaguntapalle, Goriganúr, Muddanur, Malepad, Kalamalla, Illur, Peddasettipalle, Peddapasupula, Chinnapasupula, Paloor, Peddamudiem, Nagarazupalle, Bodithippanapad and Gundlakunta.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Eastern section.—Nil.

Southern section.—Labour is generally available. Tahsildars have been directed to recommend repair of tanks in tracts where want of work is reported to be felt. The poorest cooly classes are reported to possess grain sufficient for some days' consumption. The Sub-Collector says that there is no likelihood of coolies working for some time yet for a famine wage. I am slightly anxious about the state of affairs in Katneniyerragudi of Ráyachóti taluk and in the portion of Kadiri taluk lying north of it and am calling for a special report. I have in the meantime, about a week ago asked the Sub-Collector to send an estimate for tank work in the first named village.

Northern Section—Cuddapah taluk.—I passed orders on 11th February* that the repair of Nallakunta tank of Tippalar-Sunkesala and of the Yerraguntla-Vempalle road should be started as relief works. The former was opened on the 22nd. This may afford labour for about a month more for the number of coolies now on it. The Yerraguntla-Vempalle road will be opened, the Executive Engineer says on the 7th March. I have written to him to start it earlier if possible. This will afford labour for some months in the portion of Cuddapah taluk which has suffered from the adverse season. Some of the weavers in Potladurthi, Hanumanaguthi and Kokatam villages of Cuddapah taluk are also reported to require relief. Further details about them, which were necessary, have been called for.

Jammalamadugu, Proddatur and Pulivendla.—The numbers of workers on the three works opened in these taluks remained practically stationary during the fortnight, the workers being almost all women and children, old men and young boys. None of my subordinates have, up to the present, reported that any more works are immediately necessary, but judging from the numbers which came to work at the Sunkesala tank which I ordered on 11th February to be opened (although the Tahsildar and Deputy Collector considered that the people would not work for famine wages), I decided that the time had arrived to open further works and the Executive Engineer is now making arrangements to start additional works at once. At the end of the current fortnight, the following works will be open:—

1. Jammalamadugu-Muddanur road.
2. Jammalamadugu-Proddatur road.
3. Pulivendla-Muddanur road.
4. Goriganur road work.
5. Sunkesala tank.
6. Yerraguntla-Vempalle road.
7. Kondapuram-Simhadripalle road.
8. Jammalamadugu-Nosam road.
9. Razoli project.

The able-bodied men will want work, I expect, with the termination of the harvesting operations and I think that the numbers on all work will increase. If there is anything like a rush of labourers to work, I have several other ready to be started and I have asked the Executive Engineer to make preparations in time.

The Special Deputy Collector has been touring only in Proddatur and Jammalamadugu taluks. He reports that the area entrusted to him is exceedingly large and that it is not possible to go over the whole of it in a short time and that some parts of his charge have to remain unvisited by him for some length of time. The weavers in Pulivendla and Proddatur are reported to require relief. Proposals have been called for. In the previous fortnight, the Deputy Collector reported that relief to the weavers in those taluks was not immediately required, as they had a fair amount of work. In the report for the current fortnight, he states that a large number of weavers came to him and said that local merchants had ceased to help them. Further report has been called for.

As I reported in the previous narrative, I placed the Deputy Collector, M.R.Ry. T. Runga Rau, in charge of the weavers' relief scheme. He fell sick immediately afterwards and having gone to Madras applied for privilege leave. As the division was without a Deputy Collector, I placed M.R.Ry. Narayanasami Pillai in charge of it in addition to his own work. Mr. Runga Rau returned to duty on the 28th instant and the proposals for the relief of weavers in Proddatur, Pulivendla and Cuddapah will be matured shortly. As the work at Jammalamadugu is on the increase, I urge again the necessity for the appointment of the Circle Inspector to be in immediate charge of the weavers' relief scheme at that place. I consider that the immediate presence throughout the day of a responsible officer is absolutely necessary from all points of view. The monetary interest of Government is considerable, and I think it is false economy not to have a responsible Inspector always on the work.

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

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 disbursed.		Applications pending.		Constructed or repaired.	Under construction.		
	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
Information not furnished.																				
Pullampet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sithout	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badvel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Proddatur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jammalamadugu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulivendla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kadiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rayachoti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Voyalpad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madanapalle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Taluka.	Purchase of fodder.						Cattle and seed grain.						Total.							
	Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications accepted.		Loans disbursed.		Applications pending.		Applications disbursed.		Applications pending.					
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.				
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	..	..
Information not furnished.																				
Pullampet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sithout	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badvel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Proddatur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jammalamadugu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulivendla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kadiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rayachoti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Voyalpad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madanapalle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RESOLUTION—dated 9th March 1897, No. 207.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. From his general remarks on the state of the country, it would appear that Mr. Tate has now arrived at a more correct idea of the situation in the northern section of his district than before. This fact was noted in disposing of his last fortnightly narrative.

3. Prices remain almost stationary, but in reporting them it would be advantageous if the Collector would strike an average at least for the portion more particularly affected. In this tract, the average of the prices reported is for yellow cholam 12.5 and for white 14.4 seers per rupee, but not only is this general result contrary to usual experience in showing the latter variety as less prized than the former, but there are strange anomalies in the rates reported from Proddatur, and for yellow cholam at Pulivendla, which need investigation.

Trade continues dull, but the markets are well supplied.

4. It is not easy to follow the Collector's statement that "the condition of the relief-workers is reported to be good" or fair, when this is compared with the report of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer that the people at Bollavaram are deteriorating in condition. The latter officer's condemnation of the C and D class wages is in accordance with the views of the Sanitary Commissioner which have been already laid before Government. In such a matter as the deterioration of the people in condition, the opinion of a Commissioned Medical Officer who has watched them for 3½ months is final. The Collector remarks that "it should not be right to class coolies as C or D class against their wish" is not quite clear. In the present state of medical opinion, and pending the orders of Government, coolies should not be classed as C or D class except for contumacy. The tasks cannot be said to be light if, in addition to walking 8 miles to and from the work, the coolies also have to walk 9 miles on it. For a walk of 1 mile each way to and from work no deduction need be made, but, when the walk exceeds 1 mile each way, 20 minutes should be allowed for each mile to be walked, and the task reduced proportionately.

5. During the period under report, a new work was opened in the Cuddapah taluk and immediately attracted workers; this was on the 22nd February, but the other work, which the Collector assured the Commissioner should also be opened on the 19th ultimo, was not started till the 7th of the current month, if then. A man from Yerraguntla, abandoning his family, had wandered into Cuddapah in search of work. He was told to return to his village, with the promise that the work in question would be opened in four days. This was a promise which should have been redeemed literally. It now seems that the Collector's order issued on the 11th of February to open this work was not carried out until the 7th March, and it is not certain that the work was opened even then. This is highly unsatisfactory. The Collector gives a further list of works which he intends to open during the current period. He should report definitely whether the Public Works Department is prepared to cope with the rush of labourers to the works which he appears, rightly, to anticipate.

On none of the works in Pulivendla, Proddatur and Jammalamadugu does the number of dependants on workers fed at kitchens appear anything like adequate whilst in the last named taluk it would seem that none of the dependants of the 7,803 weavers in receipt of relief have been granted this form of relief. The matter must receive the immediate attention of the Collector and his Divisional Officers, in order that the workers may not be driven to stinting themselves by the necessity for supporting their children and infirm dependants out of their relief wages. Permission has been given (B.P., dated 19th February 1897, No. 145,) to open kitchens in villages from which workers come, but no effect seems to have been given to this sanction. This should be done at once, with reference to the rules laid down in section 65 of the Famine Code.

6. In regard to the necessity for granting additional aid for supervising the weavers' relief operations, the Government has already been addressed, and the Board would observe that, according to the Collector's monthly return, 51,100 cloths, valued at Rs. 2,97,761-8-0, had already been taken over from the weavers by the end of February. The difference between this figure and that given above by the Collector—47,512 cloths—should be explained.

7. The Board considers that the relief circle of the Special Deputy Collector is too large, and that the time has come for the appointment of a Taluk Relief Officer for Jammalamadugu taluk at least. The Deputy Collector could then devote his attention to the remainder of the division.

(True Copies and Extract.)

R. V. Srinivasan
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Collector of Cuddapah.

Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner.
of paragraph 4 to Collectors of all affected districts.

208
Total 203
with 25.397
oil

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No.

The Hon. Mr. Gov. C. R.
H. E. the Governor

From The Collector of
Bundabadi

In Order

Circulated for information

Dep. No. 1524 of 1897
Rev. Sep 3-3-97

11/5/97
Dated 3rd March 1897

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SUBJECT.

Submitting fortnightly statement
of the Bundabadi district for the
Second fortnight of February 1897.

c. 5/3/97
R. 1/2/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Letter X

Fortnightly narrative of the
Luddapah district for the 2nd fortnight
of February 1897-

State of country, rainfall } Eastern Section
and watersupply } This section quiescent
came for anxiety. There was fairly
general rainfall on the 10th February
ranging from 1/4 inch to an inch. The
Deputy Collector says that for drinking
purposes water is abundant everywhere
in the division. Speaking of agriculture
prospects in Budvel, he says: - "In Budvel
Taluk also there is no reason for ^{any} anxiety.
I thought that of all the firkas in the Taluk
Budvel will fare badly but am glad to
state from the present state of crops the
situation in this fika is such as to remove
all anxiety. Budvel, Jopararam, ^{and} ~~Chen~~
namfalle which have 2/3rds of the area
of the fika have now good razi and ^{some} ~~other~~
crops."

Agricultural operations and condition
of the standing crops - Eastern section

The usual agricultural operations viz; irrigation of standing crops and harvesting are going on. The standing crops are generally in good condition. Ragi in some parts of Budvel is fading and in some others has withered and is being used as fodder. The area involved appears to be small. Paddy crop in three villages of Puthum puth Taluk, Chohem in two and Ragi in one are reported to have blighted. Outturn of harvested crops varies from 4 to 12 annas.

Northern section Buddapath Taluk

Harvesting ragi, paddy, bariga and Bengal gram, picking cotton, baling water from wells and deepening channels and wells are the agricultural operations in progress. Paddy under Turnool Buddapath canal and ragi under wells and channels are in good condition. Bengal gram is reported to have failed in a few places; and the outturn is between 2 and 6 annas.

5
Kusuma is in flower in many villages. In a few places, it has withered. The condition of 2nd crop cholam is reported to be middling. In some places it has not begun to throw the ^{ears} ~~cass~~ of corn and is stunted in growth. In some parts, indigo is said to have withered, while it is green in others.

Proddutur

Picking cotton is generally going on, on dry lands dependant on rain. Yield is 4 to 12 annas. Cholam on dry lands is being harvested. The outturn on 20 per cent of the area estimated at between 2 and eight annas. An equal extent is estimated to have yielded between 4 and 6 annas; and the yield on 60 per cent is said to be two annas and less. Crops under the Irrigation canal are in good condition. The outturn of crops under wells varies from 6 to 12 annas. Of 65 2/3 acres sown which late dry crops were sown, the crops on 630.

were harvested. The crops on about 43000 acres were wholly lost or are expected to be lost. 300 acres are expected to yield 2 annas and less, 4600 acres will yield less than four annas and 11000 above 4 annas.

Gairmabinadu

Picking cotton, harvesting raji, cholam, bariga and paddy in some localities, irrigating standing crops and ploughing land for the next season are the agricultural operations in progress. Outturn of harvested crops, cotton 12 annas, Paddy 8 annas, Bariga generally 2 annas and less and 4 annas in some parts and raji (irrigated) 12 annas. Cholam failed to a large extent. Approximate area of crops failed is 48,700 acres or 25.66 percent of the total cultivated area and 30,000 acres are expected to fail and the remaining ^{area} may yield an average outturn.

Puthendala

Irrigating crops under channels and wells, sowing cholam and korra

under channels and wells, harvesting raji under wells as also Bariga, Bengal gram and horse gram and removing withered crops are the agricultural operations. Irrigated crops are in good condition. Cotton is also good. The rest of the crops on dry lands are being harvested or are being withered removed or having withered. Information regarding the acreage of crops under anna notations is incomplete and does not seem to be accurate. The figures for this taluk will be reported after they are verified by the Deputy Collector.

8

The information regarding the extent of crops under wells and channels — required by the Board in Board Proceedings dated 3-2-97 has not been furnished by Tahsildars. It will be furnished if possible in the next fortnightly narrative. The percentage of the area and estimated outturn given under Proddutur and Gannalnadu are reported by the Deputy Collector to be only rough calculations not based on accurate statistics. He does not think ^{that} the figures are very reliable. He promises to submit a statement showing the comparative importance of each crop with the next return.

Southern Section

The usual agricultural operations are ^{carried} ~~conducted~~ on and the crops are said to be in good condition except Castor which in some villages of Rayachoti are said to be attacked by ^{cater} ~~castor~~ -pillars.

Supply

Supply of fodder and pasture
and Condition of Cattle.

Eastern Section

Old stocks of fodder have been exhausted and new stocks have begun to come in. Pasture is sufficient everywhere. The condition of cattle is good except in 3 villages of Pullampet Taluk where disease prevailed.

Northern Section

Pasture is scanty. Fodder is available but is not sufficient. The price continues to be dear. Cattle belonging to poor people are falling off in condition and some of the cattle are reported to be offered for sale at low and nominal prices. Rinderpest prevailed in 2 villages of Proddatur. In Pulivenda Taluk also cattle disease prevails in some villages but is not of a severe type.

Southern Section

Kadiri — Pasture is scanty. Fodder will last for some time more. Cattle disease

disease is prevalent in a few villages. Rayachoti — Pasture is said to be not available. Fodder is available to a small extent. In 2 villages rinderpest is prevalent.

Vayalpat and Madanapalle

Pasture is available in parts. Fodder is sufficient for about two months more. Cattle are in good condition.

General remarks on the above subjects

Eastern Section

The rainfall in Badvel and Sidhouth Taluks did much good to standing crops. Labouring classes have sufficient employment in fields. There is no anxiety about any part of the Division at present.

Northern Section

Agricultural operations are going on to some extent in Cuddapah Taluk. The Deputy Collector and Tahsildars report that the poor classes will find labour for a few days more. In the remaining

remaining three Talukhs, the late storm cholera is on the whole a failure. In some places the crop may yield something and where it is irrigated, it will yield about an 8 Anna crop. Kusuma and Barifa have not failed to the same extent as cholera.

Southern Section

Labourers find work in fields and there is no need for Government to find work for them for sometime to come.

Food Supplies and the State of the markets.

Prices of principal food grains at principal markets in the affected tracts in Seers of Sotolaks per rupee for the period ending 28-2-97.

Stations	Rice		Ragi		White Cholera		Yellow Cholera		Cumin		Remarks
	Evening last forth- night	Evening Current forth- night	Evening last forth- night	Evening Current forth- night	Evening last forth- night	Evening Current forth- night	Evening last forth- night	Evening Current forth- night	Evening last forth- night	Evening Current forth- night	
Kajampett	"	8.71	16.50	16.50	"	"	"	"	13.05	13.05	
Chitvel	9.13	9.13	16.50	16.50	15.80	15.80	"	"	14.50	14.50	
Sishout	9.07	9.07	18.77	18.77	14.85	14.85	15.67	15.67	14.85	14.85	
Badvel	8.25	7.83	18.75	18.00	16.57	15.80	"	15.80	13.77	13.05	
Cuddapah	8.30	8.30	18.00	16.87	14.22	14.61	"	"	12.32	11.60	
Kamalapuram	9.07	9.07	18.15	18.15	14.00	14.00	13.20	13.20	"	"	
Proddatur	10.31	10.31	18.15	18.9	16.70	15.20	15.26	14.85	16.50	16.50	
Jammalamadugu	9.96	9.96	16.50	16.50	15.01	14.22	13.43	13.43	"	"	
Pulivenda	9.13	8.30	15.00	15.75	14.22	14.22	12.64	12.64	"	"	
Kadiri	8.71	9.13	18.00	18.00	14.22	14.22	"	"	14.50	13.78	
Rayachoti	9.54	9.00	16.50	16.50	14.22	14.22	"	"	15.80	12.32	
Voyalpad	9.13	9.13	18.00	18.00	"	"	"	"	14.50	14.50	
Madanapalle	9.96	9.96	18.75	18.75	14.22	14.22	"	"	14.50	14.50	

Activity of trade. 1. Private trade active or not; whether in rice or dry staple foodgrains. 2. State the imports by rail or sea of rice or other staple foodgrain.

Eastern Section: - Active in Badvel and

¹³ Lidhant in dry staple food-grains but dull in Chikampet. There are no imports.

Northern Section:-

Buddapah. Not so active as previously though the dry staple food grains are being exported

by rail. There are no imports.

In Proddatore, trade is very dull though in Gammalamadugu it continues active

both in Saluk head quarters and at Mundamur. Markets are well supplied with food-grains in the Pulivendla Saluk. There

were no imports into the Saluks of Proddatore,

¹⁴ Gammalamadugu and Pulivendla

Southern Section

Private trade is active in Madanapalli.

Rice and ragi are being imported into Madanapalli and Vayalpad.

Condition of the people
(1) On works

In Buddapah, Proddatur and Pulivendla, the condition of the relief workers is reported to be good and in Gammalamadugu it is fair.

The District medical and Sanitary officer inspected the relief work at Bollavaram in Proddatur Taluk on the 19th February and remarked that

the physical condition of the people was deteriorating and found 74 out of 473 working adults not fit for the task assigned and recommended that they may be put on lighter work without reducing wages. A

copy of the medical officer's notes is appended below. The Assistant Engineer

Engineer in charge of the work has been instructed to carry out his suggestions. In my opinion the physical condition of the people is deteriorating. Out of 473 working adults (i.e. from 12 years of age and upwards) no less than 74 or 15% are not fit to do the work allotted to them. I have given the names of these 74 to the Tahsildar in charge, with a view of bringing to the notice of the Engineer in charge, but less labour may be exacted from them in accordance with Famine Code, Ch. II, Section 163 but at the same time their wages are not to be reduced as they get little at present. Famine Code Ch. 8, Sec. 120 should be, in my opinion, more explicit. I have carefully watched the physical condition of these people in conjunction with Civil and Apothecary P. Parthasarathi Sastry, for the past 3 1/2 months, and I give it as my opinion, with all due respect to the authorities, that

The Engineer
cannot reduce
the daily wages
reducing wages
has come out
after the
cubious

Int. letter
1/4/57

that the above diets fail to meet full requirements for correct nutrition. No allowance for wastage is made (by husking, cleaning). There is a deficit as to purchasing the bare rations below the A wage, whilst in all a margin for fuel etc. does not exist. Still less is it possible to obtain the diet on the average daily wage. Many of the workers give an indication that vegetable diet is less or absent. The wage should be abolished for tasked labour. D wage is absolutely unsuitable. 12 years of age should not be taken as an adult age. In this hot weather 2 casks of water is not enough, there ought to be three. There are only 5 or 6 adult caste males who are able to drag one cart, the other cart, I see, is being drawn by bulks, as there are no caste men for this work.

Many of the workers come from a distance of 4 miles and thus have 8 miles walking. This present task

"task-rimpoles on them are equivalent of 9 miles walk + a load every time they walk."

I have also seen Mr. Morne and the position I understand is that the tasks set are reasonably light and in contrast to results at Jammalamadugu - are always worked up to or exceeded. The old and weakly people desire to be classed in the B class on account of the higher wages. Since Government declined to permit the broken metal to be carted to the road from the quarry, it is being moved by human agency, but there is no reason to consider there is overtasking. It should not be right to class coolies as Cor. & class against their own wish.

2. In Villages

Good. Fever and small-pox prevail in some villages of Puttannalla Taluk.

Jail

Jail population

16.

Taluk	Number in the jail during the previous month	Numbers in the corresponding period				
		1894	1895	1896	average	
Baduel	21	8	7	13	9	Information has not been received from Talukdars. Some of the reports received furnish inaccurate figures. Further instructions have been issued on the subject.
Sidhout						
Pullampet						
Whituel						
Uddalapah						
Kannalapud						
Moddatur						
Jammalamadugu	4	24	20	28	24	
Puttannalla	4	3	5	2	3	
Maduri						
Rayachoti						
Vayalpad	1	12	10	12	11	
Madanapalle	6	27	14	5	15	

Sickness and mortality

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

Eastern Section. None in Baduel.

Taluk. Fever in parts of Sidhout Taluk. Cholera, fever, dysentery in Pullampet Taluk.

5. On works - What Tabriz opens
and comparison of numbers.

Taluk	Number employed		Remarks.
	Last fortnight	This fortnight	
Proddatur	625	672	⊗ This was the figure reported on 28-2-97. 526 was reported the previous day. The Tahsildar has been called on to account for the fall. The work in Cuddapah Taluk, was opened on the 22nd instant. On the day on which the work was started 606 coolies were reported; the next day the no. was 751; on the third day the number fell to 549. On the 4th day (i.e. 25th) it fell to 310. Some well-to-do persons appear to have been registered as coolies. At the first day, it appears they came to see the tahsildar about remissions. A report on the sudden fall has been called for.
Jammabhadrapur	483	407	
Puthurcuddala	998	989	
Cuddapah	-	437	

Numbers relieved at Kitchley and otherwise.

of reparations relief

[illegible]

Private charity. 62 persons were fed in the private kitchens at Jammal-madugu and 19 at Puttineudla in addition to the usual flow of private charity throughout the district.

The number of children fed in the kitchens attached to Sunkesala relief works of Cuddapah Tahsy, exceeds 10 percent of the number on the relief works. This is said to be due to the presence of a larger number of women than ^{men} on the works.

Remarks

Inspection of officers.

Collector. Gorruguntla, Sunkesala. Had to meet the Famine Commissioner and His Excellency the Governor on two occasions at Cuddapah during the fortnight. I have applied for an assistant and am anxiously expecting his appointment and arrival.

Deputy collector Cuddapah Division

^{Tippah} Gorruguntla, Tippah; Sunkesala, Gajjalavaripalli, Potlaturti, Kodur, Peddenapad, Chinna-kampalli, Chinna-bhokra, Utukur, Chennurumiahpet, Chinna-kommedine, Buggalutipalli, Kolamalapalli.

Kolamalapalli, Seidampalli, Uswa, mathapuram, Mami-lupalli, Bayyanna-palli, Jamalpalli, Deputy collector Sirkhout Division

Sirkhout Tahsy. Varikunta, Atkur, Venkata-settipalli, Malapalli, Vantatipalli, Rapampeta, Gota, Gundamula, Machupalli, Tukko-lu, Thondur, Chendrapalli, Ramapuram, Brahma-naspalli, Neeruthrapalli, Bachana-palli.

Baduel Tahsy. Thondala Vedu, Thona-Samudram, Boyzanapalli, Imadapuram, Chinnampalli, Baduel, Madakula, Varipalli, Gopavaram, Botherapalli.

Subcollector

Rayachoti Tahsy. Chitkur, Rayachoti, Kummara-vandlapalli,

Vayalpad Tahsy. Gurramkonda, Senguramudram.

Madana-palli Tahsy. Chinna-Tippa-Samudram, Cuddapah. (M)

(Mr Forbes was called into Head
quarters to meet his Excellency the Governor)

244
Special Deputy Collector, Jammala
Madugu Division:

Kotara, Buddayapalle, Choutapalle,
Dorasampalle, Karasimla Kotala,
Bollavarani, Rameswarum, Gudem
cheruvu, Vemaguntapalle, Gori-
gaur, Muddalur, Malapad, Kala-
malla, Illur, Peddasettipalle, Pedda
pasupula, Chinnapasupula, Paloor,
Peddamuduru, Nagarazupalle, Bodi-
thippanapad and Gundlakota.

General Remarks:—

Eastern Section:— Nil.

Southern Section:— ^{work} Labour is generally
available. Salsildars have been
directed to recommend repair of
tanks in tracts where want of
work is reported to be felt. The poorest
coolie classes are reported to possess
grain sufficient for some days'
consumption. The Sub Collector
says that there is no likelihood

25
of coolies working for some time
get for a famine wage. I am slightly
anxious about the state of affairs
in Kattianizerragudi of Rayachoti
Taluk and in the portion of Kadri
Taluk lying north of it and am
calling for a special report. Have
in the meantime, about a week
ago asked the Subcollector to
send an estimate for tank-work
in the 1st named village.

Northern Section.

Baddapah Taluk: - I passed orders
on 11th February that the repair of
Nallakimta tank of Tippahur Sunkesula
end of the Zerraguntla Kempalle
road should be started as relief
works. The former was opened on
the 22nd. This may afford labour
for about a month more for the
number of coolies now on it.

5
The Zerraguntla Kempalle road will
be opened, the Executive Engineer says
on the 7th March. Have written to
him to start it earlier if possible.
This will afford labour for some
months in the portion of Cudda-
pah Taluk which has suffered
from the adverse season. Some of
the weavers in Pottadurki, Hanuman-
guthi and Kokatam villages of Cudda-
pah Taluk are also reported to re-
quire relief. Further details about
them which were necessary have
been called for.

Jammalamadugu, Proddatur and
Pulivendla. The numbers of workers
on the 3 works opened in these taluks
remained practically stationary
during the fortnight. The workers
being almost all women and
children, old men and young boys.
None of my subordinates have up
to the present reported that any.

more works are immediately necessary, but judging from the numbers which came to work at the Sunkesula tank which I ordered on 11th February to be opened (although the Sahildar and Deputy Collector considered that the people would not work for famine wages), I decided that the time had arrived to open further works and the Executive Engineer is now making arrangements to start additional works at once. At the end of the current fortnight the following works will be open: —

1. Jammalwadypu - Buddalur road.
2. Jammalwadypu - Proddatur road.
3. Pulivendla - Buddalur road.
4. Gorigalur roadwork.
5. Sunkesula tank.
6. Zerraguntla - Vempalle road.
7. Konda puram - Sumbadripalle road.
8. Jammalwadypu - Vozam road.
9. Razoli project.

The able-bodied men will want work,

I expect, with the termination of the harvesting operations and I think that the numbers on all works will increase. If there is anything like a rush of labourers to works, I have several other ready to be started and I have asked the Executive Engineer to make preparations in time. The Special Deputy Collector has been touring only in Proddatur, and Jammalwadypu Taluk. He reports that the area entrusted to him is exceedingly large and that it is not possible to go over the whole of it in a short time and that some parts of his charge have to remain unvisited by him for some length of time. The weavers in Pulivendla and Proddatur are reported to require relief. Proposals have been called for. In the previous

fortnight, the Deputy Collector reported that relief to the weavers in these taluks was not immediately required, as they had a fair amount of work. In the report for the current fortnight, he states that a large number of weavers came to him and said that local merchants had ceased to help them. Further report has been called for. As I reported in the previous narrative, I placed the Deputy Collector Mr. R. R. R. R. R. in charge of the weavers' relief scheme. He fell sick immediately afterwards and having gone to Madras applied for privilege leave. As the Division was without a Deputy Collector, I placed Mr. R. R. R. R. R. in charge.

Pillai in charge of it, in addition to his own work. Mr. R. R. R. R. returned to duty on the 28th inst. and the proposals for the relief of weavers in Proddatur, Pulivendla and Maddur will be matured shortly. As the work at Jammala Madur is on the increase, I urge again the necessity for the appointment of the Circle Inspector to be in immediate charge of the weavers' relief scheme at that place. I consider that the immediate presence throughout the day of a responsible officer is absolutely necessary from all points of view. The monetary interest of Government is considerable and I think it is false economy not to have a responsible

315

3-377

[Handwritten signature]

Private charity

Remarks.

INSPECTIONS OF THE _____ COLLECTOR

Taluk and places visited.

General Remarks.

LOAN TRANSACTIONS.—Statement showing particulars of loan to

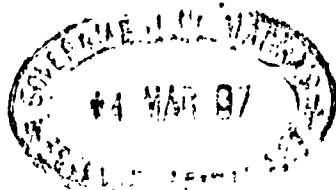
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Fortnightly Narrative of the _____

for the period ending _____

To _____

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*miss; has to
1A first*

Read c. No 2400
G.O. No 203 of 25-3-97

A Spt Dy Tahildar
has already been sanctioned
for supervising the operations
for the relief of sufferers.
The Govt does not think
that the time has yet
arrived for the appointment
of a Tahildar Relief Officer
in Jamshedpur.

W. J. S.

List from orders

To the Board (Lett)
Take P.M.D.
Take L.M. Dept
Take S.M. Dept
To the A.G.

*W. J. S.
6/4/97*

70/6

*RS
25-3-97*

Government (1897) of Madras.
REVENUE.

Recd.

Regd.

1897.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 203, 25th March 1897.

MARCH.

Fortnightly Narrative.

Considering, with reference to the remarks of the Board of Revenue on the — of the Cud-
dapah district for the period ending 28th February 1897, that the time has not yet arrived
for the appointment of a Taluk Relief Officer in Jammalamadugu.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 9th March 1897, No. 207:—

Read—the following fortnightly narrative of the Cuddapah district for the second fortnight of February 1897.

STATE OF COUNTRY.

Rainfall and water-supply—Eastern section.—This section gives no cause for anxiety. There was fairly general rainfall on the 10th February ranging from one-fourth inch to an inch. The Deputy Collector says that for drinking purposes water is abundant everywhere in the division. Speaking of agricultural prospects in Badvel he says: "In Badvel taluk also there is no reason for any anxiety. I thought that of all the firkas in the taluk, Badvel will fare badly; but am glad to state from the present state of crops the situation in this firka is such as to remove all anxiety. Badvel, Gopavaram and Chinnampalle, which have two-thirds of the ayacut of the firka, have now good ragi and jonna crop."

Northern section.—Cuddapah taluk.—There was a fall of three cents of rain in the fortnight. It was of very little use. Water-supply is sufficient for drinking purposes and deficient for irrigation purposes except under wells, channels and canal-fed tanks. River and spring channels are not flowing freely. Water in the wells is going down. The supply in Kurnool-Cuddapah canal is sufficient. *Proddatur taluk.*—There was no rain in the fortnight except slight drizzling on the night of the 17th in parts. The tanks are empty. The Kundu river flows ankle-deep and the Kurnool irrigation canal contains sufficient supply. Supply in channels and wells is diminishing. Want of drinking water is reported to be felt in five villages where it has to be brought from considerable distance. Steps are reported to have been taken to improve the condition of water-supply in some of the villages. *Jammalamadugu taluk.*—No rainfall registered at head-quarters. There was about 15 cents in some of the villages on the 11th night. It was not sufficient to save the standing crops from withering. The water in channels and wells has gone down. The supply in tanks is exhausted. Crops under tanks are being irrigated by private wells. Drinking water is generally sufficient, but in some of the black cotton dry villages it has to be brought from great distances. *Pulivendla taluk.*—No rainfall during the fortnight. Tanks contain no supply. Rivers are not flowing. River and spring channels are flowing, but the springs are going down. Supplies in wells are also going down.

Southern section.—Rainfall.—Kadiri 0.13, Rayachoti nil, Vayalpaud 0.43, Madanapalle 0.42. The agricultural prospects of the season give no cause for anxiety at present.

Agricultural operations and conditions of the standing crops—Eastern section.—The usual agricultural operations, viz., irrigation of standing crops and harvesting are going on. The standing crops are generally in good condition. Ragi in some parts of Badvel is fading and in some others has withered and is being used as fodder. The area involved appears to be small. Paddy crop in three villages of Pullampet taluk, cholum in two and ragi in one are reported to have blighted. Outturn of harvested crops varies from 4 to 12 annas.

Northern section.—Cuddapah taluk.—Harvesting ragi, paddy, bariga and Bengal-gram, picking cotton, baling water from wells and deepening channels and wells are the agricultural operations in progress. Paddy under Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and ragi under wells and channels are in good condition. Bengal-gram is reported to have failed in a few places and the outturn is between 2 and 6 annas. Kusuma is in flower in many villages. In a few places it has withered. The condition of second-crop

cholum is reported to be middling. In some places it has not begun to throw the ears of corn and is stunted in growth. In some parts indigo is said to have withered, while it is green in others. *Proddatur.*—Picking cotton is going on in dry lands dependent on rain; yield 6 to 12 annas. Cholum on dry lands is being harvested. The outturn on 20 per cent. of the area is estimated at between 6 and 8 annas. An equal extent is estimated to have yielded between 4 and 6 annas; and the yield on 60 per cent. is said to be 2 annas and less. Crops under the irrigation canal are in good condition. The outturn of crops under wells varies from 6 to 12 annas. Of 65,275 acres on which late dry crops were sown the crops on 6,300 were harvested. The crops on about 43,000 acres were wholly lost or are expected to be lost. Three hundred acres are expected to yield 2 annas and less, 4,600 acres will yield 2 to 4 annas and 11,000 about 4 annas. *Jammalamadugu.*—Picking cotton, harvesting ragi, cholum, bariga and paddy in some localities irrigating standing crops and ploughing land for the next season are the agricultural operations in progress. Outturn of harvested crops, cotton 12 annas, paddy 8 annas, bariga generally 2 annas and less and 4 annas in some parts, and ragi (irrigated) 12 annas. Cholum failed to a large extent. Approximate area of crops faded is 45,786 acres or 22.66 per cent. of the total cultivated area and 30,000 acres are expected to fail and the remaining area may yield an average outturn. *Pulivendla.*—Irrigating crops under channels and wells, sowing cholum and korra under channels and wells, harvesting ragi under wells, also bariga, bengal-gram and horse-gram and removing withered crops are the agricultural operations. Irrigated crops are in good condition, cotton is also good. The rest of the crops on dry lands are being harvested or are being removed as having withered. Information regarding the acreage of crops under anna notations is incomplete and does not seem to be accurate. The figures for this taluk will be reported after they are verified by the Deputy Collector. The information regarding the extent of crops under wells and channels required by the Board in B.P., dated 3rd February 1897, has not been furnished by Tahsildars. It will be furnished, if possible, in the next fortnightly narrative. The percentage of the area and estimated outturn given under Proddatur and Jammalamadugu are reported by the Deputy Collector to be only rough calculations, not based on accurate statistics. He does not think that the figures are very reliable. He promises to submit a statement showing the comparative importance of each crop with the next return.

Southern section.—The usual agricultural operations are carried on and the crops are said to be in good condition except castors, which in some villages of Rayachoti are said to be attacked by caterpillars.

Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle—Eastern section.—Old stocks of fodder have been exhausted and new stocks have begun to come in. Pasture is sufficient everywhere. The condition of cattle is good except in three villages of Pullampet taluk where disease prevails.

Northern section.—Pasturage is scanty. Fodder is available, but is not sufficient. The price continues to be dear. Cattle belonging to poor people are falling off in condition and some of the cattle are reported to be offered for sale at low and nominal prices. Rinderpest prevails in two villages of Proddatur. In Pulivendla taluk, also cattle disease prevails in some villages, but is not of a severe type.

Southern section.—Kadiri.—Pasture is scanty. Fodder will last for some time more. Cattle disease is prevalent in a few villages. *Rayachoti.*—Pasture is said to be not available. Fodder is available to a small extent. In two villages rinderpest is prevalent. *Vayalpaud and Madanapalle.*—Pasture is available in parts. Fodder is sufficient for about two months more. Cattle are in good condition.

General remarks on the above subjects—Eastern section.—The rainfall in Badvel and Sidhout taluks did much good to standing crops. Labouring classes have sufficient employment in fields. There is no anxiety about any part of the division at present.

Northern section.—Agricultural operations are going on to some extent in Cuddapah taluk. The Deputy Collector and Tahsildar report that the poor classes will find labour for a few days more. In the remaining three taluks the late sown cholum is, on the whole, a failure. In some places the crop may yield something and where it is irrigated, it will yield about an 8-anna crop. Kusuma and bariga have not failed to the same extent as cholum.

Southern section.—Labourers find work in fields and there is no need for Government to find work for them for some time to come.

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 28th February 1897.

Stations.	Rice.		Ragi.		White cholam.		Yellow cholam.		Cumbu.	
	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.	End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.
Razampeta	9-13	8-71	16-50	16-50	..	..	..	..	13-05	13-05
Chitvel	9-07	9-13	16-50	16-50	15-80	15-80	..	..	14-60	14-60
Sidhout	9-07	9-07	18-97	18-97	14-85	14-85	15-67	15-67	14-85	14-85
Badvel	8-25	7-83	18-75	18-00	16-69	15-80	..	15-80	13-77	13-05
Cuddapah	8-30	8-30	18-00	18-00	14-22	14-61	..	15-80	12-32	11-60
Kamalapuram ..	9-07	9-07	18-15	18-15	14-00	14-00	13-20	13-20	..	..
Proddatur	10-31	10-31	18-15	18-9	16-90	15-20	15-26	14-55	16-50	16-50
Jammalamadugu ..	9-96	9-96	16-50	16-50	15-01	14-22	13-43	13-43	..	..
Pulivendla	9-13	8-30	15-00	15-75	14-22	14-22	12-64	12-64	..	..
Kadiri	8-71	9-13	18-00	18-00	14-22	14-22	..	..	14-50	13-78
Rayachoti	9-54	9-00	16-50	16-50	14-22	14-22	..	..	15-80	12-32
Vayalpad	9-13	9-13	18-00	18-00	..	..	..	..	14-50	14-50
Madanapalle	9-96	9-96	18-75	18-75	14-22	14-22	..	..	14-50	14-50

ACTIVITY OF TRADE.

Eastern section.—Active in Badvel and Sidhout in dry staple food-grains but dull in Pullampet. There are no imports. *Nothorn section—Cuddapah.*—Not so active as imports. In Proddatur, trade is very dull, though in Jammalamadugu it continues with food-grains in the Pulivendla taluk. Markets are well supplied with food-grains in the Pulivendla taluk. There were no imports into the taluks of Proddatur, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla.

Southern section.—Private trade is active in Madanapalle. Rice and ragi are being imported into Madanapalle and Vayalpad.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(1) *On works.*—In Cuddapah, Proddatur and Pulivendla, the condition of the relief workers is reported to be good, and in Jammalamadugu it is fair. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer inspected the relief work at Bollavaram in Proddatur taluk on the 19th February and remarked that the physical condition of the people was deteriorating and found 74 out of 473 working adults not fit for the task assigned, and recommended that they may be put on lighter work without reducing wages. A copy of the Medical officer's notes is appended below. The Assistant Engineer in charge of the work has been instructed to carry out his suggestions.

"In my opinion the physical condition of the people is deteriorating. Out of 473 working adults (i.e., from 12 years of age and upwards) no less than 74 or 15 per cent. are not fit to do the work allotted to them. I have given the names of these 74 to the Tahsildar in charge with a view of bringing to the notice of the Engineer in charge, but less labour may be exacted from them in accordance with Famine Code, chapter XII, section 163, but at the same time their wages are not to be reduced as they get little at present. Famine Code, chapter 8, section 120, should be, in my opinion, more explicit. I have carefully watched the physical condition of these people in conjunction with civil apothecary, P. Parthasarady Naidu, for the past 34 months, and I give it, as my opinion, with all due respect to the authorities, that the above diets fail to meet full requirements, for correct nutrition—no allowance for wastage is made (by husking, cleaning). There is a deficit as to purchasing the bare rations below the A wage, whilst in all a margin for fuel, &c., does not exist. Still less is it possible to obtain the diet on the average daily wage. Many of the workers give an indication that vegetable diet is less or absent. The C wage should be abolished for tasked labour, D wage is absolutely unsuitable. Twelve

years of age should not be taken as an adult age. In this hot-weather two casks of water is not enough—there ought to be three. There are only five or six adult caste males who are able to drag one cart, the other cart, I see, is being drawn by bulls, as there are no caste men for this work.

"Many of the workers come from a distance of four miles and thus have eight miles' walking. Their present task imposes on them an equivalent of nine miles' walk plus a load every time they walk."

I have also seen Mr. Morin; and the position I understand is that the tasks set are reasonably light and, in contrast to results at Jammalamadugu, are always worked up to or exceeded. The old and weekly people desire to be classed in the B class on account of the higher wages. Since Government declined to permit the broken metal to be carted to the road from the quarry, it is being moved by human agency; but there is no reason to consider there is overtasking. It should not be right to class coolies as C or D class against their own wish.

(2) *In villages.*—Good. Fever and small-pox prevail in some villages of Pulivendla taluk.

Jail population—

Taluku.	Number in the jail during the previous complete month.	Numbers in the corresponding period.				Remarks.
		1894.	1895.	1896.	Average.	
Badvel	21	8	7	13	9	Information has not been received from Tahsildars. Some of the reports received furnish inaccurate figures; further instructions have been issued on the subject.
Sidhout	..	..	..	..	..	
Pullampet	..	..	..	..	..	
Chitvel	..	..	..	..	..	
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	
Kamalapuram ..	..	..	..	..	..	
Proddatur	4	24	20	28	24	
Jammalamadugu ..	4	3	5	2	3	
Pulivendla	..	..	..	..	..	
Kadiri	..	..	..	..	..	
Rayachoti	1	12	10	12	11	
Vayalpad	6	27	14	5	15	
Madanapalle ..	..	..	..	..	..	

Sickness and mortality—Eastern section.—None in Badvel taluk. Fever in parts of Sidhout taluk. Cholera, fever, dysentery in Pullampet taluk. Attacks from cholera 26; deaths 21. *Northern section.*—Fever and small-pox prevail in Cuddapah town and in parts of Proddatur. No deaths from want of food or starvation anywhere. *Southern section.*—Cholera prevails at Piléru. There were 4 deaths out of 14 attacks. Fever prevails in parts of Madanapalle taluk and Piléru division.

MEASURES OF RELIEF.

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

Taluku.	Number employed.		Remarks.
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	
Proddatur	625	672	* This was the figure reported on 28th February 1897, 526 was reported the previous day. The Tahsildar has been called on to account for the fall. The work in Cuddapah taluk was opened on the 22nd instant. On the day on which the work was started 606 coolies were reported; the next day the number was 751; on the 3rd day the number fell to 349. On the 4th day, i.e., 25th, it fell to 310. Some well-to-do ryots appear to have been registered as coolies on the first day. It appears they came to see the Tahsildar about remissions. A report on the sudden fall has been called for.
Jammalamadugu ..	483	407	
Pulivendla	998	989	
Cuddapah	..	437	

Gratuitous relief.—Numbers relieved at kitchen and otherwise :—

Taluku.	At kitchens.		Number of looms of weavers up to last fortnight.			Panchala.	Probable number of persons relieved.	Up to the end of this fortnight.				Probable number of persons relieved up to the end of fortnight.	
	Last fortnight.	This fortnight.	Number of looms advanced.					Number of looms advanced for.					
			Turbans 7 × 7.	Turbans 6 × 6.	Turbans 5 × 5.				Turbans 7 × 7.	Turbans 6 × 6.	Turbans 5 × 5.		Panchala.
Jammalamadugu ..	37	30	75	888	306	341	7,405	79	926	331	368	• 7,803	
Proddatur ..	59	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pulivendla ..	47	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cuddapah ..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Kitchen opened on the 22nd instant.

Kitchen opened on the 22nd instant.

• Number of cloths received—

	Turbans.			Panchala.
	7 X 7.	6 X 6.	5 X 5.	
During the fortnight ..	525	9,172	2,827	2,268
Total ..	14,792			
Up to end of fortnight..	1,455	30,976	6,857	8,224
Total ..	47,512			

Private charity.—Sixty-two persons were fed in the private kitchen at Jammalamadugu and nineteen at Pulivendla in addition to the usual flow of private charity throughout the district. The number of children fed in the kitchen attached to Sunkesala relief work of Cuddapah taluk exceeds 10 per cent. of the number on the relief works. This is said to be due to the presence of a larger number of women than men on the works.

INSPECTION OF OFFICERS.

Collector.—Yerraguntla, Sunkesala. I had to meet the Famine Commissioner and His Excellency the Governor on two occasions at Cuddapah during the fortnight. I have applied for an assistant and am anxiously expecting his appointment and arrival.

Deputy Collector, Cuddapah division.—Yerraguntla, Tippalur, Tippalur-Sunkesala, Gajjalavaripalle, Potladurti, Kodur, Peddannapad, Chinnakampalle, Chinnachowk, Utukur, Chennammiahpett, Chintakommedinine, Buggolatipalle, Kolamalapalle, Dindarupalle, Viswanathapuram, Mamillapalle, Bayzanapalle and Jamalpalle.

Deputy Collector, Sidhout division—Sidhout taluk.—Varikunta, Atlur, Venkatasetipalle, Mulapalle, Vontitasipalle, Rajampeta, Joti, Gundlamula, Machupalle, Takkolu, Kondur, Chendrapalle, Ramapuram, Brahmanapalle, Neeruthrapalle and Buchanapalle.

Badvel taluk.—Kondalavidu, Konasamudram, Bayyavapalle, Imadapuram, Chennampalle, Badvel, Madakalavaripalle, Gopavaram and Bathayapalle.

Sub-Collector.—Rayachoti taluk; Chitlur, Rayachoti, Kummaravandlapalle, Vayalpad taluk, Gurramkonda, Sangasamudram, Madanapalle taluk, Chinnatippasamudram.

Cuddapah.—(Mr. Forbes was called into Head-quarters to meet His Excellency the Governor).

Special Deputy Collector, Jammalamadugu division.—Kotara, Buddayapalli, Choutapalli, Dorasanipalle, Narasimhakotala, Bollavaram, Rameswaram, Gudemcheruvu, Vemaguntapalle, Goriganur, Muddanur, Malepad, Kalamalla, Illur, Peddasettipalle, Peddapasupula, Chinnapasupula, Paloor, Peddamudiem, Nagarazupalle, Bodithippanapad and Gundlakunta.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Eastern section.—Nil.

Southern section.—Labour is generally available. Tahsildars have been directed to recommend repair of tanks in tracts where want of work is reported to be felt. The poorest cooly classes are reported to possess grain sufficient for some days' consumption. The Sub-Collector says that there is no likelihood of coolies working for some time yet for a famine wage. I am slightly anxious about the state of affairs in Katneniyerragudi of Rayachoti taluk and in the portion of Kadiri taluk lying north of it and am calling for a special report. I have in the meantime, about a week ago asked the Sub-Collector to send an estimate for tank work in the first named village.

Northern Section—Cuddapah taluk.—I passed orders on 11th February that the repair of Nallakunta tank of Tippalur-Sunkesala and of the Yerraguntla-Vempalle road should be started as relief works. The former was opened on the 22nd. This may afford labour for about a month more for the number of coolies now on it. The Yerraguntla-Vempalle road will be opened, the Executive Engineer says on the 7th March. I have written to him to start it earlier if possible. This will afford labour for some months in the portion of Cuddapah taluk which has suffered from the adverse season. Some of the weavers in Potladurti, Hanumanaguthi and Kokatam villages of Cuddapah taluk are also reported to require relief. Further details about them, which were necessary, have been called for.

Jammalamadugu, Proddatur and Pulivendla.—The numbers of workers on the three works opened in these taluks remained practically stationary during the fortnight, the workers being almost all women and children, old men and young boys. None of my subordinates have, up to the present, reported that any more works are immediately necessary, but judging from the numbers which came to work at the Sunkesala tank which I ordered on 11th February to be opened (although the Tahsildar and Deputy Collector considered that the people would not work for famine wages), I decided that the time had arrived to open further works and the Executive Engineer is now making arrangements to start additional works at once. At the end of the current fortnight, the following works will be open :—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Jammalamadugu-Muddanur road. | 5. Sunkesala tank. |
| 2. Jammalamadugu-Proddatur road. | 6. Yerraguntla-Vempalle road. |
| 3. Pulivendla-Muddanur road. | 7. Kondapuram-Simhadripalle road. |
| 4. Goriganur road work. | 8. Jammalamadugu-Nosam road. |
| | 9. Razoli project. |

The able-bodied men will want work, I expect, with the termination of the harvesting operations and I think that the numbers on all work will increase. If there is anything like a rush of labourers to works, I have several other ready to be started and I have asked the Executive Engineer to make preparations in time.

The Special Deputy Collector has been touring only in Proddatur and Jammalamadugu taluks. He reports that the area entrusted to him is exceedingly large and that it is not possible to go over the whole of it in a short time and that some parts of his charge have to remain unvisited by him for some length of time. The weavers in Pulivendla and Proddatur are reported to require relief. Proposals have been called for. In the previous fortnight, the Deputy Collector reported that relief to the weavers in those taluks was not immediately required, as they had a fair amount of work. In the report for the current fortnight, he states that a large number of weavers came to him and said that local merchants had ceased to help them. Further report has been called for.

As I reported in the previous narrative, I placed the Deputy Collector, M.R.Ry. T. Runga Rau, in charge of the weavers' relief scheme. He fell sick immediately afterwards and having gone to Madras applied for privilege leave. As the division was without a Deputy Collector, I placed M.R.Ry. Narayanasami Pillai in charge of it in addition to his own work. Mr. Runga Rau returned to duty on the 28th instant and the proposals for the relief of weavers in Proddatur, Pulivendla and Cuddapah will be matured shortly. As the work at Jammalamadugu is on the increase, I urge again the necessity for the appointment of the Circle Inspector to be in immediate charge of the weavers' relief scheme at that place. I consider that the immediate presence throughout the day of a responsible officer is absolutely necessary from all points of view. The monetary interest of Government is considerable, and I think it is false economy not to have a responsible Inspector always on the work.

[illegible]

Resolution—dated 9th March 1897, No. 207.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. From his general remarks on the state of the country, it would appear that Mr. Tate has now arrived at a more correct idea of the situation in the northern section of his district than before. This fact was noted in disposing of his last fortnightly narrative.

3. Prices remain almost stationary, but in reporting them it would be advantageous if the Collector would strike an average at least for the portion more particularly affected. In this tract, the average of the prices reported is for yellow cholam 13.5 and for white 14.4 seers per rupee, but not only is this general result contrary to usual experience in showing the latter variety as less prized than the former, but there are strange anomalies in the rates reported from Proddatur, and for yellow cholam at Pulivendla, which need investigation.

Trade continues dull, but the markets are well supplied.

4. It is not easy to follow the Collector's statement that "the condition of the relief-workers is reported to be good" or fair, when this is compared with the report of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer that the people at Bollavaram are deteriorating in condition. The latter officer's condemnation of the C and D class wages is in accordance with the views of the Sanitary Commissioner which have been already laid before Government. In such a matter as the deterioration of the people in condition, the opinion of a Commissioned Medical Officer who has watched them for 3½ months is final. The Collector remarks that "it should not be right to class coolies as C or D class against their wish" is not quite clear. In the present state of medical opinion, and pending the orders of Government, coolies should not be classed as C or D class except for contumacy. The tasks cannot be said to be light if, in addition to walking 8 miles to and from the work, the coolies also have to walk 9 miles on it. For a walk of 1 mile each way to and from work no deduction need be made, but, when the walk exceeds 1 mile each way, 20 minutes should be allowed for each mile to be walked, and the task reduced proportionately.

5. During the period under report, a new work was opened in the Cuddapah taluk and immediately attracted workers; this was on the 22nd February, but the other work, which the Collector assured the Commissioner should also be opened on the 19th ultimo, was not started till the 7th of the current month, if then. A man from Yerraguntla, abandoning his family, had wandered into Cuddapah in search of work. He was told to return to his village, with the promise that the work in question would be opened in four days. This was a promise which should have been redeemed literally. It now seems that the Collector's order issued on the 11th of February to open this work was not carried out until the 7th March, and it is not certain that the work was opened even then. This is highly unsatisfactory. The Collector gives a further list of works which he intends to open during the current period. He should report definitely whether the Public Works Department is prepared to cope with the rush of labourers to the works which he appears, rightly, to anticipate.

On none of the works in Pulivendla, Proddatur and Jammalamadugu does the number of dependants on workers fed at kitchens appear anything like adequate whilst in the last named taluk it would seem that none of the dependants of the 7,803 weavers in receipt of relief have been granted this form of relief. The matter must receive the immediate attention of the Collector and his Divisional Officers, in order that the workers may not be driven to stinting themselves by the necessity for supporting their children and infirm dependants out of their relief wages. Permission has been given (B.P., dated 19th February 1897, No. 145.) to open kitchens in villages from which workers come, but no effect seems to have been given to this sanction. This should be done at once, with reference to the rules laid down in section 65 of the Famine Code.

6. In regard to the necessity for granting additional aid for supervising the weavers' relief operations, the Government has already been addressed, and the Board would observe that, according to the Collector's monthly return, 51,100 cloths, valued at Rs. 2,97,761-8-0, had already been taken over from the weavers by the end of February. The difference between this figure and that given above by the Collector—47,512 cloths—should be explained.

7. The Board considers that the relief circle of the Special Deputy Collector is too large, and that the time has come for the appointment of a Taluk Relief Officer for Jammalamadugu taluk at least. The Deputy Collector could then devote his attention to the remainder of the division.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAH,
Secretary.

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

Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner.
" of paragraph 4 to Collectors of all affected districts.

ORDER—No. 203, Revenue, dated 25th March 1897.

Miscellaneous.

A special Deputy Tahsildar has already been sanctioned for supervising the operations for the relief of weavers.

The Government does not think that the time has yet arrived for the appointment of a Taluk Relief Officer in Jammalamadugu.

(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.

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