

Revenue (1897) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 305

DATED 7th May

[Despatch Abstract.]

Fortnightly Narrative.

Recording, with remark, Board's Progs. sub-
mitting the — of the Ganjam D^t for the period
ending 31st March 1897.

BACK PAPERS.

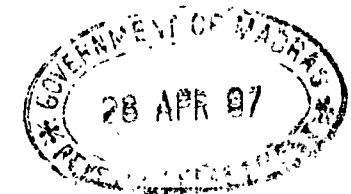
G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 3496



The Hon. Mr. C. I. 2

for the Governor.

Print 11/5/97

From

The Board of Revenue

Rev: Sett: L. Rds. and Agri:

Madras.

No. 315 Press.

Order 11/305-87 with May 1897
3/5/97
6.5.97
Reminded

2. The additional establishments referred to in para 6 have been sanctioned and the Collector informed accordingly by wire

Dated 26th April 1897.

Received 28.4.97

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

to Mr. C. I. 2
11/5/97
The Board of Rev. Sett. Please see remarks
for Dept. handed with blue...
for Dept. printed in pp. 405.
1. L. M. Dept.
A - C

Fortnightly Narrative.

Submitting to Government,

with remarks --- of the Ganjam district for the period ending 31st March 1897.

RS
20.4.97

11/5/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	625		6-2-97
	1650		25-3-97
	271		27-4-97
	202		25-3-97
	1855		6-4-97
	179		15-3-97

FURTHER PAPERS

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), APRIL 1897, GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
 PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
 (REVENUE SETTLEMENT, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE)
 29 APR 97

READ—the following Fortnightly Narrative of the District of Ganjam for the fortnight ending 31st March 1897:—

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Rainfall and water supply.—

District rainfall.

In the fortnight
 Up to the fortnight from April

Actual rainfall.	Expected rainfall.
1-06	40
35-12	45-00

Goomsur Deputy Collector's Division.—There has been rain in the division as noted below:—

	Inches
Russellkonda	45
Aska	28
Surada	15

This rain also extended over many villages of the Chinna Kimedi, Serugada, and Dharakota estates and Goomsur taluk. On the 27th instant clouds formed again. Water-supply is generally sufficient for drinking purposes, except in a few villages, where steps are taken to sink pits or wells. Water-supply is, however, insufficient for irrigation purposes.

B. rhampur Division.—There has been rain in the division as noted below

	Inches
Berhampur	53
Sompeta	1-03
Ichchhapuram	55

The Manager of Pedda Kemedi reports that there has been a good fall of rain at Digupudi and its environs. The Senior Assistant Collector Mr. Rice reports that water-supply is still very insufficient and steps are being taken in a number of villages to improve it.

Head-quarters Deputy Collector's Division.—There has been 44 cents of rain at Chatrapur, 2 cents at Purushottapuram, and 30 cents at Rambha. The rain appears to have been general throughout the division. This has enabled the ryots to begin ploughing operations wherever there is moisture. Water-supply is becoming scarce in places and steps are taken to dig pits in beds of tanks.

Chicacole Division.—

	Inches
Chicacole	5-01
Tekkali	1-28
Narasannapet	1-98
Parlakimedi	1-23

Water-supply has been greatly improved by the heavy rains on the 24th and 25th instant. Tanks near Chicacole have a good supply of water now and in other parts, the wells are not likely to fail.

AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS AND CONDITION OF STANDING CROPS.
 Goomsur Deputy Collector's Division.—Ploughing operations are still carried on. Ragi and sugar-cane are thriving in places. Green-gram and ragi are being harvested. Outturn middling.

*Read in continuation
of last para*

Berhampur Division.—There is a good deal of land improvement going on and new bunds are to be seen everywhere. The rain coming, as it has, in February and March just when things began to look gloomy, has had an excellent effect in retarding serious results. The ryots have turned out to plough up the ground while it is soft to sow gingelly and sama and to prepare the land for paddy. *o*

Head-quarters Deputy Collector's Division.—Fields are being repaired to a small extent. Summer ragi, chillies, sugar-cane and oil-seeds are the standing crops and they are all in a moderate condition. *o*

Chicacole Division.—In Tekkali ploughing after the rains is beginning and the ragi under wells is in good condition. In Narasannapeta, ragi, tobacco, gingelly and sugarcane are thriving. In Chicacole rain has slightly damaged the gingelly but improved the ragi and castor-oil. In Parlakimedi standing crops are good and ploughing will begin soon.

SUPPLY OF FODDER AND PASTURE AND CONDITION OF CATTLE.

Goomsur Deputy Collector's Division.—Fodder is sufficient but pasture is rare; condition of cattle is generally good but cattle diseases exist in parts of Goomsur taluk. *o*

Berhampur Division.—Fodder is still to be had and the outlook of pasture is certainly improved owing to recent rains. Haripur and its neighbourhood is full of springs and down there grass is abundant. Cattle have not shown signs of deterioration.

Head-quarters Deputy Collector's Division.—Forage is reviving and fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle continues to be good. *o*

Chicacole Division.—Fodder is available. Pasture is scarce, but improving; condition of cattle is generally good.

General remarks on above subjects.—The rainfall has been general in the district and heavy in the sub-division. Cattle are in excellent condition. General prospects are much improved. From what I have seen on my tours, there need now be no further anxiety on the score of want of pasturage. The country round Parlakimedi is as green as it is in monsoon time, while at Rambha in the north there is no want of grass. Ploughing is generally in progress. Water-supply greatly improved. Summer ragi under wells middling to fair. Summer paddy in Parlakimedi Agency in good condition.

Prices of principal food-grains at principal markets in seers of 80 tolas per rupee for the week ending 27th March 1897:—

*Print this as a
separate heading.*

Stations.	Rice.			Ragi.		Remarks.
	End of last fortnight, raw.	End of current fortnight.		End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.	
		Raw.	Boiled.			
1. Ruseelkonda	12-50	* 12-50	..	15-93	15-93	The price of rice is stationary at all the stations except Aska where it fell and the fall may be due to the import of some paddy from Nyaghur, via Aska-Korechilli road. The price of ragi rose at three stations and fell at two. These fluctuations are properly due to the quantities available for sale in the markets.
2. Suradā	10-17	10-17	11-37	15-44	14-62	
3. Aska	10-22	11-12	12-56	13-40	14-25	
4. Parushottapuram ..	12-50	10-50	12-50	14-50	14-50	
5. Chatrapur	9-50	9-50	11-78	12-50	12-50	
6. Berhampur	10-50	10-50	11-50	16-08	15-19	
7. Ichchhāpuram	9-50	9-50	10-00	14-40	14-40	
8. Sompēta	10-72	10-72	11-81	14-98	14-98	
9. Parlākīmedi	10-50	10-50	..	17-55	16-90	
10. Tekkali	10-10	10-10	..	15-22	16-00	
11. Narasannapēta ..	10-87	10-87	..	16-90	16-90	
12. Chicacole	9-73	9-73	..	16-41	16-41	
Total ..	126-81	125-71	81-52	183-31	182-58	
Average ..	10-57	10-47	11-65	15-28	15-21	

*Food supplies and
the market.*

* This may be a mistake for boiled rice. The Tahsildar has been asked to report prices of both raw and boiled rice.

ACTIVITY OF TRADE.

(1) *Private trade active or not; whether in rice or dry staple food-grains.*—Supplies are available at the rates quoted in the various marts, but it is reported that the trade within the district is generally dull. Hundred and twenty cart-loads of paddy are reported to have been imported into the district from Nyaghur via Aska-Korchilli road.

(2) *State the imports by rail or sea of rice or other staple food-grains.*—Exports and imports of food-grains by rail are as follow :—

	MDS.
Exports	5,942
Imports	2,406

Two hundred and sixty-eight maunds of food-grains and pulses have been exported by sea. No imports by sea.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(1) *On works.*—The condition of the people on test works opened in the fortnight under report is generally good.

(2) *In villages.*—The condition of the lower classes of people in *zaminaries* requires careful watching. The classes which *feel* the distress most are (a) professional beggars, (b) Pariahs, such as Dandasees, Bavuries and the like. The mass of the people show no signs of emaciation. The ryot classes are in fact strong or robust, both children and adults.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY.

Goomsur Deputy Collector's Division.—No deaths from want of food have been reported. Labouring classes do not find sufficient employment, but still demand ordinary wages. Fevers slightly exist in certain parts. Small-pox exist in parts of Goomsur, Aska and Suradā taluks, but it has much abated now. Cholera deaths 12.

Berhampur Division.—No deaths from want of food have been reported, but owing to bad water, cholera and small-pox are still found in several villages. The cholera is sporadic and Mr. Rice reports that it has not been introduced from Puri and that it generally runs a short and sharp course in a village. Cholera deaths 28.

Head-quarters Deputy Collector's Division.—No deaths from want of food have been reported. Small-pox is prevalent in places. Cholera deaths 11.

Chicacole Division.—No deaths from starvation. Small-pox is prevalent here and there. Cholera is severe in Parlakimedi. Cholera deaths 88 :—

STATEMENT showing the number of prisoners in jails of the Ganjam district.

Stations.	Number of admissions in the present fortnight.	Average of the numbers of the corresponding periods of the three previous years.
1. District Jail, Berhampur	25	27
2. Hill Jail, Russelkonda	2	12
3. Sub-Jail, Chatrapur	4	7.3
4. Do. Purushottapuram	20	4
5. Do. Aska	38	3.6
6. Do. Suradā	...	...
7. Do. Ichchhapuram	22	17
8. Do. Sompāta	74	23.3
9. Do. Tekkali	...	1.6
10. Do. Parlakimedi	9	8
11. Do. Narsannapet	4	1.6
12. Do. Chicacole	...	13.3
13. Do. Balleguda	1	.3
14. Do. Udayagiri	5	13
15. Do. Ramagiri	8	.3

3 free emigrants to ports within Presidency.

210 emigrants including children under the Act; and

34 free emigrants including children to ports beyond the Presidency, but within British India.

604 free emigrants including children to ports in British Burma.

851 have emigrated from the district.

Large sums are still being remitted from Burma by emigrants to their families remaining in the district.

The last rain has had a good effect in keeping the small-pox and cholera in check and the present rain will also do much good. The following kitchens have been opened in the district during the fortnight under report:—

One kitchen at Barwa, Sompéta taluk.
Do. in Berhampur.
Do. in Parlákimedi.

And some more kitchens are under construction and will be opened during the next fortnight. Those who are fed in kitchens are either professional beggars or children belonging to the lowest and poorest classes of the people, but since the majority of the people including ryots and labourers appear to be in their normal condition it is clear that the distress is not yet severe.

MEASURES OF RELIEF.

On works.—Work is wanted but wanted on piece-work system and not at famine rates. A small Local Fund work at Chammakhandi near Chatrapur started at rates slightly below normal on piece-work system attracted 2,470 labourers. According to piece-work these turned out slightly in excess of a B task. They worked hard and brought their meals with them. The estimate was exhausted in a week. There is no other Local Fund work available in this part. Estimates for extension of Rushikulya canal are under preparation in the Public Works Department. This will provide work for 2,000 coolies for one month. This and earthwork for railway from Gopalpur to Berhampur (if there is any chance of the latter) would afford sufficient labour in a part where work is most required. Two test works have been opened, one at Daigam near Purushottapuram and the other at Padmanabhapuram near Dīgupudi. Number on these test works on the last day not reported. The Head-quarters Deputy Collector reports that the latest particulars received regarding the former were for the 23rd instant and according to it 96 adults and 87 children were employed on that date. Mr. Rice reports that the latter work has since failed as the coolies did not work on famine wages. The Public Works Department officials with the Deputy Tahsildar of Tekkali opened a test work at Kotabommali to supply ballast for the East Coast Railway and the people refused to work on famine wages, as they get about As. 3 daily from contractors for breaking stone. A test work at Gottipally in Narasannapet taluk for the repairs of the Rajulu tank under the Local Fund Department was opened on the 17th instant, but this also totally failed and had to be abandoned and will be done on contract.

An attempt to re-open the test work at Bendikonda quarry in Tekkali taluk on the 29th failed signally. Not a single cooly appeared. The people are receiving large remittances from Rangoon, and ordinary work is sufficiently available. At Kasibugga 4 miles off, I could not get coolies to come to build a kitchen at less than As 3 a day.

Gratuitous Relief—Numbers relieved at kitchens and otherwise:—

Gratuitous Relief - Numbers relieved											
Taluku.	Number relieved						Number of villages in which relief was given.		Number of relief workers, children, infirm dependants receiving money doles		Remarks.
	At kitchens.		In poor-houses.		In villages.						
	This.	Last.	This.	Last.	This.	Last.	This.	Last.	This.	Last.	
Purushottapuram	..	..	..	..	19	12	7	6	..	..	The figures entered in column "This" are for the last day of the week ending 27th March 1897.
Ganjām	..	..	3	..	19	..	1	..	..	..	
Suradā	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bodogada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Aska	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	2	..	..	
Berhampur	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ichchhāpuram	10	9	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
Sompēt	60	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tekkālī	385	302	..	..	27	1	6	1	..	..	
Narasannapet	..	..	..	..	11	2	6	1	..	..	
Parlākīmedi	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	558	344	..	..	80	18	24	10	..	..	

vide B.P.
289
7-18-97
R.S.A.

fortnight/.

Private charity.—There is no organized private charity at work, but the Zamindar of Kallikóta and Attagada estates opened a kitchen at Haradamali near Kallikóta on the 12th March. The number that attended the kitchen on the 18th March was eleven. The Goomsur Deputy Collector reports that some gentlemen at Aska and Russellkonda are giving a single meal to 25 and 20 beggars respectively. The Deputy Tahsildar of Aska reports that at Khalingi, an Uriya Brahmin feeds ten souls a day on the average. The grain dealers at Battili in the Parlákimedi taluk are reported to be feeding 250 people daily, but I doubt this statement. The Deputy Tahsildar has been ordered to verify it.

Some 3,500 coolies are daily employed on works in the Parlákimedi zamindari, at a daily wage of As. 1-6. No specific task being exacted.

Remarks.—The Goomsur Deputy Collector reports that there is no necessity to open kitchens at Russellkonda and Aska. The kitchens recently opened at Chatrapur and Suradá have been abolished as even the low caste people refuse to attend them. Nothing has been spent in the fortnight under report on account of advances to weavers as they have not yet accepted Government relief. At Patapatnam (near Kimedi) weavers were in good condition and all looms fully employed.

Inspections.—The General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, visited 29 villages, the Senior Assistant Collector 14 villages, the Head-quarters Deputy Collector 35 villages, and the Principal Assistant Collector four villages in their respective divisions.

The Collector has visited the following places during the fortnight under report:—

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Rambha. | 8. Angu. | 15. Kasibagga. |
| 2. Berhampur. | 9. Bagala. | 16. Bendikonda quarry. |
| 3. Biridi. | 10. Koratholi. | 17. Parlákimedi. |
| 4. Sabilia. | 11. Chammakhandi. | 18. Patapatnam. |
| 5. Kondathevula. | 12. Jaganathapur. | 19. Tembur. |
| 6. Purushottapur. | 13. Gopalpur. | 20. Tekkali. |
| 7. Raipur. | 14. Mansurkota. | |

General Remarks.—Green fodder plentiful after the recent rains. General prospects much improved. Ryot classes generally seem fairly well and the children well nourished both amongst Uriyas and Telugus. I found that these classes were not stinting themselves in meals; except that in some few cases a reduction of one-fourth was made in the evening meal.

The classes amongst whom signs of distress and emaciation were observed in almost all places were the low Pariah classes, Dandasies, Bavaries, &c., and who have no land or no work.

Though immediate anxiety has been to some extent relieved by the recent general rainfall, yet the condition of the poor classes still require careful watching, and in order to do this Deputy Tahsildars must be relieved of their magisterial duties. I request that sanction by wire may be accorded for the entertainment of the additional Special Sub-Magistrates applied for in this office letter, No. 514-F., dated 23rd March 1897, and for the additional clerks required for famine work in Huzur and Divisional offices.

Sanction
Communi-
Catalab
maly.

600 people lost
 after another explosion
 took place
 at Port Harcourt
 near Port Harcourt
 for some time
 (see 34th)

• This includes 32 applications amounting to Rs. 1,345 which are pending disbursement and the applications amounting to Rs. 1,067 which have been approved.



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.)

Dated 26th April 1897.

No. 315 Press.

Read letter from the Collector of Ganjam dated 1st April 1897 No: 536/accts Dis:submitting Fortnightly Narrative of the Ganjam district for the fortnight ending 31st March 1897.

Resolution.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The rainfall during the fortnight was considerably in excess of the average, especially in the southern portion of the district. The supply of water for drinking is reported to be generally sufficient except in parts of the Senior Assistant ^{and} Head Quarters Deputy Collector's Divisions. Although the supply was insufficient for irrigation, the rain encouraged ryots to plough their fields and prepare them for cultivation. What crops were standing were in good to moderate condition; while gram and ragi, harvested in Gumsur, yielded a middling outturn.

3. The condition of cattle has not yet begun to fall off; fodder is generally available and the Collector is of opinion that the recent rains have removed all anxiety as to pasturage. There are some poor-looking cattle, but this is probably owing to age or sickness. The breed of cattle in Ganjam is probably all round inferior to those of all other districts in the Presidency.

4. Prices on the whole were fairly firm; though local

Proof copy of Ganjam Fort-
nightly narrative, enclosure
5 3/5 P. dated 26th April 1897.

variations are reported. The prices of raw rice and ragi are 10.47 and 15.21 measures per rupee as against 11.2 and 18.8 measures in March 1889; the scarcity rates being 10.8 and 16.0 respectively. Trade within the district was dull, but the district continues to export more than it imports.

5. The condition of the people, in the mass was good. The ryot classes are reported strong and robust, both children and adults, but the pinch is being felt by professional beggars and the lowest classes. The condition of such classes affords an excellent criterion of the intensity of distress in its earlier stages, and the facts that their condition attracts attention, and that the labouring classes do not find sufficient employment emphasise the necessity for the Collector and his subordinates to exercise the greatest watchfulness during the next few months. It must not be forgotten that with a peculiar people, such as Ganjam possesses, abstention from work is not a proof of the absence of distress. The ~~Gen~~ Collector reports that labourers refuse to attend relief works as they receive Annas 3 a day when they work under contractors. It is not clear from the Narrative, whether all the conditions of relief are sufficiently realised. The worker is paid a low wage, but this wage is intended for the sustenance of himself alone, while the state undertakes to relieve him of the burden of supporting the members of his family who are unable to work themselves. The Collector does not state that kitchens ^{were} ready for the relief of the dependants of testworkers, but the Board presumes that he complied with the provisions of the Code in this respect. Up to this time, the relief of dependants has been provided for by the offer of cooked food in public kitchens, but such an offer can scarcely be considered in Ganjam, an "effectual" offer, owing to the foolish idea of the people that they will be degraded by the acceptance of it. The Board will watch with interest - an interest greater in Ganjam than elsewhere - the effect of the introduction of the system of relieving dependants by doles, directed by Government in its order No: 216 of '97. The Collector's report for the end of March is somewhat Coleur de rose, and Government may look for a very different state of things in his

report for the last fortnight of April. Distress is deepening very rapidly, and there are distinct signs in many places of falling off in condition. There are many cases of advanced emaciation.

6. The Collector's application for additional hands has been recommended to Government with a slight modification, and a second application for still further hands has since been forwarded to Government for sanction. It is hoped that, pending the issue of orders, he will derive sufficient assistance from the Circle Inspectors, whose appointment has been recently sanctioned. The Board must, however, observe that the Collector is in great difficulty as to procuring Circle Inspectors for the Uriya country.

7. Endeavours should be made to dispose of the numerous applications for loans as soon as possible. It is doubtful whether the applications for advances for purchase of cattle and seed grain in Berhampore are bona fide.

(True Extract)

R. B. Misra
Secretary.

To.

The Secretary to Government, Revenue Dept:

Col. H. J. J. J.

Copy to the Secretary (Revenue)

Ch. of the affected St.

God
28/4/87

Government {1897} of Madras.
REVENUE.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1897.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 305, 7th May 1897.

MAY.

Fortnightly Narrative.

Recording, with a remark, Board's Proceedings submitting the — of the Ganjam district
for the period ending 31st March 1897..

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 26th April 1897, No. 315:—

Read—the following Fortnightly Narrative of the District of Ganjám for the fortnight ending 31st March 1897:—

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Rainfall and water supply—

District rainfall.						Actual rainfall.	Expected rainfall.
						INCHES.	INCHES.
In the fortnight						1.06	.40
Up to the fortnight from April						35.12	45.00

Goomsur Deputy Collector's Division.—There has been rain in the division as noted below:—

						INCHES.
Russellkonda	...	...	...	...	...	.45
Aska	...	...	...	...	...	.28
Suradá	...	...	...	...	...	.15

This rain also extended over many villages of the Chinna Kimeri, Serugada, and Dhárákóta estates and the Goomsur taluk. On the 27th instant clouds formed again. Water-supply is generally sufficient for drinking purposes, except in a few villages, where steps are taken to sink pits or wells. Water-supply is, however, insufficient for irrigation purposes.

Berhampur Division.—There has been rain in the division as noted below:—

						INCHES.
Berhampur	...	...	...	...	...	.53
Sompéta	...	...	...	...	...	1.03
Ichchhapuram	...	...	...	...	...	.55

The Manager of Pedda Kimeri reports that there has been a good fall of rain at Digupudi and its environs. The Senior Assistant Collector Mr. Rice reports that water-supply is still very insufficient and steps are being taken in a number of villages to improve it.

Head-quarters Deputy Collector's Division.—There has been 44 cents of rain at Chatrapur, 2 cents at Purushottapuram and 30 cents at Rambha. The rain appears to have been general throughout the division. This has enabled the ryots to begin ploughing operations wherever there is moisture. Water-supply is becoming scarce in places and steps are taken to dig pits in beds of tanks.

Chicacole Division.—

						INCHES.
Chicacole	...	...	...	...	...	5.01
Tekkali	...	...	...	...	...	1.28
Narasannapet	...	...	...	...	...	1.98
Parlakimeri	...	...	...	...	...	1.23

Water-supply has been greatly improved by the heavy rains on the 24th and 25th instant. Tanks near Chicacole have a good supply of water now and in other parts, the wells are not likely to fail.

AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS AND CONDITION OF STANDING CROPS.

Goomsur Deputy Collector's Division.—Ploughing operations are still carried on. Ragi and sugar-cane are thriving in places. Green-gram and ragi are being harvested. Outturn middling. Berhampur Division.—There is a good deal of land improvement

going on and new bunds are to be seen everywhere. The rain coming, as it has, in February and March just when things began to look gloomy, has had an excellent effect in retarding serious results. The ryots have turned out to plough up the ground while it is soft to sow gingelly and sama and to prepare the land for paddy. Head-quarters Deputy Collector's Division.—Fields are being repaired to a small extent. Summer ragi, chillies, sugar-cane and oil-seeds are the standing crops and they are all in a moderate condition. Chicacole Division.—In Tekkali ploughing after the rains is beginning and the ragi under wells is in good condition. In Narasannapeta, ragi, tobacco, gingelly and sugarcane are thriving. In Chicacole rain has slightly damaged the gingelly but improved the ragi and castor-oil. In Parlakimeri standing crops are good and ploughing will begin soon.

SUPPLY OF FODDER AND PASTURE AND CONDITION OF CATTLE.

Goomsur Deputy Collector's Division.—Fodder is sufficient but pasture is rare; condition of cattle is generally good but cattle diseases exist in parts of Goomsur taluk. Berhampur Division.—Fodder is still to be had and the outlook of pasture is certainly improved owing to recent rains. Hariipur and its neighbourhood is full of springs and down there grass is abundant. Cattle have not shown signs of deterioration. Head-quarters Deputy Collector's Division.—Forage is reviving and fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle continues to be good. Chicacole Division.—Fodder is available. Pasture is scarce, but improving; condition of cattle is generally good.

General remarks on above subjects.—The rainfall has been general in the district and heavy in the sub-division. Cattle are in excellent condition. General prospects are much improved. From what I have seen on my tours, there need now be no further anxiety on the score of want of pasturage. The country round Parlakimeri is as green as it is in monsoon time, while at Rambha in the north, there is no want of grass. Ploughing is generally in progress. Water-supply greatly improved. Summer ragi under wells middling to fair. Summer paddy in Parlakimeri Agency in good condition.

FOOD-SUPPLIES AND THE MARKET.

Prices of Principal food-grains at principal markets in seers of 80 tolas per rupee for the week ending 27th March 1897.

Stations.	Rice.			Ragi.		Remarks.
	End of last fortnight, raw.	End of current fortnight.		End of last fortnight.	End of current fortnight.	
		Raw.	Boiled.			
1. Russelkonda	12-50	12-50	..	15-93	15-93	The price of rice is stationary at all the stations except Aska where it fell and the fall may be due to the import of some paddy from Nyaghur, and Aska-Korhilli road. The price of ragi rose at three stations and fell at two. These fluctuations are probably due to the quantities available for sale in the markets.
2. Suradā	10-17	10-17	11-37	15-44	14-62	
3. Aska	10-22	11-12	12-56	13-40	14-25	
4. Purushottapuram ..	12-50	12-50	12-50	14-50	14-50	
5. Chatrapur	9-50	9-50	11-78	12-50	12-50	
6. Berhampur	10-50	10-50	11-50	16-08	15-19	
7. Ichchhapuram	9-50	9-50	10-00	14-40	14-40	
8. Sompēta	10-72	10-72	11-81	14-98	14-98	
9. Parlākimedi	10-50	10-50	..	17-55	16-90	
10. Tekkali	10-10	10-10	..	15-22	16-00	
11. Narasannapēta ..	10-87	10-87	..	16-90	16-90	
12. Chicacole	9-73	9-73	..	16-41	16-41	
Total ..	126-81	125-71	81-52	183-31	182-58	
Average ..	10-57	10-47	11-65	15-23	15-21	

* This may be a mistake for boiled rice. The Tahsildar has been asked to report prices of both raw and boiled rice.

ACTIVITY OF TRADE.

(1) Private trade.—Supplies are available at the rates quoted in the various marts, but it is reported that the trade within the district is generally dull. Hundred and twenty cart-loads of paddy are reported to have been imported into the district from Nyaghur via Aska-Korchilli road.

(2) Exports and imports of food-grains by rail are as follow:—

Exports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	MDS.
Imports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,942
								2,406

Two hundred and sixty-eight maunds of food-grains and pulses have been exported by sea. No imports by sea.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(1) *On works.*—The condition of the people on test works opened in the fortnight under report is generally good.

(2) *In villages.*—The condition of the lower classes of people in zamindaries requires careful watching. The classes which feel the distress most are (a) professional beggars, (b) Pariahs, such as Dandasees, Bavuries and the like. The mass of the people show no signs of emaciation. The ryot classes are in fact strong or robust, both children and adults.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY.

Goomsur Deputy Collector's Division.—No deaths from want of food have been reported. Labouring classes do not find sufficient employment, but still demand ordinary wages. Fevers slightly exist in certain parts. Small-pox exist in parts of Goomsur, Aska and Suradā taluks, but it has much abated now. Cholera deaths 12. *Berhampur Division.*—No deaths from want of food have been reported, but owing to bad water, cholera and small-pox are still found in several villages. The cholera is sporadic and Mr. Rice reports that it has not been introduced from Puri and that it generally runs a short and sharp course in a village. Cholera deaths 28. *Head-quarters Deputy Collector's Division.*—No deaths from want of food have been reported. Small-pox is prevalent in places. Cholera deaths 11. *Chicacole Division.*—No deaths from starvation. Small-pox is prevalent here and there. Cholera is severe in Parlákimedi. Cholera deaths 88:—

STATEMENT showing the number of prisoners in jails of the Ganjam district.

Stations.					Number of admissions in the present fortnight.	Average of the numbers of the corresponding periods of the three previous years.
1. District Jail, Berhampur	...	...	...	...	25	27
2. Hill Jail, Russelkonda	...	...	...	...	2	12
3. Sub-Jail, Chatrapur	...	...	...	...	4	7.3
4. Do. Purushottapuram	...	...	...	...	20	4
5. Do. Aska	...	...	...	...	38	3.6
6. Do. Suradā	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Do. Ichchhāpuram	...	...	...	...	22	17
8. Do. Sompéta	...	...	...	...	74	23.3
9. Do. Tekkali	...	...	...	...	...	1.6
10. Do. Parlákimedi	...	...	...	...	9	8
11. Do. Narsannapet	...	...	...	...	4	1.6
12. Do. Chicacole	...	...	...	...	...	13.3
13. Do. Balleguda	...	...	...	...	1	.3
14. Do. Udayagiri	...	...	...	...	5	13
15. Do. Ramagiri	...	...	...	...	8	.3

3 free emigrants to ports within Presidency.

210 emigrants including children under the Act; and

34 free emigrants including children to ports beyond the Presidency, but within British India.

604 free emigrants including children to ports in British Burma.

851 have emigrated from the district.

Large sums are still being remitted from Burma by emigrants to their families remaining in the district.

The last rain has had a good effect in keeping the small-pox and cholera in check and the present rain will also do much good. The following kitchens have been opened in the district during the fortnight under report:—

One kitchen at Barwa, Sompéta taluk.
Do. in Berhampur,
Do. in Parlákimedi.

And some more kitchens are under construction and will be opened during the next fortnight. Those who are fed in kitchens are either professional beggars or children belonging to the lowest and poorest classes of the people, but since the majority of the people including ryots and labourers appear to be in their normal condition it is clear that the distress is not yet severe.

MEASURES OF RELIEF.

On works.—Work is wanted but wanted on piece-work system and not at famine rates. A small Local Fund work at Chammakhandi near Chatrapur started at rates slightly below normal on piece-work system attracted 2,470 labourers. According to piece-work these turned out slightly in excess of a B task. They worked hard and brought their meals with them. The estimate was exhausted in a week. There is no other Local Fund work available in this part. Estimates for extension of Rushikulya canal are under preparation in the Public Works Department. This will provide work for 2,000 coolies for one month. This and earthwork for railway from Gopalpur to Berhampur (if there is any chance of the latter) would afford sufficient labour in a part where work is most required. Two test works have been opened, one at Daigam near Purushottapuram and the other at Padmanabhapuram near Digupudi. Number on these test works on the last day not reported. The Head-quarters Deputy Collector reports that the latest particulars received regarding the former were for the 23rd instant and according to it 96 adults and 87 children were employed on that date. Mr. Rice reports that the latter work has since failed as the coolies did not work on famine wages. The Public Works Department officials with the Deputy Tahsildar of Tekkali opened a test work at Kotabommali to supply ballast for the East Coast Railway and the people refused to work on famine wages, as they get about As. 3 daily from contractors for breaking stone. A test work at Gottipally in Narsannapet taluk for the repairs of the Rajulu tank under the Local Fund Department was opened on the 17th instant, but this also totally failed and had to be abandoned and will be done on contract.

An attempt to re-open the test work at Bendikonda quarry in Tekkali taluk on the 29th failed signally. Not a single cooly appeared. The people are receiving large remittances from Rangoon, and ordinary work is sufficiently available. At Kasibugga 4 miles off, I could not get coolies to come to build a kitchen at less than As 3 a day.

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

Taluka.	Number relieved						Number of villages in which relief was given.		Number of relief workers, children, infirm dependants receiving money doles.		Remarks.
	At kitchens.		In poor-houses.		In villages.						
	This fort-night.	Last fort-night.	This fort-night.	Last fort-night.	This fort-night.	Last fort-night.	This fort-night.	Last fort-night.	This fort-night.	Last fort-night.	
Purushottapuram	..	..	..	..	19	12	7	6	..	..	The figures entered in column "This" are for the last day of the week ending 27th March 1897.
Ganjam	..	3	..	..	19	..	1	..	..	..	
Suradā	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bodogada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Aska	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	2	..	..	
Berhampur	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ichchhāpuram	10	9	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
Sompēt	60	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tekkali	385	302	..	..	27	1	6	1	..	..	
Narasannapet	..	..	..	..	11	2	6	1	..	..	
Parlākimedi	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	558	344	..	..	80	18	24	10	..	..	

Private charity.—There is no organized private charity at work, but the Zamindar of Kallikóta and Attagada estates opened a kitchen at Haradmalí near Kallikóta on the 12th March. The number that attended the kitchen on the 18th March was eleven. The Goomsur Deputy Collector reports that some gentlemen at Aska and Russellkonda are giving a single meal to 25 and 20 beggars respectively. The Deputy Tahsildar of Aska reports that at Khalingi, an Uriya Brahmin feeds ten souls a day on the average. The grain dealers at Battili in the Parlákimedi taluk are reported to be feeding 250 people daily, but I doubt this statement. The Deputy Tahsildar has been ordered to verify it.

Some 3,500 coolies are daily employed on works in the Parlákimedi zemindari, at a daily wage of As. 1-6. No specific task being exacted.

Remarks.—The Goemsa District, Gail

Remarks.—The Goomsur Deputy Collector reports that there is no necessity to open kitchens at Russellkonda and Aska. The kitchens recently opened at Chatrapur and Suradá have been abolished as even the low caste people refuse to attend them. Nothing has been spent in the fortnight under report on account of advances to weavers as they have not yet accepted Government relief. At Patapatnam (near Kimedi) weavers were in good condition and all looms fully employed.

Inspections.—The General Deputy Collector, Goomsur, visited 29 villages, the Senior Assistant Collector 14 villages, the Head-quarters Deputy Collector 35 villages, and the Principal Assistant Collector four villages in their respective divisions. The Collector has visited the following places:

The Collector has visited the following places during the fortnight under report:—

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Rambha. | 8. Augu. | 15. Kasibagga. |
| 2. Berhampur. | 9. Bagala. | 16. Bendikonda quarry. |
| 3. Biridi. | 10. Koratholi. | 17. Parlákimedi. |
| 4. Sabilia. | 11. Chammakhandi. | 18. Patapatnam. |
| 5. Kondathevula. | 12. Jaganathapur. | 19. Tembur. |
| 6. Purushottapur. | 13. Gopalpur. | 20. Tekkali. |
| 7. Raipur. | 14. Mansurkota. | |

GENERAL REMARKS.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Green fodder plentiful after the recent rains. General prospects much improved. Ryot classes generally seem fairly well and the children well nourished both amongst Uriyas and Telugus. I found that these classes were not stinting themselves in meals, except that in some few cases a reduction of one-fourth was made in the evening meal. The classes among the

The classes amongst whom signs of distress and emaciation were observed in almost all places were the low Pariah classes, Dandasies, Bavaries, &c., and who have no land or no work.

Though immediate anxiety has been to some extent relieved by the recent general rainfall, yet the condition of the poor classes still requires careful watching, and in order to do this Deputy Tahsildars must be relieved of their magisterial duties. I request that sanction by wire may be accorded for the entertainment of the additional Special Sub-Magistrates applied for in this office letter, No. 514-F., dated 23rd March 1897, and for the additional clerks required for famine work in Huzur and Divisional offices.

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

[illegible]

This includes 32 applications amounting to Rs. 1,345 which are pending disbursement and 118 applications amounting to Rs. 4,136 which have been rejected.

Resolution—dated 26th April 1897, No. 315.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The rainfall during the fortnight was considerably in excess of the average, especially in the southern portion of the district. The supply of water for drinking is reported to be generally sufficient except in parts of the Senior Assistant and Headquarters Deputy Collectors' Divisions. Although the supply was insufficient for irrigation, the rain encouraged ryots to plough their fields and prepare them for cultivation. What crops were standing, were in good to moderate condition, while gram and ragi, harvested in Goomsur, yielded a middling outturn.

3. The condition of cattle has not yet begun to fall off; fodder is generally available, and the Collector is of opinion that the recent rains have removed all anxiety as to pasturage. There are some poor looking cattle, but this is probably owing to age or sickness. The breed of cattle in Ganjam is probably all round inferior to those of all other districts in the Presidency.

4. Prices, on the whole, were fairly firm, though local variations are reported. The prices of raw rice and ragi are 10.47 and 15.21 measures per rupee as against 11.2 and 18.8 measures in March 1889, the scarcity rates being 10.2 and 15.0, respectively. Trade within the district was dull, but the district continues to export more than it imports.

5. The condition of the people, in the mass, was good. The ryot classes are reported strong and robust, both children and adults, but the pinch is being felt by professional beggars and the lowest classes. The condition of such classes affords an excellent criterion of the intensity of distress in its earlier stages, and the facts that their condition attracts attention, and that the labouring classes do not find sufficient employment, emphasize the necessity for the Collector and his subordinates to exercise the greatest watchfulness during the next few months. It must not be forgotten that with a peculiar people, such as Ganjam possesses, abstention from work is not a proof of the absence of distress. The Collector reports that labourers refuse to attend relief-works, as they yet receive As. 3 a day when they work under contractors. It is not clear from the narrative whether all the conditions of relief are sufficiently realised. The worker is paid a low wage, but this wage is intended for the sustenance of himself alone, while the State undertakes to relieve him of the burden of supporting the members of his family who are unable to work themselves. The Collector does not state that kitchens were ready for the relief of the dependants of test-workers, but the Board presumes that he complied with the provisions of the Code in this respect. Up to this time, the relief of dependants has been provided for by the offer of cooked food in public kitchens, but such an offer can scarcely be considered in Ganjam an "effectual" offer, owing to the foolish idea of the people that they will be degraded by the acceptance of it. The Board will watch with interest—an interest greater in Ganjam than elsewhere—the effect of the introduction of the system of relieving dependants by doles, directed by Government in its order No. 216 of 1897. The Collector's report for the end of March is somewhat *coulour de rose*, and Government may look for a very different state of things in his report for the last fortnight of April. Distress is deepening very rapidly, and there are distinct signs in many places of falling off in condition. There are many cases of advanced emaciation.

6. The Collector's application for additional hands has been recommended to Government with a slight modification, and a second application for still further hands has since been forwarded to Government for sanction. It is hoped that, pending the issue of orders, he will derive sufficient assistance from the Circle Inspectors whose appointment has been recently sanctioned. The Board must, however, observe that the Collector is in great difficulties as to procuring Circle Inspectors for the Uriya country.

7. Endeavours should be made to dispose of the numerous applications for loans as soon as possible. It is doubtful whether the applications for advances for purchase of cattle and seed-grain in Berhampur are *bona fide*.

(True Copy and Extract.)

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

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

Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner.
" Collectors of other affected districts.

ORDER—No. 305, Revenue, dated 7th May 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The additional establishments referred to in paragraph 6 have been sanctioned and the Collector informed accordingly by wire.

(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 Financial Department.
" the Local and Municipal Department.
" the Accountant-General.

Ex-1. Shaik Karim.

70 Copies.