

Revenue (1897) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 588

DATED 19th July 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

Immigrants from Hyderabad relieved
gratuitously.

Stating that the Collector of Godavari should keep a record of the number of— and that he should make a special report of the number thus relieved and our works should become large.

BACK PAPERS.

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

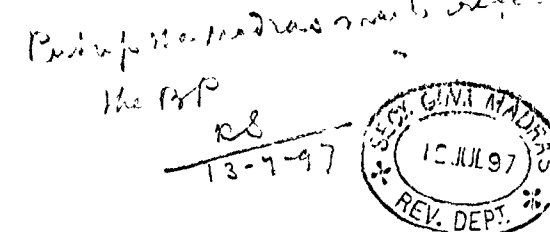
FURTHER PAPERS.

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

Revenue (1897) Department.

Printed for the Govt. of India
CURRENT No. 510

The Hon. Secy to Govt. of India
14th June 1897



From

The Board of Revenue,
Revenue Settlement,
Land Records & Agriculture
Madras
No. 5070 mto

Order (P. No. 588) of 19th July 1897.

~~The Collector should~~

~~Record~~

16/7/97 24th 7-7-97

The Collector should keep
records of the number of
immigrants
from Hyderabad
and should make a list
if the number
exceeds this and on which
would become large.

Dated 8th July 1897

Received

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

According with remarks, report
of the Collector of Godavari
on the alleged irregularities on
the Toot works in Bhadrachalam.

Genuine Comm

15/7/97

10/7/97

10/7/97

10/7/97

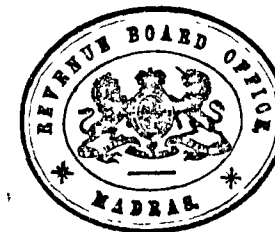
observed. The Hon. Secy

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	560		13-7 97

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.



10

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture),

Dated 8th July

1897.

No. 5070 ms.

READ the following letter from the Collector of Godavari, dated 18th June 1897, vis. N^o. 1908¹⁹⁰⁸ 497.

In reference to Board's Proceedings N^o. 4189 ms. dated the 10th instant, I have the honor to state that my attention had been already called to the irregularities at Damma-gudem prior to my receiving the Madras Mail with Mr. Cain's letter of the 5th instant and orders issued for the payment of arrears of Sunday pay to those that might be found entitled to them. Few of these, however, will be known as my experience of them was that they wanted a day or two to recruit their energies after every day or two's work. In not giving allowances, I observed also my instructions were observed. The Assistant Engineer

report of Mr. Woodhouse, it would appear that the Assistant Engineer cut down the pay and presumably dis-allowed pay for Sunday on the grounds that the relief workers did not do by any chance even the B. wage task. There is of course no such thing, but it seems that whereas his estimate was based upon the estimated outturn of two cubic yards per head per diem that being the ^{minimum} maximum Kantadar rate for the district the relief workers persisted in turning out less than half a cubic yard per head. If he has been paying lads between 12 & 16 less than adults he also departed from what was the practice when I was at Dumagudem and what he knew to be the rule. Probably his excuse is the same, viz, that they did not and would not work and so were not entitled to the B. wage.

Of course he was wrong, but had much provocation and I suppose lost his temper. As workers

was there took things most uncommonly easy in the working line besides perpetually knocking off work on one excuse or another for long spells, e.g., to get a drink of water or refresh themselves with ambala (guel) under the trees. The punchamas the first day worked well, but then they demanded double the pay of the Koyas practically as they demanded that they should be paid extra for what they had done more than the Koyas. This was refused and subsequently their efforts have probably been devoted to doing as much and no more as they received nothing extra for harder work.

3. What explanation the Assistant Engineer has to give for knocking off allowances for dependents I do not know yet. Possibly he did so as his stock of grain was scanty enough for wages for this has been an immense difficulty all along. I am thankful that I ordered up 800 bags

from Rajahmundry. It was as much
Dumagudem but though it was
purchased and dispatched from
Rajahmundry about the 6th or 7th May
the last of it was only arriving
at Kunawaram when I came away
on the 22nd as the boats took about
15 days to do the distance whereas
4 would have sufficed had there
been sufficient water. At Kunawaram
however it is still 118 miles from
Dumagudem and above that by no
possibility could boats ply when
I came away and I doubt if they
can now as the water in the river
is still at hot weather level (only 3.3
over the sill of the sluice at Dowdewara-
nam i.e. 2.9 ft below the crest of the
ancut). The alternative route is
the cart track along the river
which is nearly impossible now
that heavy rain has fallen on
several occasions as the carts sink
up to their axles in the black cotton
at crossing the various Vagus or

30
Streams that intersect it and these when
the ground is hard and dry these are
difficult enough to cross as the dis-
cent on the one side and the ascent
on the other are most precipitous. In
consequence carts have been almost
impossible to procure for the Duma-
gudem people won't send them for
it is on the plea they must carry fodder
both ways which is absurd as this
is no hardship and the Kunawaram
ryots won't give carts pleading
that their bullocks are away at Baster
By impressing carts and bullocks the
Tahsildar has reported ^{that} by his
personal exertions he has been able
to get several consignments forwarded
the last I can recollect being 79 bags
at the beginning of the month. It was
only however by going to Kunawaram
himself that he could do this as
says the Revenue Inspector and

Station House officer reported they could do nothing. He then reported that he was arranging to forward further consignments by river as it was every day expected to rise sufficiently and he was hopeless of getting more forward by carts. On receiving his report I sent him orders to ~~send~~ ^{send} up more sharp and have about a week ago sent him orders to report how much more he had got forward but have received no reply yet.

4. The 5th June is the generally accepted date for the monsoon bursting and on the 15th June the river should come down, but this year although a strong South west wind had been blowing and the sky covered with light cloud since the 9th hardly any rain has fallen here and the river has not risen an inch yet let alone come down in flood. In P. Bhadrachalam they have had

on 27.6.97

Several heavy down falls ^{4 P} in the month but so far as communications are concerned there have done nothing but harm as they must have rendered the cart tracks impossible and have not affected the river at all. Mr Phillips starts by steamer as soon as there is water to float on. He would have gone up straight by road from Gangireddigudem on completion of the Jamabandi of the Polavaram division, but it is not safe now to attempt to go either by land or river without a steamer. as if caught in the monsoon which may burst any day as it is overdue he might be several weeks doing the journey and meanwhile would be cut off from all communication with every one possibly. I have ordered the Tahsildar of Rajmundry to purchase and forward to more bags of cholera as the Tahsildar of Bhadrachalam reports the bal^{ce} of

of the soo bags is getting very low
and Mr Phillips has orders to
pick up a boat full at Kumavaram
and tow her up to Bhadrachalam
with him or Dumagudem if the river
is high enough to admit of the steamer
attempting the rocky stage between
Bhadrachalam and Dumagudem
with safety.

5. I do not know who the sick
and feeble folk whom the rules of
the famine code prevent from
receiving ^{and} from Government
spoken of by Mr. Cairn can be for
Mr. Woodhouse has orders to give
gratuitous relief to all who can't
work and even to those who can if
they are showing signs of physical
emaciation. Possibly natives of
Nizam's dominions are meant. Such
have been taken ^{on} at the works with-
out question as no one is asked where
he comes from but in the case of gra-
tuitous relief they have to give the
name of their village and possibly
if such relief was being refused

But I am sure
should they and
could they

52
to immigrants from Barter. Ghela
and the Nizam's dominions on the ground
that only natives of the Bhadrachalam
Taluk were entitled to it. I also ordered
such relief to be given only temporarily
pending inquiry in the village of the
applicant to guard against fraud and
this check cannot be exercised in the case
of natives of the Nizam's dominions whilst
it cannot be very safely dispensed with
as many who had no claim whatever
to such relief and who would have thought
of flying as soon as of going near the
works though well able to work have applied
for it. I have now instructed Mr. Woodhouse
to make such inquiries as he can in the
case of people from the Nizam's side of
the river and give them gratuitous relief
also if from such inquiry as he can make
and their appearance they seem to be in
want of such aid. It is not easy though
to say where such assistance will end
for I myself put on the relief list several
old beggars who had been attracted to
Dumagudem by Mr. Cairn's beneficence
from Sargaram 50 miles away according
themselves admitting their statements.

now
pop.
as.

two that men if they had no business to come to Dumaquidem it was impossible for them to get back in their then state of health. As there are no relief works or relief measures being undertaken anywhere within 100 miles of Dumaquidem it is only too likely that it may attract large crowds who have no claim on this district and it is fortunate that we have not been swamped already. Seeing that there is little grain to be purchased locally and it has been almost impossible to bring grain in from outside for want of means of communication. Once the river comes down this danger will be over past as if necessary whatever grain is wanted can be forwarded by steamer from Rajamundry. If Mr. Phillips reports when he reaches Dumaquidem make me think this course necessary or advisable I will again proceed there myself but as all the reports I have received are to the effect that there is no physical deterioration observable among the people and that there is no acute distress anywhere in the

Taluk until we come within 70 miles of Dumaquidem I am confident that the people will be able to, with the assist. once they are getting manage until the river rises sufficiently to enable us to supply grain in any quantity as wanted and that afterwards it will be plain sailing of course emaciated specimens may turn up from time to time but they cannot come from Bha-drachalam for Mr. Woodhouse has now personally visited every village in the range and put every one in his opinion deserving of it on his gratuitous relief list. For the condition of those who may come from outside our territories we are not responsible.

Resolution.

Recorded pending receipt of the report called for from the Assistant Engineer and which should be submitted to the Famine Commissioner

2. As regards the natives of the Nizam's Dominions referred to in para. of the Collector's letter, they should be admitted to gratuitous relief if they

one qualified under Section 62 of the
Zamindari Code. Government will be
requested to inform the Resident in
Hyderabad of the influx of people
from that state, with a view to steps
being taken to relieve them in their
own territory, if such a course, after
inquiry, appears necessary.

(True copy + extract)

Director 197.
Zamindari Secretary

To,

The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department.
Copy to the Collector of Godavari

to be substituted for the same number and date.

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 557



From

The Board of Revenue,
Revenue Settlement,
Land Records & Agriculture
Madras
No. 5070 Mir

Dated 8th July 1897

Received

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O. 5882/19-7-97

SUBJECT.

to be the Examiners

This is a revised copy
sent to G.O. 5882 which
is now in the files. Please

see that this is embodied in
the G.O. in lieu of the 187.
already sent.

According with remarks, report of
the Collector of Godavari on
the alleged irregularities on
the work in Bhadrachalam.

921

417
10/11/97

M. G. 24/7

to
Hobey

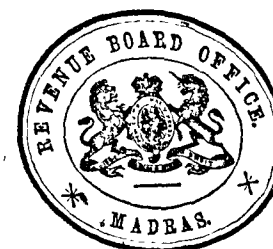
BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Proceedings of the same
number and date



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

Dated 8th July 1897.

No. 5070 ms.

READ

letter from the Collector of Goda-
vari district, dated 18th June 1897 N^o.

* Submitted with the former
Proceedings

1908
Ver of 97, reporting with reference to
Board's Proceedings N^o 4189 ms. dated
10th June 1897 on the condition of the people
at Bhadrachalam.

Resolution—

Recorded pending receipt of
the report called for from the Assistant
Engineer and which should be submitted
to the Famine Commissioner.

2. As regards the natives of the
Nizam's dominions referred to in para 5
of the Collector's letter, they should be
admitted to gratuitous relief if they are

under Section 62 of the
Code. Government will be requested
to inform the Resident in Hyderabad
of the influx of people from that State,
with a view to steps being taken, to
relieve them in their own territory,
if such a course, after enquiry,
appears necessary. The influx in
Karnool and Bellary has been
considerable.

(True extract)

D. Acharyy
Famine Secretary

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

Government (1897) of Madras.
REVENUE.

Recd.

Regd.

1897.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 588, 19th July 1897.

JULY.

Immigrants from Hyderabad relieved gratuitously.

Stating that the Collector of Godavari should keep a record of the number of — and that
he should make a special report if the number thus relieved and on works should become large.

20/10
21/7

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 8th July 1897, Mis. No. 5070 :—

Read—the following letter from the Collector of Gódvári, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, dated 18th June 1897, Dis. No. 1908-Ver. :—

In reference to Board's Proceedings, Mis. No. 4189, dated the 10th instant, I have the honour to state that my attention had been already called to the irregularities at Dumagudem prior to my receiving the *Madras Mail* of the 5th instant with Mr. Cain's letter and orders issued for the payment of arrears of Sunday pay to those that might be found entitled to them. Few of these, however, will be Koyas as my experience of them was that they wanted a day or two to recruit their energies after every day or two's work. In not giving allowances to dependants also my instructions were not observed. The Assistant Engineer's explanation has been called for, but from the report of Mr. Woodhouse, it would appear that the Assistant Engineer cut down the pay and presumably disallowed pay for Sunday on the ground that the relief-workers did not do by any chance even the D-wage task. There is, of course, no such thing; but it seems that, whereas his estimate was based upon the estimated outturn of 2 cubic yards per head per diem, that being the minimum bantadar rate for the district, the relief-workers persisted in turning out less than half a cubic yard per head. If he has been paying lads between 12 and 16 less than adults, he also departed from what was the practice when I was at Dumagudem and what he knew to be the rule. Probably his excuse is the same, viz., that they did not and would not work and so were not entitled to the B wage.

2. Of course he was wrong, but he had much provocation and I suppose lost his temper. As workers the Koyas are contemptible, and when I was there took things most uncommonly easy in the working line besides perpetually knocking off work on one excuse or another for long spells, *e.g.*, to get a drink of water or refresh themselves with ambala (gruel) under the trees. The Panchamas the first day worked well; but then they demanded double the pay of the Koyas practically as they demanded that they should be paid extra for what they had done more than the Koyas. This was refused and subsequently their efforts have probably been devoted to doing as much and no more as they received nothing extra for harder work.

3. What explanation the Assistant Engineer has to give for knocking off allowances for dependants I do not know yet. Possibly he did so, as his stock of grain was scanty enough for wages, for this has been an immense difficulty all along. I am thankful that I ordered up 800 bags of grain from Rajahmundry as soon as I reached Dumagudem; but, though it was purchased and despatched from Rajahmundry about the 6th or 7th May, the last of it was only arriving at Kunavaram when I came away on the 22nd as the boats took about fifteen days to do the distance, whereas four would have sufficed had there been sufficient water. At Kunavaram, however, it is still 48 miles from Dumagudem and above that by no possibility could boats ply when I came away, and I doubt if they can now as the water in the river is still at hot-weather level (only 3.3 over the sill of the sluice at Dowlaishweram, *i.e.*, 2.9 feet below the crest of the anicut). The alternative route is the cart-track along the river which is nearly impassable now that heavy rain has fallen on several occasions as the carts sink up to their axles in the black-cotton soil crossing the various vagus or streams that intersect it, and these, when the ground is hard and dry, are difficult

enough to cross as the descent on the one side and the ascent on the other are most precipitous. In consequence carts have been almost impossible to procure, for the Dumagudem people won't send them for it on the plea they must carry fodder both ways, which is absurd as this is no hardship, and the Kunavaram ryots won't give carts pleading that their bullocks are away at Baster. By impressing carts and bullocks the Tahsildar has reported that, by his personal exertions, he has been able to get several consignments forward, the last I can recollect being 79 bags at the beginning of the month. It was only however by going to Kunavaram himself that he could do this, as he says the Revenue Inspector and Station-house officer reported they could do nothing. He then reported that he was arranging to forward further consignments by river as it was every day expected to rise sufficiently, and he was hopeless of getting more forward by carts. On receiving his report I sent him orders to send up more sharp, and have about a week ago sent him orders to report how much more he had got forward, but have received no reply yet.

4. The 5th June is the generally accepted date for the monsoon bursting and on the 15th June the river should come down, but this year, although a strong south-west wind has been blowing and the sky covered with light cloud since the 9th, hardly any rain has fallen here and the river has not risen an inch let alone come down in flood.

In Bhadrachalam, they have had several heavy downfalls in the month,* but so far as communications are concerned these

* On 27th June 1897.

have done nothing but harm, as they must have rendered the cart-track impassable and have not affected the river at all. Mr. Phillips starts by steamer as soon as there is water to float one. He would have gone up straight by road from Jangireddigudem on completion of the jamabandi of the Polavaram division, but it is not safe now to attempt to go either by land or river without a steamer, as, if caught in the monsoon which may burst any day as it is overdue, he might be several weeks doing the journey and meanwhile would be cut off from all communication with every one possibly. I have ordered the Tahsildar of Rajahmundry to purchase and forward 400 more bags of cholam, as the Tahsildar of Bhadrachalam reports the balance of the 800 bags is getting very low and Mr. Phillips has orders to pick up a boatful at Kunavaram and tow her up to Bhadrachalam with him or Dumagudem if the river is high enough to admit of the steamer attempting the rocky stage between Bhadrachalam and Dumagudem with safety.

5. I do not know who "the sick and feeble folk whom the rules of the Famine Code prevent from receiving aid from Government" spoken of by Mr. Cain can be, for Mr. Woodhouse has orders to give gratuitous relief to all who can't work, and even to those who can if they are showing signs of physical emaciation. Possibly natives to Nizam's Dominions are meant. Such have been taken on at the works without question as no one is asked where he comes from; but, in the case of gratuitous relief, they have to give the name of their village and possibly such relief was being refused to immigrants from Baster, Cherla and the Nizam's Dominions on the ground that only natives of the Bhadrachalam taluk were entitled to it. I also ordered such relief to be given only temporarily pending inquiry in the village of the applicant to guard against fraud, and this check cannot be exercised in the case of natives of the Nizam's Dominions, whilst it cannot be very safely dispensed with as many, who had no claim whatever to such relief and who would have thought of flying as soon as of going near the works, though well able to work, have applied for it. I have now instructed Mr. Woodhouse to make such inquiries as he can in the case of people from the Nizam's side of the river and give them gratuitous relief also, if from such enquiry as he can make and their appearance they seem to be in want of such aid. It is not easy though to say where such assistance will end, for I myself put on the relief list several old beggars who had been attracted to Dumagudem by Mr. Cain's beneficence from Singareni, 50 miles away, according to themselves, admitting their statement to be true that even if they had no business to come to Dumagudem it was impossible for them to get back in their then state of health. As there are no relief works or relief measures being undertaken anywhere within 100 miles of Dumagudem it is only too likely that it may attract large crowds who have no claim on this district, and it is fortunate that we have not been swamped already, seeing that there is little grain to be purchased locally and it has been almost impossible to bring grain in from outside.

for want of means of communication. Once the river comes down this danger will be ever past as, if necessary, whatever grain is wanted can be forwarded by steamer from Rajahmundry. If Mr. Phillips' reports when he reaches Dumagudem make me think this course necessary or advisable, I will again proceed there myself; but as all the reports I have received are to the effect that there is no physical deterioration observable among the people and that there is no acute distress anywhere in the taluk until we come within 7 miles of Dumagudem, I am confident that the people will be able to, with the assistance they are getting, manage until the river rises sufficiently to enable us to supply grain in any quantity as wanted and that afterwards it will be plain sailing. Of course emaciated specimens may turn up from time to time, but they cannot come from Bhadrachalam; for Mr. Woodhouse has now personally visited every village in the range and put every one in his opinion deserving of it on his gratuitous relief list. For the condition of those who may come from outside our territories we are not responsible.

Resolution—dated 8th July 1897, Mis. No. 5070.

Recorded, pending receipt of the report called for from the Assistant Engineer and which should be submitted to the Famine Commissioner.

2. As regards the natives of the Nizam's Dominions referred to in paragraph 5 of the Collector's letter, they should be admitted to gratuitous relief if they are qualified under section 62 of the Famine Code. Government will be requested to inform the Resident in Hyderabad of the influx of people from that State, with a view to steps being taken to relieve them in their own territory, if such a course, after enquiry, appears necessary. The influx in Kurnool and Bellary has been considerable.

(True Copy and Extract.)

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

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
„ Collector of Górávari.

ORDER—No. 588, Revenue, dated 19th July 1897.

Miscellaneous.

The Collector should keep a record of the number of immigrants from Hyderabad relieved gratuitously and should make a special report if the number relieved thus and on works should become large.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Famine Commissioner.

Exd. A. F. Eccleston

60 Copies.

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

READ AGAIN G.O. No.

189

DATED

NUMBER OF COPIES
REQUIRED. { Order complete.
Letter only.
Order complete with Letter.

ENCLOSURE TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

DO NOT FOLD UP, BEING MEANT FOR DISPATCH
IN ORIGINAL.

N.B. —

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.