# Revenue (1897) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 315

DATED 11th May 1897.

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Fortnightly Narrative.

Board's Proc^s. submg^g., with remarks, the— of the Kurnool Dt^t for the period ending 28th February 1897, recorded with the remark that the Govt is prepared to consider any proposals which the Board may, in Consultation with the Collectors, send up for the appointment of Taluk Relief officers.

## BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. | G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | |

## FURTHER PAPERS.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ans | 4435/97. | | | | | | |

# Revenue (1897) Department.

## CURRENT No.

From E. A. Elwin Esqre, Acting Collector Shimoga

*Order*

Your No. No. 353 of 97 Emg

*Dated* 4th March 1897.

*Received*

*Registered*

*Enclosures*

*Spare copies*

## SUBJECT.

Submitting Copy of Proceedings of Executive for the period ending 28th February 1897.

## BACK PAPERS.

| G O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
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| To | 756 | | |
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## FURTHER PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
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Jour dis No 353 / 2mg of 97.

Form K., Appendix II. *Vide* Section 46, Famine Code.

Fortnightly Narrative for the Kurnool District during the period ending 28th of February 1897.

| | |
|---|---|
| *STATE OF THE COUNTRY.*<br><br>Rainfall and water-supply.<br><br>(Note rainfall, if any, as compared with average expected in and up to the period; also supply of water for irrigation and for drinking purposes). | Rainfall in rain registering Stations — . . . 18<br>Rainfall up to the period from 1.4.96 . . . . 15.91<br>Average rainfall expected in the period — — — 4<br>Average rainfall expected up to the period from 1st April 21.28<br>There was a slight fall of rain throughout the district, the heaviest, viz, 1 inch, being at Kalva. This increased the drinking water supply to some extent in parts. Water supply was generally sufficient for drinking purposes, though diminishing in parts of the Western Section. A few tanks in the Eastern Section received fresh supplies, while the Uppatter Vagu, the Kandleru and the Gundlacamma were in freshes, but the water supply was generally insufficient for irrigation purposes, except in Canal Villages and under wells. |
| Agricultural operations and condition of standing crops. | Cotton picking was in progress throughout the district, and the yield is supposed to be moderate, at all events in the Yemiel taluk, where I am touring at present. Bengal gram and ragi were harvested in parts, and in the Eastern Section the transplanting of ragi under weed and the harvesting of early sown bengal gram, wheat and Korra were going on. Cotton is almost the only standing crop not under wells and its condition is fair, except in the Western Section. Crops under wells are in as good condition as can be expected considering the state of the season. |
| Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle. | Pasture was sufficient in the Eastern Section, and available to a small extent in the vicinity of hills and in Canal Villages throughout the district. Grass was sprouting a little in places where there had been rain. Fodder was sufficient in the northern and Eastern Sections and insufficient elsewhere. Still grass continued to be used.<br>Cattle were becoming weak in the Western and Southern Sections. Elsewhere their condition was fair. Rinderpest continued to prevail in parts. |

General remarks on above subjects:—

Nil

## FOOD SUPPLIES AND THE STATE OF THE MARKETS.

Prices of principal food-grains at principal markets in the affected tracts, in seers of 80 tolahs per rupee, for the period ending 28 of February 1897.

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

| Stations. | Rice. End of last fortnight. | Rice. End of current fortnight. | Ragi Last | Ragi This | Cholum Last | Cholum This | Cumbu Last | Cumbu This | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pattikonda | 9.72 | 9.72 | | | 12.87(w) 14.42(c) | 12.87(w) 13.90(c) | 12.22 | 12.22 | Prices are either stationary or rising at all Stations |
| Pyapalli | 8.64 | 8.64 | | | 13.90(c) | 13.39(c) | 11.28 | 11.28 | |
| Kurnool | 8.58 | 8.58 | 14.19 | 12.90 | 14.38(w) | 14.04(w) 14.38(c) | 11.87 | 12.33 | |
| Nandikotkur | 9.29 | 8.58 | | | 15.07(w) | 15.07(w) | | | |
| Atmakur | 10.01 | 10.01 | | | 15.25 (w) | 15.25 (w) | | | |
| Nandyal | 10.01 | 9.29 | 17.41 | 16.77 | 14.38(w) 14.04(c) | 14.38(w) 14.04(c) | 12.50 | 10.00 | |
| Kalwa | 8.58 | 8.58 | | | 15.07(w) | 13.70(w) 15.07(c) | | | |
| Koilkuntla | 9.96 | 9.96 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 14.22(w) 12.84(c) | 13.82(w) 13.43(c) | 12.05 | 13.05 | |
| Owk | 9.96 | 9.96 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 13.63(w) 13.02(c) | 13.43(w) 12.64(c) | 11.60 | 11.60 | |
| Allagadda | 8.58 | 8.58 | 15.15 | 15.09 | 12.33 (w) | 12.33 (w) | | | |
| Giddalur | 8.71 | 8.71 | 15.09 | 15.09 | 15.80(c) | 15.80(c) | 13.05 | 13.05 | |
| Markapur | 9.96 | 9.96 | 18.00 | 18.00 | | | 14.50 | 14.50 | |
| Average .. | 9.40 | 9.21 | 15.76 | 15.35 | 14.39(w) 14.41(c) | 13.93(w) 14.16(c) | 12.63 | 12.25 | |

*Activity of trade.*

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

There was moderately active and grain was freely sold in the markets, except in the Southern Section, where people purchased food grains chiefly in the weekly markets at Nandyal, imports into and exports from which place were extensive as usual. Cholum was exported from Kurnool to Nyeniganur in the Bellary district.

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

*Sickness and Mortality.*

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

(1) In villages .. ..

(2) In villages .. ..

*Remarks.*

Fortnightly narrative of the Collector of the district for the period ending 28 February 1897.

8-

Prices are either stationary or rising at all Stations

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Remarks.

Fortnightly narrative of the Collector of the district for the period ending 28 February 1897.

8-

and strong. The Pyapalli Deputy Collector considers the health of the relief workers in his charge the good. The medical subordinate in charge of the General relief works reports that the health of the workers was good for the most part. It is certain, however, that at Kodumur, where there has been practically no fever and B Class wages are being almost always earned, about one fifth of the workers are said to be looking ill-fed. The District Medical and Sanitary officer visited this work a few days ago, and I am awaiting his report as to the actual state of affairs.

(2) In Villages and Eastern Sections. The condition of the people in the northern and eastern sections is good for the present. The few weak are in search of labour in the villages at the foot of the Nallamalais on the northern section, and work at the three major tank works now being treated as ordinary P. W. works.

Western Section. During the early part of the fortnight, I inspected Ikatarkonda, Mallapala, Veperamee and Alamkonda lying in the southeast of the Pattikonda taluq, and found that about 50 coolies in each of these villages were without employment. I called upon the Executive Engineer to provide work for them either by starting the Alamkonda tank project, or if that cannot be taken up to offer work at a convenient centre on the branch road connecting the Koilkuntla and Asfari road. The condition of the people in this section bordering the Bellary district as already reported in the last fortnightly narrative, is demanding early attention, but I regret to state that the Executive Engineer does not seem to have yet opened the work on the Kodumur-Yenigenur road near Yenegundla inspite of my reports. He has been asked to state definitely what steps he is taking and I have also spoken to the Sub Engineer personally on the subject. The Deputy Collector Pyapalli having under my orders inspected the village lying between Yemikal and the Bellary frontier on the one side and between that place and Devanabanda on the other side and reported that the poorer classes in those parts need relief, the Executive Engineer has been requested to put in hand a new road to connect the Bellary highroad with the Kodumur-Yenigenur road, which the Deputy Collector considers to be a useful communication. Relief is proposed to be offered in the neighbourhood of Mulagundam and Yemikal.

Southern Section. The Head Assistant Collector reports that the people in his division are generally in a healthy condition. I have inspected a portion of the Cumbum taluq and find the condition of the people to be not so critical as yet as in the Western Section. Nevertheless, prompt steps are being taken to offer adequate relief to all those that are in need of it. The Koilkuntla section of the Koilkuntla-Allagadda road has begun to attract labourers while the number on relief at the Allagadda end has risen to over 1000. The Rampur pass road

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

| Stations. | Rice. End of last fort-night. | Rice. End of current fort-night. | Ragi. Last | Ragi. This | Cholum. Last | Cholum. This | Cumbu. Last | Cumbu. This | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pattikonda | 9·72 | 9·72 | | | 12·87 (wet) | 12·87 (wet) | 12·22 | 12·22 | Prices are either stationary or rising at all Stations |
| Pyapalli | 8·64 | 8·64 | | | 14·42 (wet) | 13·90 (wet) | | | |
| Kurnool | 8·58 | 8·58 | 14·19 | 12·90 | 13·90 (dry) | 13·39 (dry) | 11·28 | 11·28 | |
| Nandikotkur | 9·29 | 8·58 | | | 14·38 (wet) | 14·38 (dry) | 11·87 | 12·33 | |
| Atmakur | 10·01 | 10·01 | | | 15·07 (wet) | 15·07 (wet) | | | |
| Nandyal | 10·01 | 9·29 | 17·41 | 16·— | 15·75 (wet) | 15·75 (wet) | | | |
| Kalwa | 8·58 | 8·58 | | | 14·38 (wet) | 14·38 (wet) | 12·50 | 10·00 | |
| Koilkuntla | 9·96 | 9·96 | 15·00 | 15·00 | 14·04 (dry) | 14·04 (dry) | | | |
| Owk | 9·96 | 9·96 | 15·— | 15·— | 15·07 (wet) | 13·70 (dry) | 12·05 | 13·05 | |
| Allagadda | 8·58 | 8·58 | 15·15 | 15·00 | 12·64 (dry) | 13·43 (dry) | 11·60 | 11·60 | |
| Giddalur | 8·71 | 8·71 | 15·00 | 15·00 | 13·03 (dry) | 12·64 (dry) | | | |
| Markapur | 9·96 | 9·96 | 18·00 | 18·00 | 12·33 (wet) | 12·33 (wet) | 13·05 | 13·05 | |
| | | | | | 15·80 (dry) | 15·80 (dry) | 14·50 | 14·50 | |
| Average .. | 9·40 | 9·21 | 15·76 | 15·35 | 14·39 (wet) 14·41 (dry) | 13·93 (wet) 14·16 (dry) | 12·63 | 12·23 | |

*Activity of trade.*

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

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

Trade was moderately active and grain was freely sold in the markets, except in the Southern taluks, where people purchased food grains chiefly in the weekly markets at Nandyal, imports into and exports from which place were extensive as usual. Cholum was exported from Kurnool to Yemiganur in the Bellary district.

## Condition of the People.

(1) On works ..

(2) In villages ..

*Sickness and Mortality.*

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

The health of the coolies employed on the Allagadda relief works inspected by me during the fortnight appeared to be pretty good, and the sanitary arrangements made for them were satisfactory.

The Head assistant Collector reports that the labourers on the several works in his division look healthy and strong. The Pyapalli Deputy Collector considers the state of the relief workers in his charge to be good. The medical subordinate in charge of the several relief works reported that the health of the workers was good for the most part. It is certain, however, that at Kodumur, where there has been practically no fencing and B Class wages are kept almost always earned, about one fifth of the workers are said to be looking ill-fed: the District Medical and Sanitary Officer visited this work a few days ago, and I am awaiting his report as to the actual state of affairs.

(2) In Villages. The condition of the people in the northern and eastern sections is good for the present. The few weak are in hourly labour in the villages at the foot of the Nallamalais on the northern section and work at the three major tank works now being treated as ordinary P. W. works.

Western Section. During the early part of the fortnight, I inspected Matakonda, Mallapalli, Veeravasaram and Nandikotkur lying in the southeast of the Pattikonda taluq, and found that about 50 coolies in each of these villages were near Chennur under the Supervision of the Local Fund Engineer on the 23rd ultimo and is attracting some 400 or 500 workers: I have requested the Superintending Engineer to take over the work at a very early date. The District Forest Officer opened line clearing work to the villagers of Muthyalpad at a distance of about 2½ miles from their village on 19th ultimo but none attended. He was informed by the people that there would be no applicants for 2 or 3 weeks, and I have since ascertained by personal enquiry that the people were not then willing to accept the B Class wage offered to them. Another attempt to start this work will be made in due course.

Banganapalli State. The Nawab has not yet furnished his promised report regarding the condition of his subjects and an urgent reminder is being sent to him by the

Remarks.

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| Pyapalli | 8·64 | 8·64 | | | 14·42 (w) | 13·90 (w) | | | |
| Kurnool | 8·58 | 8·58 | 14·19 | 12·90 | 13·90 (w) | 13·39 (w) | 11·28 | 11·28 | |
| Nandikotkur | 9·29 | 8·58 | | | 14·38 (w) | 14·04 (w) | 11·87 | 12·33 | |
| Atmakur | 10·01 | 10·01 | | | 15·07 (w) | 14·38 (w) | | | |
| Nandyal | 10·01 | 9·29 | 17·41 | 16·77 | 15·25 (w) | 15·07 (w) | | | |
| Kalwa | 8·58 | 8·58 | | | 14·38 (w) | 15·25 (w) | | | |
| Koilkuntla | 9·96 | 9·96 | 15·00 | 15·00 | 14·04 (w) | 14·04 (w) | 12·50 | 10·00 | |
| Owk | 9·96 | 9·96 | 15·22 | 15·22 | 15·07 (w) | 13·20 (w) | | | |
| Allagadda | 8·58 | 8·58 | 15·15 | 15·09 | 14·22 (w) | 15·07 (w) | | | |
| Giddalur | 8·71 | 8·71 | 15·09 | 15·09 | 13·63 (w) | 13·92 (w) | 13·05 | 13·05 | |
| Markapur | 9·96 | 9·96 | 18·00 | 18·00 | 13·03 (w) | 13·43 (w) | 11·60 | 11·60 | |
| | | | | | 12·33 (w) | 12·64 (w) | | | |
| | | | | | 15·80 (w) | 12·33 (w) | | | |
| | | | | | | 15·80 (w) | 13·05 | 13·05 | |
| | | | | | | | 14·50 | 14·50 | |
| Average .. | 9·40 | 9·21 | 15·76 | 15·35 | 14·39 (w) 14·41 (w) | 13·93 (w) 14·16 (w) | 12·63 | 12·25 | |

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Rodi that there would be no ... and I have since ascertained by personal enquiry that the people were not then willing to accept the B Class wage offered to them. Another attempt to start this work will be made in due course.

Banganapalli State. The Nawab has not yet submitted his promised report regarding the condition of his Subjects and a urgent reminder is being sent to him accordingly.

The Head assistant Collector in passing through the Southern extremity of the state noticed signs of distress to this the Nawabs attention is being drawn.

Relief for weavers. The scheme for the relief of weavers in the Pattikonda taluq was put into operation during the fortnight. The narrative of the Pyapalli Dyfsheet affords but very meagre details of the extent to which weavers are availing themselves of the relief.

The branch depôt at Kodumur is stated to have been opened by this time, and I have called for proposals for establishing a similar depôt at Maddikera. A revised scheme for the relief of the Kurnool weavers was received from the assistant Collector just at the Close of the fortnight and has since been submitted to the Board for orders.

Jail Population. The information under this head has again been received from only 7 out of the 13 Sub Jails of the district. Due notice will be taken of the conduct of the defaulting Officers. The fluctuations are reported to be due to no particular causes.

... were reported from want of food. Public health was generally good, except that small pox was slightly prevalent in some villages of the Kurnool and the Nandyal divisions.

## MEASURES OF RELIEF.

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

| Taluks. | Number employed | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Last fortnight. | This fortnight. | |
| Koilkuntla | 2066 | 3164 | |
| Seriel | 355 | 1669 | |
| Pattikonda | 3403 | 3692 | |
| Nandyal | 547 | 1505 | |
| Total .. | 6371 | 10030 | |

GRATUITOUS RELIEF.—Numbers relieved at kitchens and otherwise.

| Taluks. | Number relieved | | | | | | Number of villages in which relief was given. | | Number of relief workers' children infirm dependents if any) receiving money doles. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At kitchens. | | In poor-houses. | | In villages. | | | | | | |
| | This. | Last. | This. | Last. | This. | Last. | This. | Last. | This. | Last. | |
| Koilkuntla | 222 | 131 | | | | | | | | | |
| Pattikonda | 151 | 228 | | | | | | | | | |
| Seriel | 29 | 16 | | | | | | | | | |
| Nandyal | 92 | .. | | | | | | | | | |
| Total .. | 494 | 375 | | | | | | | | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Private charity. | Raja Sri Savalay Ramaswami Mudaliar Madras has kindly sent me 300 cloths for distribution among the Coolies attending the relief works and their dependants. |
| Remarks. | Nil |

INSPECTIONS OF THE District COLLECTOR & Dy Collectors

| | |
|---|---|
| Taluks and places visited. | I was on tour for 11 days out of the fortnight and visited the following places:- Pattikonda, Ratana, Gudlyala, Vepadinne, Alamkonda, Deebagunta, Erragunta and Allapadu. The Byapalli Deputy Collector visited the following villages:- Rosur, Juffali, Maddikera, Agraharam, Itumpa, Edavali, Bylupula, Chenna kulti, Devanabunda, Billekal, Atik[illegible]unda, Nalaka doddi, Jutur, Yakalal, Thogalakal, Bylu[illegible]thakonda, Karvennula, Karemanchi, Dadad[illegible]mlagundam, Peda Pendekal, Chinna [illegible]katralla, Maeh[illegible] He has not stated how many days he spent on tour. The Head assistant Collector who was in camp throughout the fortnight inspected the following villages:- Linganduine, Tudumuladinne, Patchakayala palli, Nassam, Reddivari-Jumbuladinne, Pedda Emmanur, Kakaratada, Boreammanur, Rupanagudi, Mayalur, Allur, Gulladuriti, Pottipad, Koilkuntla, Bijinavemula, Peddakotpula, Chinna Kotpula, Vallampad, Lenjala, Gudupupala Vankelagala, Jodpaud, Pasarapad, Nagalavaram Dekagunta, Bojalakunta, Chennur, Jangavaram, Motakulapalli, and Beravole. The Head Quarter deputy Collector Nandikotkur visited the following villages:- Atmakur, Nandigunta, Gollavaram, Bhattumbalu Musalimadugu, Gummadapuram, Sivapuram, Veeramatam, Chatakota, Pagadgala, Nagatur, Koncheli, Nandikotkur, Madigatla, Mallyala, and Gadimadugu. The deputy Collector of Cumbum visited the following villages:- Cumbum Taluq:- Kandulapuram, Nadimpalli Sydapuram, Nazeratt gudem, Kajithalapudem, [illegible]kolem, Somavarapet, Papayapalli |
| General Remarks. | to relieve both the [illegible] ordinary duties. [illegible] calls for the close [illegible] arrange to be [illegible] taluk. There is [illegible] applications [illegible] is evident [illegible] to the relief works [illegible] of the workers [illegible] and a Special [illegible] Tahsildars [illegible] in connection [illegible] I submit the [illegible] |

## MEASURES OF RELIEF.

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

| Taluks. | Number employed | | Remarks. |
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GRATUITOUS RELIEF.—Numbers relieved at kitchens and otherwise.

| Taluks. | Number relieved | | | | | | Number of villages in which relief was given. | | Number of relief workers' children infirm dependents (if any) receiving money doles. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | At kitchens. | | In poor-houses. | | In villages. | | | | | | |
| | This. | Last. | This. | Last. | This. | Last. | This. | Last. | This. | Last. | |
| Koilkuntla | 222 | 131 | | | | | | | | | |
| Pattikonda | 154 | 228 | | | | | | | | | |
| Sirsiel | 29 | 16 | | | | | | | | | |
| Nandyal | 92 | .. | | | | | | | | | |
| Total .. | 497 | 375 | | | | | | | | | |

(1)

(2) S

● Private charity.

*Remarks.*

INSPECTIONS OF

Taluks and places visited

*General Remarks.*

I beg to submit that the time appears to have now come to relieve both the Pycapalli Dy Collector and the Pattikonda Tahsildar of their ordinary duties. The state of the people in the villages of the Pattikonda taluk calls for the close attention of both these officers and the former must further arrange to spend more time than he has been doing in the Ramallakot taluk. There is much business to be got through in connection with applications for loans and the Weaver's relief schemes. Again, there is evidently much to be done towards popularizing the kitchens attached to the relief works which are not attracting nearly so many dependants of the workers as they should. I request therefore that a Special Dy Collector and a Special Dy Tahsildar may be sanctioned as soon as possible. The Tahsildar asks for the services of a second Special Revenue Inspector in connection with loan work, and as that work is assuming large proportions I support the request.

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

| Taluks. | Repair and construction of wells. | | | | | | Other purposes. | | | | | | Total. | | | | | | Number of wells. | | Purchase of fodder. | | | | Cattle and seed grain. | | | | | | Total. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Applications accepted. | | Loans disbursed. | | Applications pending. | | Applications accepted. | | Loans disbursed. | | Applications pending. | | Applications accepted. | | Loans disbursed. | | Applications pending. | | Constructed or repaired. | Under construction or repair. | Applications accepted. | | Loans disbursed. | | Applications pending. | | Applications accepted. | | Loans disbursed. | | Applications pending. | | Applications accepted. | | Loans disbursed. | | Applications pending. | |
| | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. | | | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. |
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Will follow.

Asstt. Collector
5-3-97

Asstt. Collector
4 March 89

Camb: Muttyalpet
5/3/97

5/3/97

Fortnightly Narrative of the _____

_____

for the period ending _____

To

THE _____

The Hon. the Govt. of Bs
thro' the Govt. the ground

C No. 2070 + 3058

For Order.

The Coll^r of Kurnool submits copy of his fortnightly report for the period ending 28th July 1897

2. The points requiring notice are:

(i) The delay on the part of the P. W. Dept in opening works — this has already been noticed, and the Board has called the attention of the Chief Engineer to this matter. — vide C No. 2955 —

(ii) The estr wants to release both the Dy-public Dy Coll^r and the Peishkar Tahsildar of their ordinary duties. He recommends the appointment of a Dy. Coll^r and a Dy. Tahsildar. At the request of the Tahsildar, he applies also for a reward for heavy work, ~~both these recommendations~~

I Supports the Coll^r's recommendation — The Board ~~has~~ vide C No. - 2058. 11/9/1897.

A separate letter has been rec^d & will be shown to Govt. when the Secretariat is open. The Govt. Dept^t will then be asked to submit the estimate!

Sy^d Sept^r 11 1897.

What additional staff will have been already sanctioned in Kurnool?

DS
10/3/97

This was answered in the last part-ps with the note on C 9/3/97 establishments

RS
8-5-97

RS
9-3-97

# Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
19 MAR 97
REVENUE

This is ancient history now. Please dispose of accordingly. BPS 3/5/97

From Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement Land Records and Agriculture) Madras

No. 220

For Orders

Dated 11th March 1897.

Received 19th

Registered 19th

Enclosures

Spare copies

I do not think the issue is correct. No further reference on application is sanctioned special circumstances should be brought forward. JG 23/3/97

SUBJECT.

Fortnightly narrative.

The application referred to in para 6 of the BP is now in circulation with the duplicate copy of the fortnightly narrative already sent by the Collector in advance.

2. In the same para the Board says that the time has now arrived for the appointment of Taluk relief officers in the more affected Taluks. In a previous paper (now in circ) it has recommended the appointment of a Taluk relief officer in Jammalmadugu.

3. With reference to the remark in para 8. under rule 28.

C. 22/3/97.

Submitting for the information of Government — of the Kurnool district for the period ending 28th February 1897.

† appendix VI, C class gangs may earn B wages on performance of B tasks and the Collector is perhaps right in his statement

RS
22-3-97

BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

FURTHER PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

1897.

# Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

**MADRAS.**

*Printed March th*

Proceedings, 11th March 1897, No. 220.

7

## MARCH.

*Fortnightly narrative.*—Submitting, for the information of Government, — of the Kurnool 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 for the Kurnool district during the period ending 28th of February 1897 :—

### State of the Country.

*Rainfall and Water-supply*—

| | | INCHES. |
|---|---|---|
| Rainfall in rain-registering stations ... ... ... ... ... | | 18 |
| Rainfall up to the period from 1st April 1896 ... ... ... ... | | 15·91 |
| Average rainfall expected in the period ... ... ... ... | | *Nil.* |
| Average rainfall expected up to the period from 1st April 1896 | ... | 27·25 |

There was a slight fall of rain throughout the district, the heaviest, viz., one inch, being at Kalwa. This increased the drinking water-supply to some extent in parts. Water-supply was generally sufficient for drinking purposes, though diminishing in parts of the western section. A few tanks in the eastern section received fresh supplies, while the Uppalervagu, the Kandleru and the Gundlacamma were in freshes, but the water-supply was generally insufficient for irrigation purposes, except in canal villages and under wells.

*Agricultural operations and condition of standing crops.*—Cotton-picking was in progress throughout the district, and the yield is supposed to be moderate, at all events, in the Sirvel taluk, where I am touring at present. Bengal-gram and ragi were harvested in parts, and in the eastern section the transplanting of ragi under wells and the harvesting of early sown bengal-gram, wheat and korra were going on. Cotton is almost the only standing crop not under wells, and its condition is fair, except in the western section. Crops under wells are in as good condition as can be expected, considering the state of the season.

*Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle.*—Pasture was sufficient in the eastern section, and available to a small extent in the vicinity of hills and in canal villages throughout the district. Grass was sprouting a little in places where there had been rain. Fodder was sufficient in the northern and eastern sections, and in sufficient elsewhere. Hill grass continued to be used. Cattle were becoming weak in the western and southern sections. Elsewhere their condition was fair. Rinderpest continued to prevail in parts.

*General remarks on above subjects.*—Nil.



### Food supplies and the state of the markets.

*Prices* of principal food-grains at principal markets in the affected tracts, in seers of 80 tolahs per rupee, for the period ending 28th of February 1897.

| Stations. | Rice. | | Ragi. | | Cholum. | | Cumbu. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | End of last fortnight. | End of current fortnight. | End of last fortnight. | End of this fortnight. | End of last fortnight. | End of this fortnight. | End of last fortnight. | End of this fortnight. |
| Pattikonda .. .. | 9·72 | 9·72 | .. | .. | 12·87 (W)<br>14·42 (Y) | 12·87 (W)<br>13·90 (Y) | 12·22 | 12·22 |
| Pyápali .. .. .. | 8·64 | 8·64 | .. | .. | 13·90 (Y) | 13·39 (Y) | 11·28 | 11·28 |
| Kurnool .. .. | 8·58 | 8·58 | 14·19 | 12·90 | 14·38 (W and Y) | 14·04 (W)<br>14·38 (Y) | 11·87 | 12·33 |
| Nandikotkur .. .. | 9·29 | 8·58 | .. | .. | 15·07 (W and Y) | 15·07 (W and Y) | .. | .. |
| Atmakúru .. .. | 10·01 | 10 01 | .. | .. | 15·75 (W and Y) | 15·75 (W and Y) | .. | .. |
| Nandyal .. .. | 10·01 | 9·29 | 17·41 | 16·77 | 14·38 (W)<br>14·04 (Y) | 14·38 (W)<br>14·04 (Y) | 12·50 | 10·00 |
| Kalwa .. .. .. | 8·58 | 8·58 | .. | .. | 15·07 (W and Y) | 13·70 (W)<br>15·07 (Y) | .. | .. |
| Koilkuntla .. .. | 9·96 | 9·96 | 15·00 | 15·00 | 14·22 (W)<br>12·64 (Y) | 13·82 (W)<br>13·43 (Y) | 13·05 | 13·05 |
| Owk .. .. .. | 9·96 | 9·96 | 15 00 | 15·00 | 13·43 (W)<br>13·03 (Y) | 13·43 (W)<br>12·64 (Y) | 11·60 | 11·60 |
| Allagadda .. .. | 8·58 | 8·58 | 15·15 | 15·00 | 12 33 (W and Y) | 12·33 (W and Y) | .. | .. |
| Giddalore .. .. | 8·71 | 8·71 | 15·00 | 15·00 | 15·80 (Y) | 15·80 (Y) | 13·05 | 13·05 |
| Markapur .. .. | 9·96 | 9·96 | 18·00 | 18·00 | .. | .. | 14·50 | 14·50 |
| Average .. | 9·40 | 9·21 | 15·76 | 15·38 | 14·39 (W)<br>14·41 (Y) | 13·93 (W)<br>14·16 (Y) | 12·63 | 12·25 |

*Note.*—Prices are either stationary or rising at almost all stations.

*Activity of trade.*—Trade was moderately active and grain was freely sold in the markets, except in the southern section, where people purchased food-grains chiefly in the weekly market at Nandyal, imports into and exports from which place were extensive as usual. Cholum was exported from Kurnool to Yemmiganur in the Bellary district.

### Condition of the people.

*On works.*—The health of the coolies employed on the Allagadda relief works inspected by me during the fortnight appeared to be pretty good, and the sanitary arrangements made for them were satisfactory.

The Head Assistant Collector reports that the labourers on the several works in his division look healthy and strong. The Pyápali Deputy Collector considers the state of the relief workers in his charge to be good.

The medical subordinates in charge of the several relief works reported that the health of the workers was good for the most part. It is curious, however, that at Kodumur, where there has been practically no fining and B class wages are being almost always earned, about one-fifth of the workers are said to be looking ill-fed : the District Medical and Sanitary officer visited this work a few days ago, and I am awaiting his report as to the actual state of affairs.

*In villages.*—The condition of the people in the *northern and eastern sections* is good for the present. The few that are in want of labour in the villages at the foot of the Nallamalas in the northern section find work at the three major tank works now being treated as ordinary Public Works Department works.

*Western section.*—During the early part of the fortnight, I inspected Katarkonda, Mallyala, Vepadinne and Alamkonda lying in the south-east of the Pattikonda taluk, and finding that about 50 coolies in each of these villages were without employment, I called upon the Executive Engineer to provide work for them either by starting the Alamkonda tank project, or, if that could not be taken up, to offer work at a convenient centre on the branch road connecting the Gooty and Aspari roads. The condition of the people in this section bordering the Bellary district, as already reported in

the last fortnightly narrative, is demanding early attention; but I regret to state that the Executive Engineer does not seem to have yet opened the work on the Kodumur-Yemmiganúru road near Gonegundla in spite of my requests. He has been asked to state definitely what steps he is taking, and I have also spoken to the Sub-Engineer personally on the subject. The Deputy Collector of Pyápali having, under my orders, inspected the villages lying between Ternikal and the Bellary frontier on the one side and between that place and Devanabanda on the other side and reported that the poorer classes on those parts need relief, the Executive Engineer has been requested to put in hand a new road to connect the Bellary high road with the Adóni-Yemmiganúru road, which the Deputy Collector considers will be a useful communication. Relief is proposed to be offered in the neighbourhood of Mulagundam and Ternakal.

*Southern section.*—The Head Assistant Collector reports that the people in his division are generally in a healthy condition. I have inspected a portion of the Sirvel taluk and find the condition of the people to be not so critical as yet as in the western section. Nevertheless, prompt steps are being taken to offer adequate relief to all those that are in need of it. The Koilkuntla section of the Koilkuntla-Allagadda road has begun to attract labourers, while the number on relief at the Allagadda end has risen to over 1,000. A work was also opened on the Rampur pass road near Chennur under the supervision of the Local Fund Engineer on the 23rd ultimo, and is attracting some 400 or 500 workers. I have requested the Superintending Engineer to take over the work at a very early date. The District Forest-officer offered line-clearing work to the villagers of Mutyalpad at a distance of about 2½ miles from their village on 19th ultimo, but none attended. He was informed by the reddi that there would be no applicants for 2 or 3 weeks, and I have since ascertained by personal enquiry that the people were not then willing to accept the B class wages offered to them. Another attempt to start this work will be made in due course.

*Banganapalle State.*—The Nawab has not yet furnished his promised report regarding the condition of his subjects, and an urgent reminder is being sent to him to expedite it. The Head Assistant Collector, in passing through the southern extremity of the State, noticed signs of distress: to this the Nawab's attention is being drawn.

*Relief for weavers.*—The scheme for the relief of weavers in the Pattikonda taluk was put into operation during the fortnight. The narrative of the Pyápali Deputy Collector affords but very meagre details of the extent to which the weavers are availing themselves of the relief. The branch depôt at Kodumur should have been opened by this time, and I have called for proposals for establishing a similar depôt at Maddikera. A revised scheme for the relief of Kurnool weavers was received from the Assistant Collector just at the close of the fortnight, and has since been submitted to the Board for orders.

*Jail population.*—The information under this head has again been received from only seven out of the thirteen sub-jails of the district. Due notice will be taken of the conduct of the defaulting officers. The fluctuations are reported to be due to no particular causes.

*Sickness and mortality.*—No deaths were reported from want of food. Public health was generally good, except that small-pox was slightly prevalent in some villages of the Kurnool and the Nandyal divisions.

*Remarks.*—Nil.

## MEASURES OF RELIEF.

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

| Taluks. | Number employed | |
|---|---|---|
| | Last fortnight. | This fortnight. |
| Nandyal ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 547 | 1,505 |
| Sirvel ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 355 | 1,669 |
| Koilkuntla ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,066 | 3,164 |
| Pattikonda ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,403 | 3,692 |
| Total ... | 6,371 | 10,030 |



*Gratuitous relief.*—Numbers relieved at kitchens and otherwise—

| Taluks. | Number relieved at kitchens | |
|---|---|---|
| | Last fortnight. | This fortnight. |
| Nandyal ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 92 |
| Sirvel ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16 | 29 |
| Koilkuntla ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 131 | 222 |
| Pattikonda ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 228 | 154 |
| Total ... | 375 | 497 |

*Private charity.*—Raja Sir Savalay Ramaswami Mudaliar of Madras has kindly sent me 300 cloths for distribution among the coolies attending the relief works and their dependants.

## INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT COLLECTOR AND DIVISIONAL OFFICERS.

*Taluks and places visited.*—I was on tour for 11 days out of the fortnight and visited the following places: Pattikonda, Ratana, Mallyala, Vepedinne, Alamkonda, Deebaguntla, Erraguntla and Allagadda.

The Pyápali Deputy Collector visited the following villages: Hosur, Tuggali, Maddikera, Agraharam, Humpa, Edanabi, Bylupala, Chinna hulti, Devanabanda, Billekal, Atikala gundu, Nalakadoddi, Jutur, Yatakal, Thogalakal, Bylu Pattikonda, Karwemile, Karumanchi, Dadadoddikatakonda, Mulagundam, Peda Pendekal, Chinna Pendekal, Banavanur, Ternikal, Pulukurti, Kapatralla, Machapuram and Kodumur. He has not stated how many days he spent on tour.

The Head Assistant Collector, who was in camp throughout the fortnight inspected the following villages: Ligamdinne, Tudumuladinne, Putchakayapalli, Nossam, Reddiwari Jambaldinne, Pedda Yemmanur, Kakaravada, Bodiammanur, Rupanagudi, Mayalur, Allur, Gulladurti, Pottipad, Koilkuntla, Biginavemula, Pedda Kopperla, Chinna Kopperla, Vallampad, Lingala, Gundupupala, Vantiverla, Gala, Gospaud, Pasarapad, Nagalavaram, Dibaguntla, Boyalakuntla, Chennur, Gangavaram, Matakulapalli and Beravole.

The Head-quarter Deputy Collector, Nandikotkur, visited the following villages: Atmakur, Nandigunta, Gollavaram, Bhuttuvanipalli, Musalimadugu, Gunneadapuram, Sivapuram, Yerramatam, Pratakota, Pagadyala, Nagatur, Kodudela, Nandikotkur, Maddigatla, Mallyala and Godidemadugu.

The Deputy Collector of Cumbum visited the following villages: Cumbum taluk—Kandulapuram, Nadimpalli, Sydapuram, Hozrathgudem, Kaghithalagudem, Chinthlapolam, Somavarepet, Papayapalli and Giddalore.

*General Remarks.*—I beg to submit that the time appears to me to have now come to relieve both the Pyápali Deputy Collector and the Pattikonda Tahsildar of their ordinary duties. The state of the people in the villages of the Pattikonda taluk calls for the close attention of both those officers, and the former must further arrange to spend more time than he has been doing in the Ramallakot taluk. There is much business to be got through in connection with applications for loans and the weavers' relief scheme.

Again, there is evidently much to be done towards popularizing the kitchens attached to the relief works which are not attracting nearly so many dependants of the workers as they should. I request, therefore, that a Special Deputy Collector and a Special Deputy Tahsildar may be sanctioned as soon as possible. The Tahsildar asks for the services of a second Special Revenue Inspector in connection with loans work, and as that work is assuming large proportions, I support the request.

READ—the following letter from Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department (through the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture), dated Camp Tadpatri, 5th March 1897, No. 567 S.:—

I have the honour to forward herewith my inspection notes as to the famine conditions found by me in the Sirvel taluk, Kurnool district.

—

ENCLOSURE.

INSPECTION Notes by the Sanitary Commissioner as to famine conditions in the Sirvel taluk, Kurnool district.

*Gazulapalli and Mahadevapuram.*—I unite these two villages not only on account of their proximity but on account of the similarity of the conditions of the population. The cooly class in both have been able to sustain themselves during the stress of high prices by taking to Nandyal grass and fruit from the Nallamalas, and participating in the agricultural operations round Nandyal. Within the last ten days these sources of income have gradually diminished, and relief works within one week would be essential here. The Mahadevapuram well requires silt clearing urgently.

*Bassapur.*—The people of this small village are much reduced by fever, but visits to the houses showed that they were not without means of subsistance. Still, life is a struggle, and wages can only be obtained irregularly. All maintained that they would hail the opening of relief works. The village well requires deepening at once, as it is fast drying up. If this supply is lost, water will have to be carried for two miles.

*Boyalakuntla.*—This village is too far from the Nallamalas to allow people to readily benefit by work obtainable there, and is also awkwardly situated as to the area under irrigation in the taluk. There has, consequently, throughout the period of scarcity, been difficulty in the inhabitants obtaining *sufficient* food. So-called relief works were opened here in November, but the test was severe being excavation of the tank and the formation of an embankment. Fining was enforced, so that of the total wage of one anna and three pies the men received but two pies on the first day, and on the second, four pies, and on the third day, three pies. The works were then closed, with the result that a living has since been obtained in competition with villages more advantageously situated as to the irrigated area. The following is the result of my inspection of the inhabitants who turned out in response to my request for volunteers for relief works:—

| — | Good. | Poor. | Bad. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Castemen .. .. .. .. .. | 71·4 | 25·7 | 2·9 |
| Malas and Madigas— | | | |
| Men .. .. .. .. .. | 59·3 | 29·6 | 11·1 |
| Women .. .. .. .. .. | 41·9 | 48·4 | 9·7 |
| Children .. .. .. .. .. | 50·0 | 42·9 | 7·1 |

The influence of insufficient diet upon the Malas and Madigas is specially evident.

The villagers were particularly anxious as to their water-supply; the Veeranah Bávi and Hambacki Bávi being silted and nearly dry (one of these has, I believe, been, since my visit, attended to by the Tahsildar on his own responsibility as an urgent matter).

*Kotakonda.*—Here work obtainable has gradually dwindled to *nil* during the last fortnight. Two families have left the village. The family of Majabosi who wandered in search of employment looks very starved.

*Srirangapuram.*—Here no work is obtainable, nor has there been any for some time back. Not only is there no cultivation in the village fields, but it is awkwardly



situated both as to the hills and canal. Relief work for this village is essential. The following is the condition of applicants for relief work:—

| — | Good. | Poor. | Bad. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Malas and Madigas— | | | |
| Men .. .. .. .. .. | 6·2 | 81·2 | 12·5 |
| Women .. .. .. .. .. | 36·8 | 36·8 | 26·3 |
| Children .. .. .. .. .. | 28·6 | 57·1 | 14·3 |
| Muddis— | | | |
| Men .. .. .. .. .. | 82·1 | 17·9 | .. |

It will be noted that the condition of the Malas is in great contrast to the caste labourer. Whilst the caste men have been able to obtain a living by collecting and selling fruit from the hills, this is out of the question for the Malas, as caste people will not buy from them.

*Padakandla.*—Here are about sixty weaver families. In house after house visited work was found, but the people themselves looked very pinched. This apparent anomaly is explained by the fact that weaving work during the past three months has been almost *nil*; but, at the present moment, orders have been received from ryots of the canal villages who, not having lost their crops, can afford to recognize the usual marriage season.

*Narasapuram.*—Here the cessation of work of harvesting in the canal villages is already exhibiting its effects, and the field labourer is beginning to feel the pinch. About sixty persons go daily to Allagadda (representing a twelve mile walk daily) from here for work—a very fair test of necessity.

The only available fresh water well contains but a few inches of water. The villagers have themselves attempted to deepen it. This is a work that should be effected without delay. The well should then be correctly lined, and converted into a "draw well." There is no well for the Malas and Madigas. Seeing that they must depend upon the charity of caste people for water under the present circumstances, their condition is much to be pitied. It is most desirable that a well should be provided for them. The death registers in this village show the following contrast:—

*Deaths.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| November 1895 | ... | ... | ... |
| December „ | ... | ... | 1 |
| January 1896 | ... | ... | 1 |
| November 1896 | ... | ... | 2 |
| December „ | ... | ... | 4 |
| January 1897 | ... | ... | 3 |

*Allagadda famine-relief works.*—These works were opened in November last, but were again closed by order of the Collector on the advent of rain. On the 6th of February 1897 again the works were opened, but the people on receiving only D wages deserted the work. This is not now the case, as the numbers are fast rising and, on the day of my inspection, there were 1,200 on the works. The following exhibits the condition of the gangs, with the names of the villages from which they were chiefly derived. The result is to show that whilst the canal villages have naturally not felt the pinch of starvation, those distant from it have, and that in respect to them the opening of works has been unnecessarily delayed.

ALLAGADDA WORKS.

GANG No. 5.

*From Patakandukuru—3½ miles distant.*

| — | Good. | Poor. | Bad. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men .. .. .. .. .. | 73·3 | 20 0 | 6·7 |
| Women .. .. .. .. .. | 72·2 | 16·7 | 11·1 |
| Nursing mothers .. .. .. .. .. | 70·0 | 20 0 | 10·0 |
| Children .. .. .. .. .. | 76·5 | 17·6 | 5·9 |

GANG No. (?).

*From Jamaldine—2 mil s distant.*

| — | Good. | Poor. | Bad. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men .. | 69·2 | 23·1 | 7·7 |
| Women .. | 82·9 | 14·3 | 2·8 |
| Nursing mothers .. | 77·8 | 11·1 | 11·1 |
| Children .. | 88·2 | .. | 11 8 |

## CLASS A.

GANG No. 1.

*From Patakandukuru—3½ miles distant.*

| — | Good. | Poor. | Bad. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men (Malas) | 87·3 | 12·7 | .. |
| Women .. | 78·1 | 12·5 | 9·4 |
| Nursing mothers .. | 78·6 | 21 4 | .. |
| Children .. | 95 0 | 2 5 | 2·5 |

GANG No. 3.

*From Jambuldine—3 miles distant.*

| — | Good. | Poor. | Bad. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men .. | 88·9 | 11·1 | .. |
| Nursing mothers .. | 69·2 | 30·8 | .. |
| Children .. | 74·1 | 22·2 | 3·7 |

GANG No. 4.

*From Muthutur—6 miles distant.*

| — | Good. | Poor. | Bad. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men | 72·4 | 27·6 | .. |
| Women .. | 82·8 | 17·2 | .. |
| Nursing mothers .. | 42·9 | 57·1 | .. |
| Children .. | 75·8 | 24·2 | .. |

GANG No. 6.

*From Allagadda, Chintalunta and Ortampalli.*

| — | Good. | Poor. | Bad. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men | 80·0 | 20·0 | .. |
| Women .. | 86·2 | 13·8 | .. |
| Children .. | 47·6 | 52·4 | .. |



GANG No. 10.

*From Mandaluru—5½ miles distant.*

| — | Good. | Poor. | Bad. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men .. | 80·0 | 20 0 | .. |
| Women .. | 71·9 | 21·9 | 6·2 |
| Nursing mothers .. | 14·3 | 71·4 | 14·3 |
| Children .. | 65·6 | 34·4 | .. |

GANG No. 7.

*From Narasapuram—6 miles distant.*

| — | Good. | Poor. | Bad. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men | 62·1 | 27·6 | *10·3 |
| Women .. | 34·5 | 37·9 | 27·6 |
| Nursing mothers .. | 60·0 | 35·0 | 5·0 |
| Children .. | 36·4 | 27·2 | 36·4 |

* 66 per cent. are weavers.

*Nallagatla.*

| — | Good. | Poor. | Bad. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men | 73·7 | 26·3 | .. |
| Women .. | 69·7 | 23·3 | 7 0 |
| Nursing mothers .. | †68·7 | 31·2 | .. |
| Children .. | 50·0 | 40·0 | 10·0 |

† 20 per cent. are weavers.

*Katakandukuru.*

| — | Good. | Poor. | Bad. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men | 36·0 | ‡60 0 | §4·0 |
| Women .. | 58·8 | 35·3 | 5·9 |
| Children .. | 75·0 | 25·0 | .. |

‡ 6·6 per cent. are weavers. § 100 per cent. are weavers.

*Golumpalle—2½ miles.*

| — | Good. | Poor. | Bad. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men | 69·6 | 26·1 | ‖4·2 |
| Women .. | 64·3 | 28·6 | 7·1 |
| Nursing mothers .. | 66·6 | 22·2 | 11·1 |
| Children .. | 71·4 | 25·0 | ‖3·6 |

‖ 100 per cent. are weavers.

*General remarks and recommendations.*—The evidence collected by inspection of this taluk may be summed up in a very few words, although obtained at considerable expenditure of time, on account of evil roads. The opening of the works at

Allagadda, that is, close to the canal, was a mistake originally. The villages that required relief in November, *and do so now*, are those which are between the Nallamalas and the canal, that is, too distant from either to be regarded as affording easily obtainable work. The closing of the work at Boyalakuntla, therefore, was very undesirable, the result has been that the people have been put to some straits as to food supplies, and families have had to be, temporarily at least, broken up to enable the male members to go to distant villages in the Nandikotkur taluk and the canal villages of this taluk. The rush for work before and during harvest had the evil influence of causing all work to be completed in far less time than usual. Except for a little cotton-picking here and there, it may be said that no work is now obtainable for labourers, and distress must become acute shortly. The Acting Tahsildar Mr. Padmanaban Naidu, B.A., seems to have intelligently grasped the situation and has advised works that would tap the affected villages by making a road between Narasapuram and Alampur on the main road to Cumbum and *vid* Sirvel to Gazulapalli. I would especially urge the importance of the last work suggested. From Sirvel to Allagadda there is a fair road; but from Sirvel to Gazulapalli, the nearest railway station, the cart-track in use is abominable. The making of a "railway feeder" here is of importance; but what seems to me the great reason why this should be preferred is, that it would occupy that equi-distant line from the canal and villages on the base of the hills and therefore would run through an area that has been pressed up to date and is now sore in need of help. It would, for example, be a great pity that villages near Boyalakuntla and Srirangapuram should depend upon so distant a site as the Cumbum road, but, if this be not adopted, at Boyalakuntla tank work could doubtless be started, and at Srirangapuram it was represented to me that four smaller tanks exist which might, with profit to Government, be repaired. I suggest inquiry into this latter point. Allagadda does not appear to me to be a suitable site for relief works. It would be advisable to shift this to Narasapuram, and thus be nearer a distressed centre than is represented by the canal villages chiefly served in the neighbourhood. The statistics given show that weavers have been put to special difficulties. It seems to me that relief to weavers in this district has been dangerously delayed.

RESOLUTION—dated 11th March 1897, No. 220.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. Except some harvest and cultivation under wells, there are scarcely any agricultural operations going on in the affected portions of the district. Grass and fodder are scarce and the cattle are suffering.

3. Prices became dearer during the period and are rising, but the markets are well supplied.

4. It is not quite clear what the Collector refers to as the "northern" section of the district, but apparently he means the Nandikotkur taluk, which forms the northern part of the central section. There and in the eastern section, the people are in good condition; but from the report of the Sanitary Commissioner on Sirvel, it appears that in that taluk there is much to be desired, and the attention of the Collector will be drawn to the remarks of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel King in the matter. He should arrange for affording the people of the northern part of the taluk relief on works at the earliest possible date, putting in hand, wherever possible, tank works in preference to road works. He should also give immediate attention to the provision of relief for the weavers of the taluk.

5. The attention of the Chief Engineer has already (B.P., dated 26th February 1897, No. 168) been drawn to the inordinate delays of the Executive Engineer in starting relief works when called upon to do so by the Collector, and it is hoped that such delays will not recur, and that that officer will be fully prepared for a large increase of workers at short notice. When Mr. Johnston rejoins the district, a new method of dealing with the requirements thereof may be expected.



6. Application has already been made to Government for the assistance asked for by the Collector in his general remarks, but the Board would submit that the time has now come for the appointment of Taluk Relief Officers in all the more affected taluks, and that arrangements should be made for providing suitable officers.

7. The Collector need not submit any more information about jail returns. This is being obtained from the Inspector-General of Prisons.

8. The Collector's statement, that B class wages are being almost always earned at Kodumur, does not agree with that of the Sanitary Commissioner (*vide* B.P., dated 5th March 1897, No. 195), who says that the relief workers "have been uniformly retained on the C wage."

9. The Collector's attention is invited to some notes on Kurnool which appeared in the *Madras Mail* of the 8th instant. If there is any truth in the statement therein, the shortcomings should be remedied without delay.

10. The Board is much pleased with the general tenor of Mr. Elwin's report, and is sanguine that, with his advent to the district, the poor will find that they have a protector.

(True Copies and Extract.)

R. V. Srinivasan
Secretary.

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

Exd. C. M Thumbuswamy.

C. Nos 2490 & 2079

G. O. No 3158 / 11th May 1897.

Recorded with the remark that the Govt is prepared to consider any proposals which the Boards may send up in consultation with Collectors for the appointment of Taluk Relief officers

2. Govt has already issued orders ~~in other proposals~~ elsewhere ~~the~~ in regard to the other questions raised in the Board's Proes

11/5/97

Print.
in Labour Do Board's
returned herewith
RS
11-5-97

List forwarded

BD (Wells) 12/5/97
Famine
PWD
FD
A-G
RS 8-5-97

Govt 21/5/97

8/7

7

# Government {1897} of Madras.

## REVENUE.

*Recd.* } 1897. *Enclosures*

*Regd.* } *Spare copies*

**G.O., No. 315, 11th May 1897.**

## MAY.

### Fortnightly Narrative.

Board's Proceedings submitting, with remarks, the — of the Kurnool district for the period ending 28th February 1897, recorded with the remark that the Government is prepared to consider any proposals which the Board may, in consultation with the Collectors, send up for the appointment of Taluk Relief officers.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 11th March 1897, No. 220:—

*Read*—the following Fortnightly Narrative for the Kurnool district during the period ending 28th of February 1897:—

### State of the Country.

*Rainfall and Water-supply*—

| | | Inches. |
|---|---|---|
| Rainfall in rain-registering stations ... ... ... ... ... | | ·18 |
| Rainfall up to the period from 1st April 1896 ... ... ... ... ... | | 15·91 |
| Average rainfall expected in the period ... ... ... ... ... | | *Nil.* |
| Average rainfall expected up to the period from 1st April 1896 ... | | 27·25 |

There was a slight fall of rain throughout the district, the heaviest, viz., *one inch*, being at Kalwa. This increased the drinking water-supply to some extent in parts. Water-supply was generally sufficient for drinking purposes, though diminishing in parts of the western section. A few tanks in the eastern section received fresh supplies, while the Uppalervagu, the Kandleru and the Gundlacamma were in freshes, but the water-supply was generally insufficient for irrigation purposes, except in canal villages and under wells.

*Agricultural operations and condition of standing crops.*—Cotton-picking was in progress throughout the district, and the yield is supposed to be *moderate*, at all events, in the Sirvel taluk, where I am touring at present. Bengal-gram and ragi were harvested in parts, and in the eastern section the transplanting of ragi under wells and the harvesting of early sown bengal-gram, wheat and korra were going on. Cotton is almost the only standing crop not under wells, and its condition is fair, except in the western section. Crops under wells are in as good condition as can be expected, considering the state of the season.

*Supply of fodder and pasture and condition of cattle.*—Pasture was sufficient in the eastern section, and available to a small extent in the vicinity of hills and in canal villages throughout the district. Grass was sprouting a little in places where there had been rain. Fodder was sufficient in the northern and eastern sections, and in sufficient elsewhere. Hill grass continued to be used. Cattle were becoming weak in the western and southern sections. Elsewhere their condition was fair. Rinderpest continued to prevail in parts.

*General remarks on above subjects.*—Nil.



### Food supplies and the state of the markets.

*Prices* of principal food-grains at principal markets in the affected tracts, in seers of 80 tolahs per rupee, for the period ending 28th of February 1897.

| Stations. | Rice. | | Ragi. | | Cholum. | | Cumbu. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | End of last fortnight. | End of current fortnight. | End of last fortnight. | End of this fortnight. | End of last fortnight. | End of this fortnight. | End of last fortnight. | End of this fortnight. |
| Pattikonda .. .. | 9·72 | 9·72 | .. | .. | 12·87 (W)<br>14·42 (Y) | 12·87 (W)<br>13·90 (Y) | 12·22 | 12·22 |
| Pyápali .. .. .. | 8·64 | 8·64 | .. | .. | 13·90 (Y) | 13·39 (Y) | 11·28 | 11·28 |
| Kurnool .. .. | 8·58 | 8·58 | 14·19 | 12·90 | 14·38 (W and Y) | 14·04 (W)<br>14·38 (Y) | 11·87 | 12·33 |
| Nandikotkur .. .. | 9·29 | 8·58 | .. | .. | 15·07 (W and Y) | 15·07 (W and Y) | .. | .. |
| Atmakúru .. .. | 10·01 | 10·01 | .. | .. | 15·75 (W and Y) | 15·75 (W and Y) | .. | .. |
| Nandyal .. .. | 10·01 | 9·29 | 17·41 | 16·77 | 14·38 (W)<br>14·04 (Y) | 14·38 (W)<br>14·04 (Y) | 12·50 | 10·00 |
| Kalwa .. .. .. | 8·58 | 8·58 | .. | .. | 15·07 (W and Y) | 13·70 (W)<br>15·07 (Y) | .. | .. |
| Koilkuntla .. .. | 9·96 | 9·96 | 15·00 | 15·00 | 14·22 (W)<br>12·64 (Y) | 13·82 (W)<br>13·43 (Y) | 13·05 | 13·05 |
| Owk .. .. .. | 9·96 | 9·96 | 15 00 | 15·00 | 13·43 (W)<br>13·03 (Y) | 13·43 (W)<br>12·64 (Y) | 11·60 | 11·60 |
| Allagadda .. .. | 8·58 | 8·58 | 15·15 | 15·00 | 12 33 (W and Y) | 12·33 (W and Y) | .. | .. |
| Giddalore .. .. | 8·71 | 8·71 | 15·00 | 15·00 | 15·80 (Y) | 15·80 (Y) | 13·05 | 13·05 |
| Markapur .. .. | 9·96 | 9·96 | 18·00 | 18·00 | .. | .. | 14·50 | 14·50 |
| Average .. | 9·40 | 9·21 | 15·76 | 15·38 | 14·39 (W)<br>14·41 (Y) | 13·93 (W)<br>14·16 (Y) | 12·63 | 12·25 |

*Note.*—Prices are either stationary or rising at almost all stations.

*Activity of trade.*—Trade was moderately active and grain was freely sold in the markets, except in the southern section, where people purchased food-grains chiefly in the weekly market at Nandyal, imports into and exports from which place were extensive as usual. Cholum was exported from Kurnool to Yemmiganur in the Bellary district.

### Condition of the people.

*On works.*—The health of the coolies employed on the Allagadda relief works inspected by me during the fortnight appeared to be pretty good, and the sanitary arrangements made for them were satisfactory.

The Head Assistant Collector reports that the labourers on the several works in his division look healthy and strong. The Pyápali Deputy Collector considers the state of the relief workers in his charge to be good.

The medical subordinates in charge of the several relief works reported that the health of the workers was good for the most part. It is curious, however, that at Kodumur, where there has been practically no fining and B class wages are being almost always earned, about one-fifth of the workers are said to be looking ill-fed: the District Medical and Sanitary officer visited this work a few days ago, and I am awaiting his report as to the actual state of affairs.

*In villages.*—The condition of the people in the *northern and eastern sections* is good for the present. The few that are in want of labour in the villages at the foot of the Nallamalas in the northern section find work at the three major tank works now being treated as ordinary Public Works Department works.

*Western section.*—During the early part of the fortnight, I inspected Katarkonda, Mallyala, Vepadinne and Alamkonda lying in the south-east of the Pattikonda taluk, and finding that about 50 coolies in each of these villages were without employment, I called upon the Executive Engineer to provide work for them either by starting the Alamkonda tank project, or, if that could not be taken up, to offer work at a convenient centre on the branch road connecting the Gooty and Aspari roads. The condition of the people in this section bordering the Bellary district, as already reported in

the last fortnightly narrative, is demanding early attention; but I regret to state that the Executive Engineer does not seem to have yet opened the work on the Kodumur-Yemmiganúru road near Gonegundla in spite of my requests. He has been asked to state definitely what steps he is taking, and I have also spoken to the Sub-Engineer personally on the subject. The Deputy Collector of Pyápali having, under my orders, inspected the villages lying between Ternikal and the Bellary frontier on the one side and between that place and Devanabanda on the other side and reported that the poorer classes on those parts need relief, the Executive Engineer has been requested to put in hand a new road to connect the Bellary high road with the Adóni-Yemmiganúru road, which the Deputy Collector considers will be a useful communication. Relief is proposed to be offered in the neighbourhood of Mulagundam and Ternakal.

*Southern section.*—The Head Assistant Collector reports that the people in his division are generally in a healthy condition. I have inspected a portion of the Sirvel taluk and find the condition of the people to be not so critical as yet as in the western section. Nevertheless, prompt steps are being taken to offer adequate relief to all those that are in need of it. The Koilkuntla section of the Koilkuntla-Allagadda road has begun to attract labourers, while the number on relief at the Allagadda end has risen to over 1,000. A work was also opened on the Rampur pass road near Chennur under the supervision of the Local Fund Engineer on the 23rd ultimo, and is attracting some 400 or 500 workers. I have requested the Superintending Engineer to take over the work at a very early date. The District Forest-officer offered line-clearing work to the villagers of Mutyalpad at a distance of about 2½ miles from their village on 19th ultimo, but none attended. He was informed by the reddi that there would be no applicants for 2 or 3 weeks, and I have since ascertained by personal enquiry that the people were not then willing to accept the B class wages offered to them. Another attempt to start this work will be made in due course.

*Barganapalle State.*—The Nawab has not yet furnished his promised report regarding the condition of his subjects, and an urgent reminder is being sent to him to expedite it. The Head Assistant Collector, in passing through the southern extremity of the State, noticed signs of distress: to this the Nawab's attention is being drawn.

*Relief for weavers.*—The scheme for the relief of weavers in the Pattikonda taluk was put into operation during the fortnight. The narrative of the Pyápali Deputy Collector affords but very meagre details of the extent to which the weavers are availing themselves of the relief. The branch depôt at Kodumur should have been opened by this time, and I have called for proposals for establishing a similar depôt at Maddikera. A revised scheme for the relief of Kurnool weavers was received from the Assistant Collector just at the close of the fortnight, and has since been submitted to the Board for orders.

*Jail population.*—The information under this head has again been received from only seven out of the thirteen sub-jails of the district. Due notice will be taken of the conduct of the defaulting officers. The fluctuations are reported to be due to no particular causes.

*Sickness and mortality.*—No deaths were reported from want of food. Public health was generally good, except that small-pox was slightly prevalent in some villages of the Kurnool and the Nandyal divisions.

*Remarks.*—Nil.

## Measures of Relief.

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

| Taluks. | Number employed | |
|---|---|---|
| | Last fortnight. | This fortnight. |
| Nandyal ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 547 | 1,505 |
| Sirvel ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 355 | 1,669 |
| Koilkuntla ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,066 | 3,164 |
| Pattikonda ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,403 | 3,692 |
| Total ... | 6,371 | 10,030 |



*Gratuitous relief.*—Numbers relieved at kitchens and otherwise—

| Taluks. | Number relieved at kitchens | |
|---|---|---|
| | Last fortnight. | This fortnight. |
| Nandyal ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | ... | 92 |
| Sirvel .. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16 | 29 |
| Koilkuntla ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 131 | 222 |
| Pattikonda ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 228 | 154 |
| Total ... | 375 | 497 |

*Private charity.*—Raja Sir Savalay Ramaswami Mudaliar of Madras has kindly sent me 300 cloths for distribution among the coolies attending the relief works and their dependants.

## Inspections of the District Collector and Divisional Officers.

*Taluks and places visited.*—I was on tour for 11 days out of the fortnight and visited the following places: Pattikonda, Ratana, Mallyala, Vepedinne, Alamkonda, Deebaguntla, Erraguntla and Allagadda.

The Pyápali Deputy Collector visited the following villages: Hosur, Tuggali, Maddikera, Agraharam, Humpa, Edanabi, Bylupala, Chinna hulti, Devanabanda, Billekal, Atikala gundu, Nalakadoddi, Jutur, Yatakal, Thogalakal, Bylu Pattikonda, Karwemile, Karumanchi, Dadadoddikatakonda, Mulagundam, Peda Pendekal, Chinna Pendekal, Banavanur, Ternikal, Pulukurti, Kapatralla, Machapuram and Kodumur. He has not stated how many days he spent on tour.

The Head Assistant Collector, who was in camp throughout the fortnight inspected the following villages: Ligamdinne, Tudumuladinne, Putchakayapalli, Nossam, Reddiwari Jambaldinne, Pedda Yemmanur, Kakaravada, Bodiammanur, Rupanagudi, Mayalur, Allur, Gulladurti, Pottipad, Koilkuntla, Biginavemula, Pedda Kopperla, Chinna Kopperla, Vallampad, Lingala, Gundupupala, Vantiverla, Gala, Gospaud, Pasarapad, Nagalavaram, Dibaguntla, Boyalakuntla, Chennur, Gangavaram, Matakulapalli and Beravole.

The Head-quarter Deputy Collector, Nandikotkur, visited the following villages: Atmakur, Nandigunta, Gollavaram, Bhuttuvanipalli, Musalimadugu, Gunneadapuram, Sivapuram, Yerramatam, Pratakota, Pagadyala, Nagatur, Kodudela, Nandikotkur, Maddigatla, Mallyala and Godidemadugu.

The Deputy Collector of Cumbum visited the following villages: Cumbum taluk—Kandulapuram, Nadimpalli, Sydapuram, Hozrathgudem, Kaghithalagudem, Chinthlapolam, Somavarepet, Papayapalli and Giddalore.

*General Remarks.*—I beg to submit that the time appears to me to have now come to relieve both the Pyápali Deputy Collector and the Pattikonda Tahsildar of their ordinary duties. The state of the people in the villages of the Pattikonda taluk calls for the close attention of both those officers, and the former must further arrange to spend more time than he has been doing in the Ramallakot taluk. There is much business to be got through in connection with applications for loans and the weavers' relief scheme.

Again, there is evidently much to be done towards popularizing the kitchens attached to the relief works which are not attracting nearly so many dependants of the workers as they should. I request, therefore, that a Special Deputy Collector and a Special Deputy Tahsildar may be sanctioned as soon as possible. The Tahsildar ask for the services of a second Special Revenue Inspector in connection with loans works, and as that work is assuming large proportions, I support the request.

*Read*—the following letter from Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department (through the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture), dated Camp Tadpatri, 5th March 1897, No. 567 S.:—

I have the honour to forward herewith my inspection notes as to the famine conditions found by me in the Sirvel taluk, Kurnool district.

—

Enclosure.

Inspection Notes by the Sanitary Commissioner as to famine conditions in the Sirvel taluk, Kurnool district.

*Gazulapalli and Mahadevapuram.*—I unite these two villages not only on account of their proximity but on account of the similarity of the conditions of the population. The cooly class in both have been able to sustain themselves during the stress of high prices by taking to Nandyal grass and fruit from the Nallamalas, and participating in the agricultural operations round Nandyal. Within the last ten days these sources of income have gradually diminished, and relief works within one week would be essential here. The Mahadevapuram well requires silt clearing urgently.

*Bassapur.*—The people of this small village are much reduced by fever, but visits to the houses showed that they were not without means of subsistance. Still, life is a struggle, and wages can only be obtained irregularly. All maintained that they would hail the opening of relief works. The village well requires deepening at once, as it is fast drying up. If this supply is lost, water will have to be carried for two miles.

*Boyalakuntla.*—This village is too far from the Nallamalas to allow people to readily benefit by work obtainable there, and is also awkwardly situated as to the area under irrigation in the taluk. There has, consequently, throughout the period of scarcity, been difficulty in the inhabitants obtaining *sufficient* food. So-called relief works were opened here in November, but the test was severe being excavation of the tank and the formation of an embankment. Fining was enforced, so that of the total wage of one anna and three pies the men received but two pies on the first day, and on the second, four pies, and on the third day, three pies. The works were then closed, with the result that a living has since been obtained in competition with villages more advantageously situated as to the irrigated area. The following is the result of my inspection of the inhabitants who turned out in response to my request for volunteers for relief works:—

| — | Good. | Poor. | Bad. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Castemen .. .. .. .. .. .. | 71·4 | 25·7 | 2·9 |
| Malas and Madigas— | | | |
| Men .. .. .. .. .. .. | 59·3 | 29 6 | 11·1 |
| Women .. .. .. .. .. .. | 41·9 | 48·4 | 9·7 |
| Children .. .. .. .. .. .. | 50·0 | 42·9 | 7·1 |

The influence of insufficient diet upon the Malas and Madigas is specially evident.

The villagers were particularly anxious as to their water-supply; the Veeranah Bávi and Hambacki Bávi being silted and nearly dry (one of these has, I believe, been, since my visit, attended to by the Tahsildar on his own responsibility as an urgent matter).

*Kotakonda.*—Here work obtainable has gradually dwindled to *nil* during the last fortnight. Two families have left the village. The family of Majabosi who wandered in search of employment looks very starved.

*Srirangapuram.*—Here no work is obtainable, nor has there been any for some time back. Not only is there no cultivation in the village fields, but it is awkwardly



situated both as to the hills and canal. Relief work for this village is essential. The following is the condition of applicants for relief work:—

| — | Good. | Poor. | Bad. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Malas and Madigas— | | | |
| Men .. .. .. .. .. .. | 6·2 | 81·2 | 12·5 |
| Women .. .. .. .. .. .. | 36·8 | 36·8 | 26·3 |
| Children .. .. .. .. .. .. | 28·6 | 57·1 | 14·3 |
| Muddis— | | | |
| Men .. .. .. .. .. .. | 82·1 | 17·9 | .. |

It will be noted that the condition of the Malas is in great contrast to the caste labourer. Whilst the caste men have been able to obtain a living by collecting and selling fruit from the hills, this is out of the question for the Malas, as caste people will not buy from them.

*Padakandla.*—Here are about sixty weaver families. In house after house visited work was found, but the people themselves looked very pinched. This apparent anomaly is explained by the fact that weaving work during the past three months has been almost *nil*; but, at the present moment, orders have been received from ryots of the canal villages who, not having lost their crops, can afford to recognize the usual marriage season.

*Narasapuram.*—Here the cessation of work of harvesting in the canal villages is already exhibiting its effects, and the field labourer is beginning to feel the pinch. About sixty persons go daily to Allagadda (representing a twelve mile walk daily) from here for work—a very fair test of necessity.

The only available fresh water well contains but a few inches of water. The villagers have themselves attempted to deepen it. This is a work that should be effected without delay. The well should then be correctly lined, and converted into a "draw well." There is no well for the Malas and Madigas. Seeing that they must depend upon the charity of caste people for water under the present circumstances, their condition is much to be pitied. It is most desirable that a well should be provided for them. The death registers in this village show the following contrast:—

*Deaths.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| November 1895 ... ... ... | | November 1896 ... ... | 2 |
| December „ ... ... | 1 | December „ ... ... | 4 |
| January 1896 ... ... | 1 | January 1897 ... ... ... | 3 |

*Allagadda famine-relief works.*—These works were opened in November last, but were again closed by order of the Collector on the advent of rain. On the 6th of February 1897 again the works were opened, but the people on receiving only D wages deserted the work. This is not now the case, as the numbers are fast rising and, on the day of my inspection, there were 1,200 on the works. The following exhibits the condition of the gangs, with the names of the villages from which they were chiefly derived. The result is to show that whilst the canal villages have naturally not felt the pinch of starvation, those distant from it have, and that in respect to them the opening of works has been unnecessarily delayed.

ALLAGADDA WORKS.

Gang No. 5.

*From Patakandukuru—3½ miles distant.*

| — | Good. | Poor. | Bad. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men .. .. .. .. .. .. | 73·3 | 20·0 | 6·7 |
| Women .. .. .. .. .. .. | 72·2 | 16·7 | 11·1 |
| Nursing mothers .. .. .. .. .. | 70·0 | 20·0 | 10·0 |
| Children .. .. .. .. .. .. | 76·5 | 17·6 | 5·9 |

Gang No. (?).

*From Jamalline—2 miles distant.*

| — | Good. | Poor. | Bad. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men .. .. .. .. .. .. | 69·2 | 23·1 | 7·7 |
| Women .. .. .. .. .. .. | 82·9 | 14·3 | 2·8 |
| Nursing mothers .. .. .. .. .. .. | 77·8 | 11·1 | 11·1 |
| Children .. .. .. .. .. .. | 88·2 | .. | 11·8 |

## CLASS A.

Gang No. 1.

*From Patakandukuru—3½ miles distant.*

| — | Good. | Poor. | Bad. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men (Malas) .. .. .. .. .. .. | 87·3 | 12·7 | .. |
| Women .. .. .. .. .. .. | 78·1 | 12·5 | 9·4 |
| Nursing mothers .. .. .. .. .. .. | 78·6 | 21·4 | .. |
| Children .. .. .. .. .. .. | 95·0 | 2·5 | 2·5 |

Gang No. 3.

*From Jambukline—3 miles distant.*

| — | Good. | Poor. | Bad. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men .. .. .. .. .. .. | 88·9 | 11·1 | .. |
| Nursing mothers .. .. .. .. .. .. | 69·2 | 30·8 | .. |
| Children .. .. .. .. .. .. | 74·1 | 22·2 | 3·7 |

Gang No. 4.

*From Muthutur—6 miles distant.*

| — | Good. | Poor. | Bad. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men .. .. .. .. .. .. | 72·4 | 27·6 | .. |
| Women .. .. .. .. .. .. | 82·8 | 17·2 | .. |
| Nursing mothers .. .. .. .. .. .. | 42·9 | 57·1 | .. |
| Children .. .. .. .. .. .. | 75·8 | 24·2 | .. |

Gang No. 6.

*From Allagadda, Chintakunta and Ortampalli.*

| — | Good. | Poor. | Bad. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men .. .. .. .. .. .. | 80·0 | 20·0 | .. |
| Women .. .. .. .. .. .. | 86·2 | 13·8 | .. |
| Children .. .. .. .. .. .. | 47·6 | 52·4 | .. |



Gang No. 10.

*From Mandaluru—5½ miles distant.*

| — | Good. | Poor. | Bad. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men .. .. .. .. .. .. | 80·0 | 20·0 | .. |
| Women .. .. .. .. .. .. | 71·9 | 21·9 | 6·2 |
| Nursing mothers .. .. .. .. .. .. | 14·3 | 71·4 | 14·3 |
| Children .. .. .. .. .. .. | 65·6 | 34·4 | .. |

Gang No. 7.

*From Narasapuram—6 miles distant.*

| — | Good. | Poor. | Bad. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men .. .. .. .. .. .. | 62·1 | 27·6 | * 10·3 |
| Women .. .. .. .. .. .. | 34·5 | 37·9 | 27·6 |
| Nursing mothers .. .. .. .. .. .. | 60·0 | 35·0 | 5·0 |
| Children .. .. .. .. .. .. | 36·4 | 27·2 | 36·4 |

* 66 per cent. are weavers.

*Nallagatla.*

| — | Good. | Poor. | Bad. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men .. .. .. .. .. .. | 73·7 | 26·3 | .. |
| Women .. .. .. .. .. .. | 69·7 | 23·3 | 7·0 |
| Nursing mothers .. .. .. .. .. .. | † 68·7 | 31·2 | .. |
| Children .. .. .. .. .. .. | 50·0 | 40·0 | 10·0 |

† 20 per cent. are weavers.

*Katakandukuru.*

| — | Good. | Poor. | Bad. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men .. .. .. .. .. .. | 36·0 | ‡ 60·0 | § 4·0 |
| Women .. .. .. .. .. .. | 58·8 | 35·3 | 5·9 |
| Children .. .. .. .. .. .. | 75·0 | 25·0 | .. |

‡ 6·6 per cent. are weavers. § 100 per cent. are weavers.

*Golampalle—2½ miles.*

| — | Good. | Poor. | Bad. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men .. .. .. .. .. .. | 69·6 | 26·1 | ¶ 4·2 |
| Women .. .. .. .. .. .. | 64·3 | 28·6 | 7·1 |
| Nursing mothers .. .. .. .. .. .. | 66·6 | 22·2 | 11·1 |
| Children .. .. .. .. .. .. | 71·4 | 25·0 | ‖ 3·6 |

¶ 100 per cent. are weavers.

*General remarks and recommendations.*—The evidence collected by inspection of this taluk may be summed up in a very few words, although obtained at considerable expenditure of time, on account of evil roads. The opening of the works at

Allagadda, that is, close to the canal, was a mistake originally. The villages that required relief in November, *and do so now*, are those which are between the Nallamalas and the canal, that is, too distant from either to be regarded as affording easily obtainable work. The closing of the work at Boyalakuntla, therefore, was very undesirable, the result has been that the people have been put to some straits as to food supplies, and families have had to be, temporarily at least, broken up to enable the male members to go to distant villages in the Nandikotkur taluk and the canal villages of this taluk. The rush for work before and during harvest had the evil influence of causing all work to be completed in far less time than usual. Except for a little cotton-picking here and there, it may be said that no work is now obtainable for labourers, and distress must become acute shortly. The Acting Tahsildar Mr. Padmanaban Naidu, B.A., seems to have intelligently grasped the situation and has advised works that would tap the affected villages by making a road between Narasapuram and Alampur on the main road to Cumbum and *vid* Sirvel to Gazulapalli. I would especially urge the importance of the last work suggested. From Sirvel to Allagadda there is a fair road; but from Sirvel to Gazulapalli, the nearest railway station, the cart-track in use is abominable. The making of a "railway feeder" here is of importance; but what seems to me the great reason why this should be preferred is, that it would occupy that equi-distant line from the canal and villages on the base of the hills and therefore would run through an area that has been pressed up to date and is now sore in need of help. It would, for example, be a great pity that villages near Boyalakuntla and Srirangapuram should depend upon so distant a site as the Cumbum road, but, if this be not adopted, at Boyalakuntla tank work could doubtless be started, and at Srirangapuram it was represented to me that four smaller tanks exist which might, with profit to Government, be repaired. I suggest inquiry into this latter point. Allagadda does not appear to me to be a suitable site for relief works. It would be advisable to shift this to Narasapuram, and thus be nearer a distressed centre than is represented by the canal villages chiefly served in the neighbourhood. The statistics given show that weavers have been put to special difficulties. It seems to me that relief to weavers in this district has been dangerously delayed.

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*Resolution*—dated 11th March 1897, No. 220.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. Except some harvest and cultivation under wells, there are scarcely any agricultural operations going on in the affected portions of the district. Grass and fodder are scarce and the cattle are suffering.

3. Prices became dearer during the period and are rising, but the markets are well supplied.

4. It is not quite clear what the Collector refers to as the "northern" section of the district, but apparently he means the Nandikotkur taluk, which forms the northern part of the central section. There and in the eastern section, the people are in good condition; but from the report of the Sanitary Commissioner on Sirvel, it appears that in that taluk there is much to be desired, and the attention of the Collector will be drawn to the remarks of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel King in the matter. He should arrange for affording the people of the northern part of the taluk relief on works at the earliest possible date, putting in hand, wherever possible, tank works in preference to road works. He should also give immediate attention to the provision of relief for the weavers of the taluk.

5. The attention of the Chief Engineer has already (B.P., dated 26th February 1897, No. 168) been drawn to the inordinate delays of the Executive Engineer in starting relief works when called upon to do so by the Collector, and it is hoped that such delays will not recur, and that that officer will be fully prepared for a large increase of workers at short notice. When Mr. Johnston rejoins the district, a new method of dealing with the requirements thereof may be expected.



6. Application has already been made to Government for the assistance asked for by the Collector in his general remarks, but the Board would submit that the time has now come for the appointment of Taluk Relief Officers in all the more affected taluks, and that arrangements should be made for providing suitable officers.

7. The Collector need not submit any more information about jail returns. This is being obtained from the Inspector-General of Prisons.

8. The Collector's statement, that B class wages are being almost always earned at Kodumur, does not agree with that of the Sanitary Commissioner (*vide* B.P., dated 5th March 1897, No. 195), who says that the relief workers "have been uniformly retained on the C wage."

9. The Collector's attention is invited to some notes on Kurnool which appeared in the *Madras Mail* of the 8th instant. If there is any truth in the statement therein, the shortcomings should be remedied without delay.

10. The Board is much pleased with the general tenor of Mr. Elwin's report, and is sanguine that, with his advent to the district, the poor will find that they have a protector.

(True Copies and Extract).

(Signed) R. V. SRINIVASIAR,
Secretary.

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

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Order—No. 315, Revenue, dated 11th May 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded with the remark that the Government is prepared to consider any proposals which the Board may send up in consultation with Collectors for the appointment of Taluk Relief Officers.

2. Government has already issued orders elsewhere in regard to the other questions raised in the Board's Proceedings.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).
" the Local and Municipal Department.
" the Public Works Department.
" the Financial Department.
" the Accountant-General.

Exd. W. D'Moes

80 Copies.