

Revenue (1897) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 279

DATED 29th April

[Despatch Abstract.]

Enclosed find accompanying report from
the Col. Goddard on the Test Relics Work
done in the Madras State - Revised
with ref. G.O. 279
29-4-97

BACK PAPERS.

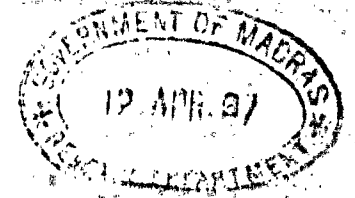
G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 3189



From

The Board of Revenue,

Order No. 2799/29 April 1897.
24/4/97

Rev. Secy to Govt. of Madras.

Received 29/4/97

No. 271

Dated 2 April 1897

Received 14-4-97

Registered 14-4-97

Enclosures

Spare copies 10

SUBJECT.

Test-relief works

Recording endowments from the Collector of Godavari submitting full report regarding the — started in Bhadrachalam taluk.

Rs 22-4-97

The Board of Revenue.

Copy to

P.W. D.

L. M. S. D.

L. M. S. D.

With this paper is circulated C. No. 306, which

has just returned from circulation, for ~~any~~ further orders which the Honble members may desire to pass in the light of the detailed report made by the Sd. Assistant Collector. ~~The Honble members may desire to pass in the light of the detailed report made by the Sd. Assistant Collector.~~ A further report is probably unnecessary and it may be ordered that when the finish comes the Collector may take action under section 75 of the Code

RS
23-4-97
12/4/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	430		25-1-97
	74		15-2-97
	158		12-3-97
B.S.	126	Dist.	11-2-97
	1609		25-3-97
	983		18-2-97
	1417		24-2-97
	1423		12-3-97
	2275		20-2-97

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed April

We had thunder all round yesterday & a smart shower this afternoon.
I understand that you wish me to go round by Ramanalam & return after inspecting Adhi-hala.
I find no discontent anywhere.
Yours sincerely
H. Herbert.

Having submitting full

has just returned from circulation, for ~~any~~ further orders which the Board members may desire to pass in the light of the detailed report made by the Spt Assistant Collector. ~~He has not yet reported~~ A further report is probably unnecessary and it may be ordered that when the final comes the Collector may take action under Section 75 of the Code

RS
23-4-97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	430		25-1-97
	74		15-2-97
	158		12-3-97
B.O.	126	Dist.	11-2-97
	1609		25-3-97
	963		18-2-97
	1917		20-2-97
	1103		12-3-97
	2215		20-3-97

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
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of course ^{they} say that there are no crops & that the Samaritan crop is very poor, from 1/3 to 1/4 of the usual crop. Health is good, rather less fever than usual. On Thursday Kote Shanta was well attended & I saw no marked want of money or depression in business. I have never seen this country so dry & burnt up & I must adhere to my opinion that

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

The cattle are very thin & it is not to be wondered at as there is ^{no} grass at all.

The Hills are considerably more burnt than from my limited experience is usual.

I have interviewed all sorts & conditions of men & have had no complaints. No 'I have asked on all subjects.

There is for the present at least no reason to apprehend war & I do not anticipate any.

No. 271.

Director of Górávari submitting full

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	430		25-1-97
	74		15-2-97
	158		12-3-97
B.6	126	Secy.	11-2-97
	1609		25-3-97
	763		18-2-97
	1917		20-2-97
	1403		11-3-97
			20-3-97

Camp Kota.
Rampa Hills
17. 4. 97

My dear Brodie

I have seen a very large number of old friends & foes & I find that the latter are most friendly.
I find that the people that I have seen of Marriada, Panja-
palem, Gorachintapalem,
Pondrapolu, Mhonguram, etc.
& several other villages are all in
very good case & look very well.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

We had thunder all round yesterday & a smart shower this afternoon.

I understand that you wish me to go round by Raminacams & return after inspecting Aditi-
tigala.

I find no discontent anywhere.

Yours sincerely
H. S. S. S.

No. 271.

Test-relief Works.—Recording endorsement from the Collector of Godavari submitting full report regarding the — started in Bhadrachalam taluk.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	130		25-1-97
	74		1-2-97
	158		12-3-97
B.C.	126	Sect.	11-2-97
	1609		25-3-97
	963		18-2-97
	1917		20-2-97
	1493		17-3-97
			20-3-97

Date.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed April th.

Proceedings, 2nd April 1897, No. 271.

APRIL.

Test-relief Works.—Recording endorsement from the Collector of Gódvári submitting full report regarding the — started in Bhadrachalam taluk.

has just returned from circulation, for ~~any~~ further orders which the honorable members may desire to pass in the light of the detailed report made by the Spt. Assistant Collector. ~~A further report is probably unnecessary and it may be ordered that when the fine comes the Collector may take action under section 75 of the Code~~

Code

Rs
23-10-97

12341

The cattle are very thin & it is no to be wondered at as there is grass at all.

The Hills are considerably more burnt than from my limited experience is usual.

I have interviewed all sorts & conditions of men & have had no complaints tho' I have asked on all subjects.

There is for the present at least no reason to apprehend want & I do not anticipate any.

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

READ—the following letter from J. W. HUGHES, Esq., Special Assistant Collector, Gódvári District, to the Collector of Gódvári, dated Gauridevipeta, 1st March 1897, Dis. No. 349-S.A.A., and the endorsement thereon by the Collector of Gódvári, dated 17th March 1897, Ref. on Cur. No. 748-Ver. :—

With reference to paragraph 1 of your endorsement, Ref. No. 748-Ver., dated 22nd February 1897, on B.P., dated 11th February 1897, No. 126, I have the honour to report as follows :—

(1) I have been called upon to submit a report of the character prescribed in section 13 of the Famine Code; this section contemplates such report being sent at a time "when it is apparent that scarcity is becoming severe, and deepening into famine." I can scarcely say this of Bhadrachalam taluk in the light of the information which I have now for, the test work, which was opened in the most affected part of the taluk has attracted no labourers although it has been open for the last ten days. A full report on this subject will be sent as soon as the work is closed. It will be enough to say here that the result would seem to show that the distress is not such as to call for Government relief at present.

(2) This preliminary point being understood, I can proceed to give as fully as possible all particulars in regard to the condition of the affected area, that is to say, Bhadrachalam taluk. The villages which are situated along the banks of the Gódvári and the Sabari may be left out of consideration altogether, for, a fair outturn of Manchijonna was obtained and harvested in the beginning of February. It is solely the hill villages of the interior that our attention has to be directed. In these villages, the early crops which had yielded very little were consumed by the end of October last and the people were anxiously looking out for rain in the hope that the kondajonna crop might be saved. But no rain came. This kondajonna crop throughout the taluk is the staple crop cultivated on podus. The usual harvest time is about the middle of January, but the crop everywhere was a complete failure. In this way at the end of January as I anticipated the inhabitants of the interior villages found themselves without any stock of grain whatever except some insignificant quantities in a few isolated villages; nor had they any money wherewith to buy grain. The stock of roots and jungle produce on which the Koyas can subsist if necessary was reported by Mr. Ward so early as the 11th of November to be "nearly exhausted" and Mr. Ward, is doubtless the best authority on the subject in these parts. The work of cutting bamboos for the merchants—the only work on which the Koyas were employed at this period of the year—was fast drawing to a close and there appeared to be no other resources available for the population. It was under these circumstances that distress was anticipated early in February and sanction was applied for to open a test work in accordance with the provisions of section 17 of the Famine Code.

(3) It is now more than a month since distress was anticipated and in the light of subsequent information it appears that distress to any appreciable extent is not as yet making itself felt in the taluk. There are in my opinion two reasons for this, the first is that the merchants are making advances to all the Koyas on the security of their cattle or of the expected next year's crop or on their promise to supply ippa flowers or cut bamboos or drive bandies. The second is that the roots and jungle produce have lasted longer than was expected. The people are now consuming some roots and chiefly the fruit of the Taniki tree, while the women for their part gather firewood and sell it at the riverside villages for one or two annas per diem.

(4) I will now give as briefly and accurately as possible details of the condition and prospects of the three ranges into which the taluk is divided, taking each range separately. When we speak of prospects, we must, I fear, be somewhat indefinite. The Koyas apparently can subsist on the wild roots and various fruits of the jungle, but of these we have no statistics whatever. I can but give for what is worth, the information as supplied to me by the Koyas themselves. The ippa crop on which so much depends is still uncertain.

To take them, the first range—

Rekapalli.—This range is very hilly and the jungle is dense. The kondajonna crop here as elsewhere failed and the inhabitants of the interior have no grain. But the bamboo cutting continued here till the end of February, the hill people are getting advances from the merchants and living thereon. They can also get supplies of roots, &c., from the thick jungle and have a bountiful supply of toddy. They can live in this way till the rains come, and their work of bamboo cutting will re-commence. There need be very little anxiety about this range.

Marrigudem.—The kondajonna crop was a miserable failure; the Koyas have no stock of grain. They have no employment at all, they are engaged in cutting their podus and this year I am told, the area of podu cultivation will be larger than it has ever been before. The reason of this is that the sowcars are granting advances and the Koyas want to make sure of an ample crop which will have a balance after repayment of loans. With these advances, a small supply of cholam is purchased from time to time and in addition to this the people are living on the fruit of the "Tuniki tree" and "boddi keeralin," &c., which will not be exhausted until the end of this month. After that the Koyas say they will depend entirely on the ippa crop; if it flowers abundantly, the produce will be collected and sold to the abkari contractors, it can also be used largely as food. In this range also, in the interior there are large numbers of toddy trees and so long as the Koyas can get toddy, they will be perfectly happy. But should the ippa crop fail and the sowcar's advances cease, both two contingencies that must be contemplated, there must be some distress in the range. I regret my inability to state now whether the ippa crop will be satisfactory or not. The rain which fell about the 19th of February has been useful and some trees are beginning to flower, I have consulted Mr. Ward, but he too is unable to express an opinion. I expect to be able before I leave the taluk on the 20th of this month to give the necessary information. The present condition of the people is quite up to the normal and there is no actual distress at present.

Bhadrachalam range.—This range is different in several respects from the other two ranges. There are no hills, the land is perfectly flat and is not covered by such dense jungle. The cultivated land too reaches to a further extent inland away from the river. Here again the kondajonna crop was a complete failure; the ryots have no grain and no money, nor have they any employment. They are engaged in cutting the podus and are living on advances made to them by the merchants supplementing the grain with the tuniki fruits. These fruits will last for a month and then the ippa flowers are expected; whether there will be a good crop or not remains to be seen. The women get one or two annas per day by gathering firewood and grass and selling it at Bhadrachalam and Dumagudem, firewood in this range has a saleable value since the jungle is far removed from the riverside villages, in the other two ranges it is not a source of profit to the hill men. There is no toddy to be had in Bhadrachalam range, which is another distinguishing feature.

(5) To sum up for the three ranges together, the inhabitants of the interior villages have no grain and no money; but they are not at present in distress and will not come to relief works, for they are living on advances made by the merchants and also consuming the tuniki fruit, boddi kuraku and some roots. In two ranges, also, they have a bountiful supply of toddy and in one firewood is sold for 1 or 2 annas daily. This state of things will continue for a month or six weeks and then the ippa flowers are expected. If they fail, which is unlikely (I think I may say so much), there must be some distress.

(6) As regards the supply of food-grains and the operations of trade, all requirements are being satisfactorily met. Rice can be obtained in small quantities from Bustar and from the Central Provinces. Rice also is being brought up in boats regularly from Rajahmundry as far as Bhadrachalam and even up to Dumagudem. But as far as the hill people are concerned, cholam is their staple food and cholam can be purchased at the riverside villages in quantities sufficient to meet local necessities. Usually at this period cholam is largely exported from the taluk, but this year the people are cautious and keep their stocks.

(7) Should the ippa flowers unfortunately fail us and distress be prevalent still, the Koyas would refuse to come to relief works until driven to the very last extremity. They are a peculiar people, slaves to custom; they will stubbornly refuse to undertake work at As. 1-3 per day when they usually get As. 3 for similar work. They follow their leader like sheep; what the headman says they must do, that they will do, and what the headmen says they must not do, that they will not do. The headmen of nearly all villages have been asked about these relief works and steadily refused even to consider them; they all say the people will not come to them, will never come to them, and having said this they will be ashamed to go back on their words. Logic is lost on them, persuasion is useless. With people of such character we must expect that they will keep away from relief works. If hunger, finally drives them in, they will probably be in a state of emaciation and too weak to do the allotted tasks. Under such circumstances a constant and thorough inspection of the villages would have to be undertaken, since a good deal of the relief tendered would have to be gratuitous. Of course every effort would be made to induce the Koyas to come to relief works before they lose their strength, but I am certain such efforts would be vain and this is not all; most of the Koyas, I feel sure, would rather die than do work at famine rates, they would retire to their jungles and take their chance of something to eat.

(8) To conclude, I may say that judging from my personal inspection of the villages and jungles through which I have been travelling, there is very little real distress at present. The Koyas are busily engaged in cutting podus and their physical condition is satisfactory. But they are living from hand to mouth, whether there will be actual distress during the next two months depends on whether the ippa crop will be a success or not. I think it will not be an entire failure, and as soon as I can send a reliable and complete forecast, I will do so. Again if we get an inch or more of rain in April or May, the jungles would at once furnish a large supply of roots and the distress would be relieved. In any case the distress would not continue after the breaking of the rains in June when the bamboo-cutting would re-commence and the jungle supplies be replenished. It is somewhat difficult to estimate the number who would require relief, since the ippa crop may vary in the different ranges; but it would not exceed 10,000 in all and the cost of supporting them at famine rates for the two months before the rains would be about half a lakh.

Endorsement by the Collector of Godavari, dated 17th March 1897, Ref. on Cur. No. 748-Ver.

Submitted to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, with reference to B.P., dated 11th February 1897, No. 126.

2. The test relief work opened in the Bhadrachalam taluk has attracted no labourers. The Special Assistant Collector's report about the test works is separately submitted.

3. As there is no immediate prospect of the test work attracting labourers, the Special Assistant Agent has closed it; all now depends upon the outturn of ippa flowers. If the crop is a fair one, no Koya will come near a relief work and the Koyas alone are to be thought of, for the fruit will furnish them with both meat and (by fermentation and distillation) drink. How the crop will turn out is yet unknown, but its prospects were greatly improved by the rain last month and there is at present

no cause to anticipate failure. If it should, however, fail, relief works will probably have to be re-started towards the end of April or at any rate an attempt made to re-start them to compel the money-lenders of the riverside villages to continue their advances in order to keep the Koyas from attending them. At the same time, as the Special Assistant points out, and as I also understand from the Rev. L. Cain of Dumagudem, who has spent years among them, the Koyas are a peculiar race to deal with, and will not, now they have rejected relief on the usual terms, probably come near a relief work, however hardly they may be pressed, as their pride will compel them to stay away. Another thing in the Bhadrachalam range, which is decidedly the worst which will militate against the success of relief works, is that crops have not been so bad in the adjoining state of Bastar where there are also many Koyas. If things get very bad in Bhadrachalam therefore it is probable that many of the Koyas will emigrate thither temporarily rather than go back on themselves and come to relief works where work is paid for at rates much below the mamul. The fear is that in such circumstances the women and children will suffer severely and to see that they do not the Special Assistant has been directed to order the local officials to report constantly on their condition, and I have asked the Rev. L. Cain to do the same and let me know whenever any material change for the worse in their condition shows itself. They will, however, only suffer as already stated, if the ippa crop fails, and I earnestly hope it will not. Should the condition of the ippa crop give serious cause for anxiety in the course of the next three weeks, I will proceed to Bhadrachalam and endeavour personally to come to some arrangement with the Koya headmen whose authority is almost supreme in their villages and who must be won over before any thing can be done. But at present there is no cause for any anxiety.

RESOLUTION—dated 2nd April 1897, No. 271.

Recorded.

(True Copy and Extract.)

Famine Secretary.

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

Ed. C. M. Thambaswamy.

Government (1897) of Madras.
REVENUE.

<i>Recd.</i>	} 1897.	<i>Enclosures</i>
<i>Regd.</i>		<i>Spare copies</i>

G.O., No. 279, 29th April 1897.

APRIL.

Test Relief Works.

Board's Proceedings embodying a report from the Collector of Gódvári on the — started in the Bhadráhalam taluk, recorded with reference to G.O., No. 277, dated 29th April 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 2nd April 1897, No. 271 :—

Read—the following letter from J. W. HUGHES, Esq., Special Assistant Collector, Gódvári District, to the Collector of Gódvári, dated Gauridevipeta, 12th March 1897, Dis. No. 349-S.A.A., and the endorsement thereon by the Collector of Gódvári, dated 17th March 1897, Ref. on Cur. No. 748-Ver. :—

With reference to paragraph 1 of your endorsement, Ref. No. 748-Ver., dated 22nd February 1897, on B.P., dated 11th February 1897, No. 126, I have the honour to report as follows :—

(1) I have been called upon to submit a report of the character prescribed in section 13 of the Famine Code; this section contemplates such report being sent at a time "when it is apparent that scarcity is becoming severe, and deepening into famine." I can scarcely say this of Bhadrachalam taluk in the light of the information which I have now for, the test work, which was opened in the most affected part of the taluk has attracted no labourers although it has been open for the last ten days. A full report on this subject will be sent as soon as the work is closed. It will be enough to say here that the result would seem to show that the distress is not such as to call for Government relief at present.

(2) This preliminary point being understood, I can proceed to give as fully as possible all particulars in regard to the condition of the affected area, that is to say, Bhadrachalam taluk. The villages which are situated along the banks of the Gódvári and the Sabari may be left out of consideration altogether, for, a fair outturn of Manchijonna was obtained and harvested in the beginning of February. It is solely to the hill villages of the interior that our attention has to be directed. In these villages, the early crops which had yielded very little were consumed by the end of October last and the people were anxiously looking out for rain in the hope that the kondajonna crop might be saved. But no rain came. This kondajonna crop throughout the taluk is the staple crop cultivated on podus. The usual harvest time is about the middle of January, but the crop everywhere was a complete failure. In this way at the end of January as I anticipated the inhabitants of the interior villages found themselves without any stock of grain whatever except some insignificant quantities in a few isolated villages; nor had they any money wherewith to buy grain. The stock of roots and jungle produce on which the Koyas can subsist if necessary was reported by Mr. Ward so early as the 11th of November to be "nearly exhausted" and Mr. Ward, is doubtless the best authority on the subject in these parts. The work of cutting bamboos for the merchants—the only work on which the Koyas were employed at this period of the year—was fast drawing to a close and there appeared to be no other resources available for the population. It was under these circumstances that distress was anticipated early in February and sanction was applied for to open a test work in accordance with the provisions of section 17 of the Famine Code.

(3) It is now more than a month since distress was anticipated and in the light of subsequent information it appears that distress to any appreciable extent is not as yet making itself felt in the taluk. There are in my opinion two reasons for this, the first is that the merchants are making advances to all the Koyas on the security of their cattle or of the expected next year's crop or on their promise to supply ippa flowers or cut bamboos or drive bandies. The second is that the roots and jungle produce have lasted longer than was expected. The people are now consuming some roots and chiefly the fruit of the Taniki tree, while the women for their part gather firewood and sell it at the riverside villages for one or two annas per diem.

(4) I will now give as briefly and accurately as possible details of the condition and prospects of the three ranges into which the taluk is divided, taking each range separately. When we speak of prospects, we must, I fear, be somewhat indefinite. The Koyas apparently can subsist on the wild roots and various fruits of the jungle, but of these we have no statistics whatever. I can but give for what is worth, the information as supplied to me by the Koyas themselves. The ippa crop on which so much depends is still uncertain.

To take then, the first range—

Rekapalli.—This range is very hilly and the jungle is dense. The kondajonna crop here as elsewhere failed and the inhabitants of the interior have no grain. But the bamboo cutting continued here till the end of February, the hill people are getting advances from the merchants and living thereon. They can also get supplies of roots, &c., from the thick jungle and have a bountiful supply of toddy. They can live in this way till the rains come, and their work of bamboo cutting will re-commence. There need be very little anxiety about this range.

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(6) As regards the supply of food-grains and the operations of trade, all requirements are being satisfactorily met. Rice can be obtained in small quantities from Bustar and from the Central Provinces. Rice also is being brought up in boats regularly from Rajahmundry as far as Bhadrachalam and even up to Dumagudem. But as far as the hill people are concerned, cholam is their staple food and cholam can be purchased at the riverside villages in quantities sufficient to meet local necessities. Usually at this period cholam is largely exported from the taluk, but this year the people are cautious and keep their stocks.

(7) Should the ippa flowers unfortunately fail us and distress be prevalent still, the Koyas would refuse to come to relief works until driven to the very last extremity. They are a peculiar people, slaves to custom; they will stubbornly refuse to undertake work at As. 1-3 per day when they usually get As. 3 for similar work. They follow their leader like sheep; what the headman says they must do, that they will do, and what the headmen says they must not do, that they will not do. The headmen of nearly all villages have been asked about these relief works and steadily refused even to consider them; they all say the people will not come to them, will never come to them, and having said this they will be ashamed to go back on their words. Logic is lost on them, persuasion is useless. With people of such character we must expect that they will keep away from relief works. If hunger, finally drives them in, they will probably be in a state of emaciation and too weak to do the allotted tasks. Under such circumstances a constant and thorough inspection of the villages would have to be undertaken, since a good deal of the relief tendered would have to be gratuitous. Of course every effort would be made to induce the Koyas to come to relief works before they lose their strength, but I am certain such efforts would be vain and this is not all; most of the Koyas, I feel sure, would rather die than do work at famine rates, they would retire to their jungles and take their chance of something to eat.

(8) To conclude, I may say that judging from my personal inspection of the villages and jungles through which I have been travelling, there is very little real distress at present. The Koyas are busily engaged in cutting podus and their physical condition is satisfactory. But they are living from hand to mouth, whether there will be actual distress during the next two months depends on whether the ippa crop will be a success or not. I think it will not be an entire failure, and as soon as I can send a reliable and complete forecast, I will do so. Again if we get an inch or more of rain in April or May, the jungles would at once furnish a large supply of roots and the distress would be relieved. In any case the distress would not continue after the breaking of the rains in June when the bamboo-cutting would re-commence and the jungle supplies be replenished. It is somewhat difficult to estimate the number who would require relief, since the ippa crop may vary in the different ranges; but it would not exceed 10,000 in all and the cost of supporting them at famine rates for the two months before the rains would be about half a lakh.

Endorsement by the Collector of Gódvári, dated 17th March 1897, Ref. on Cur. No. 748-Ver.

Submitted to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, with reference to B.P., dated 11th February 1897, No. 126.

2. The test relief work opened in the Bhadrachalam taluk has attracted no labourers. The Special Assistant Collector's report about the test works is separately submitted.

3. As there is no immediate prospect of the test work attracting labourers, the Special Assistant Agent has closed it; all now depends upon the outturn of ippa flowers. If the crop is a fair one, no Koya will come near a relief work and the Koyas alone are to be thought of, for the fruit will furnish them with both meat and (by fermentation and distillation) drink. How the crop will turn out is yet unknown, but its prospects were greatly improved by the rain last month and there is at present

no cause to anticipate failure. If it should, however, fail, relief works will probably have to be re-started towards the end of April or at any rate an attempt made to re-start them to compel the money-lenders of the riverside villages to continue their advances in order to keep the Koyas from attending them. At the same time, as the Special Assistant points out, and as I also understand from the Rev. L. Cain of Dumagudem, who has spent years among them, the Koyas are a peculiar race to deal with, and will not, now they have rejected relief on the usual terms, probably come near a relief work, however hard they may be pressed, as their pride will compel them to stay away. Another thing in the Bhadrachalam range, which is decidedly the worst which will militate against the success of relief works, is that crops have not been so bad in the adjoining state of Bastar where there are also many Koyas. If things get very bad in Bhadrachalam therefore it is probable that many of the Koyas will emigrate thither temporarily rather than go back on themselves and come to relief works where work is paid for at rates much below the mamul. The fear is that in such circumstances the women and children will suffer severely and to see that they do not the Special Assistant has been directed to order the local officials to report constantly on their condition, and I have asked the Rev. L. Cain to do the same and let me know whenever any material change for the worse in their condition shows itself. They will, however, only suffer as already stated, if the ippa crop fails, and I earnestly hope it will not. Should the condition of the ippa crop give serious cause for anxiety in the course of the next three weeks, I will proceed to Bhadrachalam and endeavour personally to come to some arrangement with the Koya headmen whose authority is almost supreme in their villages and who must be won over before any thing can be done. But at present there is no cause for any anxiety.

Resolution—dated 2nd April 1897, No. 271.

Recorded.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) L. E. BUCKLEY,
Famine Secretary.

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

ORDER—No. 279, Revenue, dated 29th April 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded with reference to the Order
No. 277, dated 29th April 1897.

(True Extract.)

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

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

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