

Revenue (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES

G.O., No. 430

DATED 25th Jan 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

Letter to P. W. Dept, B. P. subg. report on the
condition of & necessity for relief in Bhadrachalam
Tk. Godavari Dt.

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.

Recd
25/1

No Hon. Mr. P. C. C. E.
No Hon. Mr. P. C. C. E.
H. E. the Governor

No. 430725th 9 Aug 1897

From
The Board of Revenue

(Rev. Sett., L. R. & Agri.).

Madras

No. 18 Press

Dated 8th January 1897

Received 15th 1897

Registered 15th 1897

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Relief in the Bhadrachalam Taluk - Submitting to Government, with remarks, report on the condition of and necessity for - Godavari District

Order m. n. a.

Recorded

Communicated to the P. & S. with reference to para 3 of the Board's Proceedings.

ED.
13-1-97

KD
17/1/97

2. The estimates referred to in para. 5 of the Govt's letter should be repeated.

20-27-1-97

Board R. The theory is that in every district estimates are ready for employment for so many thousands persons performing months of famine relief work. It is significant that in many cases estimates are not ready, while in others some seem to know if they are ready or not.

1897

C-18/1/97
R-24/1/97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
14	386	2	5-12-96
10	5179	Revenue	15-12-96

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

BOARD OF REVENUE (REV. SETT., L. RDS. AND AGRI.), 8TH JAN. 1897, No. 18.

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

READ—the following letter from R. H. SHIPLEY, Esq., Acting Collector of Gódvári, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, dated Cocan ada, 21st December 1896, Ref. No. 3825-Ver. :—

With reference to paragraph 4 of Board's Proceedings, No. 386, dated 3rd December 1896, I have the honour to enclose copies of the Special Assistant Agent's report on the state of affairs in the Bhadráchalam taluk, No. 25, dated 3rd December 1896, and the Bhadráchalam Tahsildar's arzi, No. 637, dated 5th November 1896. I concur with the Special Assistant Agent as to the necessity of starting a test relief work in the northern part of the Bhadráchalam taluk in the month of January.

2. In his letter, No. 1538-G.D., dated 10th November 1894, the Superintending

(1) Improving Nallamilli tank and its supplying channel...	rs. 1,430
(2) Constructing a masonry sluice ...	480
(3) Do. an earthenware pipe. ...	210
Total ...	2,120

Engineer I Circle, requested the Collector to inform him whether the proposed improvement, as per margin, to a tank in Nallamilli (a zemindari village), in the Bhadráchalam taluk, would yield any additional revenue to Government. The Special Assistant Agent reported that the tank belongs to the superior proprietor of Nallamilli, and as the zemindari lands

to an extent of acres 55 have been irrigated under the tank for a long time, the said extent had to be classed as mamul wet. The tank, if repaired, might irrigate an extent of acres 250 of Government land, also, fetching a water-tax of Rs. 750 at Rs. 3 per acre. But the former Special Assistant Agent having reported that it was doubtful whether any water-tax could be levied from Government ryots for the use of water even if the tank were repaired by Government, because of the fact that As. 8 is all that should be levied from Government ryots in the Bhadráchalam taluk for an acre of wet land (*vide* Mr. D. Carmichael's minutes, paragraph 23), the Superintending Engineer was informed in 1895 that, even if the tank were acquired and repaired, no enhancement of the established wet rate seemed possible. The question was thus dropped. The present Special Assistant Agent now reports that the ryots owning Government lands, which can be irrigated by the tank if repaired, have consented to pay water-tax at the rate of Rs. 3 per acre if Government should repair it. He states that the so-called established rate of As. 8 per acre is the rate of land on which wet crops are raised by means of rain water. In this very taluk of Bhadráchalam there is a tank called Gangole tank (major work in charge of the Public Works Department) on the ayacut of which water-tax is being collected at Rs. 3. The Special Assistant Agent, therefore, recommends the acquisition and repairs of Nallamilli tank also by Government. Copy of his letter, Dis. No. 1743, dated 3rd December 1896, together with the Tahsildar's report, Tour Dis. No. 6, dated 14th July 1896, is enclosed for perusal.

3. As to the financial aspect of the work, I agree with the Special Assistant Agent in considering that the outlay expended on its repairs, together with the cost of acquisition of land required for the tank, would be recouped in about five years. I have the honour to recommend, therefore, that the work may be taken up as a famine relief work, and request that the Government may be addressed to call for the estimates already prepared by the Public Works Department and sanction the same with the necessary allotment of funds. I further request that orders may be passed for the execution of the work by the Public Works officers, the Revenue officers, of course, doing their part of the work as laid down in the Famine Code. To avoid delay, I am myself also writing to the Executive Engineer, Eastern Delta, to submit the plans and estimates of this work for the early sanction of Government.

4. The superior proprietor is being asked if he has any objection to the Government repairing the tank, and the result will be communicated to the Board. It is improbable that he will object.

5. The Executive Engineer has reported that a Special Surveyor has been appointed to make surveys required in connection with the road from Parnasala to Gurrupujhari. I request that orders may also be issued for the speedy preparation of the estimates for this and other works referred to in the Special Assistant Agent's report, Tour No. 25, dated 3rd December 1896, so that they may be also started, when necessary, in the course of the next few months.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

FORTNIGHTLY Narrative of the Special Assistant Agent, Gódvári District, from 16th November to 30th November 1896.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Water-supply.—Drinking supply getting deficient in the interior. Nil for irrigation purposes.

Agricultural operations.—Nil.

Crops.—I have only received the fortnightly report from the Tahsildar of Bhadrachalam; but I have some information from the Deputy Tahsildars of Chódavaram and Yellavaram up to 15th November 1896. The information now given is compiled therefrom. The chief standing crops are manjonnah and kondajonnah. Manjonnah may yield from 4 to 8 annas crop, but the Kondajonnah, on which the hill people mainly rely, is withered or withering away—in fact a good deal of it is now being sold as fodder. Green-grass suffered badly from want of rain. Please ride supplementary remarks on page 3.

Fodder.—Reported nil in Yellavaram division, elsewhere sufficient for the present.

Cattle.—Good.

CONDITION OF PEOPLE.

In villages.—The hill people generally are living on roots, &c., the stock of which is getting exhausted in Bhadrachalam.

Mortality.—Nil.

Sickness.—Nil.

GRAIN SUPPLY.

Private trade.—Fairly active in rice—not in other grains. No rice, however, is being exported from Bustar State or even Central Provinces.

Imports by rail or sea of rice or other staple food-grains.—Rice is being imported into Bhadrachalam taluk from Rajahmundry.

Known or estimated stock in taluks.—Bhadrachalam—30 putties rice at Dumagudem.
10 " at Gauridevipeta.
5 " at Bhadrachalam and Waddigudem.

Yellavaram—About 50 putties.

Polavaram and Chódavaram—Not known.

STATE OF MARKETS.

Price at chief markets of principal food-grains in seers per rupee.

Rice.	Cholum.	Ragi.	—
8 seers	SEERS. 12	SEERS. 14	At Bhadrachalam.
9 "	15	16	Yellavaram.
	Elsewhere not known.		

Taluk or places visited by the Special Assistant Collector during the fortnight.—Bhadrachalam taluk.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From J. W. HUGHES, Esq., Special Assistant Agent, Gódvári district, dated Dumagudem, 3rd December 1896, Tour No. 25-S.A.A.

Supplementary remarks.—It is to be regretted that the fortnightly narrative has not been submitted to me on the due date by my Deputy Tahsildars. This may be due to the fact that I am touring in Bhadrachalam, if not I shall punish the officers concerned. I send, however, this report to avoid any further delay. The information contained therein is compiled from my own observation and enquiries, the report of the Bhadrachalam Tahsildar and information received from the Deputy Tahsildars of Yellavaram and Chódavaram too late to be incorporated in my last report.

In my opinion, it will be necessary to start relief works in Bhadrachalam taluk early in January. The cultivators in the river-side villages will not suffer so much, but the coolly class of these villages and all the Koyas of the interior villages are bound to feel the greatest distress. They have no stocks of grain at all. They depend on kondajonna which, for all practical purposes, has entirely failed. It is being used as fodder. The Koyas have not got money and cannot, therefore, buy grain even if it is in the market. Just at present, members of them are being employed in cutting and carting timber. But considering the abnormal lowness of the Gódvári now, this work will not be continued long. The Koyas even now are living on roots, &c., the stock of which is fast becoming exhausted in the taluk. In January, it may safely be estimated, there will be no work and no food for them.

There are no works of the current year's budget which can be taken up at famine rates. I recommend, therefore, most strongly that (i) the road from Bhadrachalam to Latchigudem, (ii) the repairs to the tank of Nallamilli, (iii) the repairs to the tank of Mahadevapuram, may be undertaken in the beginning of January as relief works for this taluk. There are estimates ready for each. These may be taken as initial works—they will not be sufficient and I shall submit further proposals if approved. The works will give some occupation to the inhabitants of the northern part of the taluk where the distress is not felt. In the parts round Répalle the jungle is much thicker and the produce will, therefore, last longer.

The first work consists chiefly of jungle cutting and the second and third of each digging, &c. The Koyas can do both. I am sending you a separate communication on the subject of work No. 2.

In Chódavaram, I do not anticipate any necessity to start relief works. The jungle there is very thick and the hill people are accustomed to live on jungle products.

As for Yellavaram and Polavaram, I can give no definite opinion at present in the absence of the necessary information for which I have now called.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

From M.R.By. A. APPARAO, Tahsildar of Bhadrachalam, to the Collector of Gódvári, dated 5th November 1896, Dis. No. 637-Tour.

I beg to submit herewith as directed in your Ref. No. 3825-Ver. of 1896, dated 26th ultimo, which reached me on the 1st instant, a rough sketch drawn to scale of 8 miles to the inch, duly noting thereon the works already proposed for famine relief for 1896-97.

2. The famine relief works proposed are—

	RS.
(1) Metalling the road from Parnasala to Kanavaram and constructing bridges and tunnels where necessary	75,000
(2) Metalling the road from Waddigudem to Gurrupujhari and constructing tunnels and bridges where necessary	25,000

Total value of the works ... 1,00,000

3. In G.O. No. 1763 W., dated 15th June last, the Government sanctioned the entertainment of a temporary establishment consisting of a Surveyor on Rs. 100 per mensem, a Draftsman on Rs. 50 per mensem and six lascars each on Rs. 6 per mensem for preparing estimates and plans. This establishment has not yet been entertained, but I find from the advertisements published in the *Port St. George Gazette* that the Executive Engineer, Eastern division, has invited applicants.

4. It appears from paragraph 2 of the Executive Engineer, Mr. DeMorgan's letter embodied in the said Government Order "that it will take at least six months for the proposed establishment to do the required work." Judging from the state of the season at present and the condition of "Kondajonnah" and cholum crops which are the chief staple crops in the taluk, famine may in all probability set in at the latest in the month of January, which is the month of harvests generally. The estimates of the proposed relief work will not, therefore, be ready in time for

opening the relief works. I beg to take this opportunity, therefore, to submit for your honour's consideration whether the contemplated improvement of tanks at Nallamilli and Mahadevapuram may be commenced as famine relief works. The works are on the Dumagudem side. The estimate for the former is now ready and is with the Executive Engineer. Levels have been taken already for the other work and the Supervisor at Dumagudem tells me that he can prepare the estimate for this latter work also in time so as to commence it as a relief work. This work may cost 5,000 or 6,000 rupees. In all, the amount that will be available on these two irrigation works for famine labour will be about Rs. 8,000. I respectfully submit, therefore, that the Executive Engineer, Eastern division, may be consulted in the matter of opening these two works as famine relief works, should occasion require it and in view to give the necessary instructions beforehand to the Supervisor.

5. The famine rates of wages paid in kind and cash may not exceed As. 2 and pies 5 per head. These works, if sanctioned as famine relief works, may afford employment to 590 men for three months. These works are very conveniently situated being in the vicinity of several Koya villages lying between Parnasala and Narsapuram an area of about 60 square miles. Nallamilli and Mahadevapuram, where the tanks are situated, are within a distance of three miles to Dumagudem, which is the head-quarters of the Supervisor and he can supervise these two works without much difficulty.

6. Besides these two works to be carried out in the Public Works Department, there are the civil agency works budgeted for the next year, i.e., 1897-98, the estimates of these works are also ready. The aggregate amount applied for is Rs. 3,535.

7. A sketch marked B showing these different works is submitted herewith.

8. The population of this taluk according to the last census is 42,336, or in round figure 42,000. The population in the 68 Telaga villages on the Gódavari is 18,000. The people living in these 68 villages are comparatively better circumstanced and can afford to keep themselves or even during the time of famine. The remainder, viz., 24,000 represents the number of Koyas and Reddies living in the other 324 villages of the taluk. About half of them according to the figures given in the census statement are females. The number of able-bodied male members is approximately 12,000.

The Koyas mostly live on "Pôdu" cultivation, and to some extent, after the harvest of crops, on coolly derived by cutting and carting bamboos and other kinds of timber as the timber merchants may order from time to time. Unlike the agricultural labourers and other labouring classes in the lower district, the Koyas are unaccustomed to hard work. They are an indolent class of men always indulging in liquor manufactured from the "Ippa flower" and wandering through the forest for digging up this and that root.

When the pôdu cultivation fails and the soil becomes too hard to be cut, the whole of the Koya population (24,000 approximately, including females) must find some labour. If the present state of season should continue and the prevailing scarcity deepen into famine, the Koya people may probably have to live on coolly for nine months to come.

9. Under the impression that the famine relief work proposed for 1896-97 cannot be taken up now, and that the value of the work may not be sufficient, I ventured to submit for consideration the works alluded to in paragraphs 4 and 6 *supra*.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

From J. W. HUGHES, Esq., Special Assistant Agent, Gódavari, to the Collector of Gódavari, dated Dumagudem, 3rd December 1896, Dis. No. 1743-S.A.A.

In the correspondence ending with your No. 1161-Ver., dated 4th April 1895, it was considered inadvisable to get the tank of Nallamilli (a zemindari village) in Bhadrachalam taluk repaired by the Public Works Department as, even if the tank were acquired and repaired, no enhancement of the established rate 8 annas per acre of wet land seemed possible.

2. I submit, however, there can be no doubt that, if Government supplies water to its ryots, it can charge what it thinks fit for the benefit. As a matter of fact, the so-called established rate of 8 annas is the rate for land on which wet crops are raised by rain water and a water rate of Rs. 3 is actually charged for lands under Gangole tank in this very taluk.

3. Again the inhabitants and ryots of Peda Nallamilli, &c., five villages presented a petition to this office stating that about 2,000 acres of Government land would be brought under wet irrigation according to the rates fixed for the upland villages.

4. The present Acting Tahsildar of Bhadrachalam strongly advocates the taking up of the work and I thoroughly support him. His report, Tour Dis. No. 6, dated 14th June 1896, with enclosures is enclosed for perusal. Not only can water-rate be legally charged, but the ryots also have agreed to pay Rs. 3 water-rate.

5. We will now, therefore, consider the financial aspect of the work. Acres 114.25 of land are to be acquired. The estimated value of that land is Rs. 705. I fancy, however, that estimate will be found too low. It may be taken roughly for the purpose of this letter to be Rs. 1,500. To this amount must be added Rs. 2,120 the cost of putting the tank in order according to the estimate of the Public Works Department—*vide* Superintending Engineer's letter, No. 1538-G.D., dated 10th November 1894, communicated with your Ref. on C. No. 4618-Ver., dated 28th November 1894.

6. Two hundred and fifty acres of land, the Acting Tahsildar states, will be irrigated and the water-tax is estimated to be Rs. 750 at Rs. 3 an acre. About five years' income is sufficient to cover the amount to be spent for the acquisition of the land and repairs of the tank.

7. The project is, therefore, bound to be a financial success. I recommend that it be taken up as a famine relief work. It is eminently suitable for the purpose. I am writing to the superior proprietor to find out whether he has any objection to Government repairing the tank. If he agrees and you approve, the work may be started in January.

8. The tank will be D.P.W. and the Public Works Department will have to repair it.

ENCLOSURE No. 5.

From the Acting Tahsildar of Bhadrachalam, to the Acting Special Assistant Agent, Gódavari District, dated Kunavaram, 14th July 1896, Dis. No. 6-Tour.

In reference to your honour's order, Ref. on Petition No. 55 of 1896, dated 6th March last, on the collective petition from certain inhabitants of China Nallamilli and Peda Nallamilli, I beg to report that acres 114 and cents 25 of land is likely to be acquired for the bed and bunds of the Nallamilli tank, if restored, as prayed for by the petitioners. It is made up of—

- (1) Acres 11.29, Moursi land;
- (2) Acres 15.57, land originally classed as Moursi, but since relinquished; and
- (3) Acres 87.39 of zemindari land belonging to the superior proprietor.

2. The cost of acquisition is estimated at Rs. 705, a detailed calculation of which is given in the enclosed report of the Revenue Inspector No. 8, dated 5th instant. There is no established or known market value for these lands. The figure given by the Revenue Inspector is about the sum that is likely to be settled as compensation under Board's Standing Order No. 11.

3. With reference to your remark in paragraph 2 of the above order and that of the Government Agent contained in his Proceedings, No. 1161-Ver. of 4th April last, that "8 annas is all that is usually levied from Government ryots in Bhadrachalam taluk for an acre of wet land" and that "no enhancement of the wet rate is possible," I respectfully beg to state that it is the rate fixed on lands cultivated wet by means of rain water. The wet lands under Gangole tank restored to order by the Public Works Department have been paying Rs. 3 per acre, which rate is apparently based on the table given in the Board's Standing Order No. 4, and so would any other land that becomes irrigable under a tank on which the Government may lay out any capital.

4. In the present case the petitioners agree to pay the usual or prescribed water-rate; please *vide* paragraph 2 of the petition. I have seen the Nallamilli tank, its present wet ayacut and the lands of the proposed ayacut. The Koyas of Nallamilli, Veerabhadravaram and Khasimnagram have cleared off a large extent of Government unreserved forest land and have been endeavouring their utmost to grow paddy in it though, for want of sufficient and timely supply of water, the outturn of crop is not very encouraging. There is about 50 or 60 acres of zemindari land under this tank and this extent, of course, is entitled to the free use of water even in future. All the remaining extent is liable to charge and the land-owners will be quite as willing to pay Rs. 3 as they are now to pay 8 annas, the present supply of water being so very precarious. If required, the ryots of Nallamilli holding lands of the unreserved forest will furnish written statements to this effect. Besides these lands, there is a block of 1,936 acres of Khasimnagram which was once under a clearance lease. The lease ran out long ago, but the tenure of the land remained the same. This extent is not in any way entitled to the water in the Nallamilli tank, and the lands that may be occupied in this block may be assessed at the proper rates now if water is supplied. Acres 309 of this block are already under occupation. It is all classed as wet and pattas are shortly to be granted to the occupiers. I have gone over all this tract of land with some of the Koya ryots of Khasimnagram and Nallamilli. The soil is good and in some plots the soil is superior to the paddy-growing lands of the plains. It is fit only for paddy cultivation, but as it is, the ryot is not sure of getting sufficient supply of water. He would not mind, therefore, paying the water-rate for water supplied. Besides the cultivating classes, there are some sowcars of Dumagudem and some inhabitants of that place who are willing to convert the whole of the land formerly under the "clearance lease" into a paddy-growing land, as the soil is so beautifully adapted to it. Several coolies, who have settled down at Dumagudem, having originally been

taken there for the Public Works Department works, are very desirous of taking up the whole of the unreserved forest if they can have any assurance from Government for the supply of water. To estimate in the least, therefore, 250 acres may be brought under wet cultivation if the tank is repaired, and water-tax payable may be estimated at Rs. 750.

5. The Koyas and some of the merchants of Dumagudem told me that, when the Chief Engineer for Irrigation arrived there for the inspection of the tank, they expressed to him their willingness to take up the land on payment of water-rate. In the Superintending Engineer's letter, No. 1538-G.D., communicated with the Government Agent's endorsement Ref. on Cur. No. 4618-Ver. of 1894, dated 28th November 1894, it is stated that the Rs. 2,120 is all the amount required to get the tank in order, whereas the annual revenue that may be realized in the shape of water-rate, viz., Rs. 750, is enough to cover a capital of Rs. 12,500 or nearly six times the amount now proposed to be spent.

6. From what I have been able to gather, I found that the paddy locally grown in these parts is hardly sufficient for local consumption for two months. The traffic boats will be constantly bringing in rice from Rajahmundry, and, if from any unforeseen cause, the boats should not ply for two months as experienced in summer especially, the price of paddy rises. There is a large extent of virgin land fit for cultivation, but it is not utilized for want of water. The Koya ryots living in the inmost part are aware of only one method of cultivation, viz., "Pödu" cultivation; but those that are in close and frequent contact with the Telagas and the somewhat advanced cultivators have learnt to carry on wet cultivation and have realized the benefit arising from it. The ruder Koyas may gradually follow their example and extend the wet cultivation into those villages. The country will thus be opened up.

7. I submit, therefore, in conclusion, that the Government Agent may be addressed once more, as the tank project is one worth trying. It is no financial error to spend at present Rs. 2,000. It will, on the other hand, be found as a resource to Government revenue, and lastly it would tend to raise the condition of the Koyas as agriculturists of the country.

8. The petition under reference is returned with the connected papers.

RESOLUTION—dated 8th January 1897, No. 18.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The report submitted by the Collector as to the state of Bhadrachalam is neither so full nor definite as the Board would desire. It appears, however, that the cholera crop on which the Koyas depend has failed, and they have few resources, though for the present they obtain employment in cutting and carting timber, which, owing to the low state of the river, is not likely to continue long.

3. The Collector concurs in thinking it necessary to open a test relief work in the taluk during the current month, and the Board approves of this being done. It has, however, no information regarding the tank work mentioned by the Collector, and requests that the Public Works department may be asked to give immediate attention to the matter. As some time must necessarily elapse before the estimates for this work can be disposed of and sanctioned and it appears that road works are available, the Collector should arrange to start one of the latter as a test work.

4. In his next report, he should give as clear and distinct account of the condition and prospects of the taluk as possible.

5. The Public Works department should be instructed to impose fair tasks and, with due regard to the condition of the workers, who are unaccustomed to this kind of labour, and generally in poor condition, to enforce them, so that none but the actually destitute will come to the works. The resources of the local population are probably greater than the local officers estimate. In the great famine, a scare was raised about the condition of the Koyas, which Mr. Foster, the then Collector, found to be quite unjustified by facts. The condition of the Koyas is, in all times, poor, but they know their jungles, and can make much of them, not only in the way of collecting roots, &c., for food, but also in the collection of jungle produce for food. If Mr. Ward is still in Bhadrachalam he would be able to do much in the way of informing the authorities as to the wants of the Koyas, and also in finding them employment on legitimate forest work for which there is ample scope in the Agency. The Collector does not appear to have turned to the Forest department for counsel and assistance. He would do well to do so now.

6. Wherever works are started kitchens should be established. The children are likely to suffer first.

(True Copy and Extract.)

Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Collector of Górávari.

Copy to the Sanitary Commissioner.

Land Revenue (Forest).

End. P. Seetharam.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records
and Agriculture),

MADRAS.

Printed January th.

Proceedings, 8th Jan. 1897, No. 18.

Relief in the Bhadrachalam taluk.—Submitting to
Government, with remarks, report on the condition
of and necessity for —, Godavari district.

When given for copying _____
When copied _____
When examined _____
When signed _____

189.

READ AGAIN G.O., No.
189 ,

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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