

Revenue (189 8) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 1846

DATED 27th April

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording with remarks B.P. Approving the proposal of the collector of Karnool regarding the suspension of the Collection ~~in~~ in the villages around Dhore etc till the question of dry remissions is settled.

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 (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 1816.

Ash Board send a copy of
B.P. 18/1497 as 10069
marked in para. 1 of Officer's letter, if we
have it S.H.

by 3
Read from the Board
and submitted
24th 3.98.

From the Board of Revenue
Revenue Settlement
Land Records and
Agriculture, Madras.

Order No.

Recorded

No. 1372 Mis.

See

Dated 25th February 1898

Here again proposals
for delay remissions have
been suggested at the
instance of the Board.
From the reports sent up

Received 5 Mar

Registered 5

Enclosures /

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

It would appear that almost
the Board of Rev. Sect. all crops
have yielded to
some extent. There
is no mention of total
loss. This a question whether
needless hardship should be
caused by postponing

collections where it
is unlikely that remissions
will be granted. What

Approving the proposals
of the Collector of Hurnool
regarding the suspension
of collections till the ques-
tion of delay remission is
settled in the villages
around where it in which
the outturn of crops was es-
timated at less than 8 annas
and requesting to report the
probable amount likely to
be postponed.

yield there has been ~~with~~ is
 worth doubt what it would
 be in an ordinary year.
 If the money is not collected
 now it will be dissipated
 & when then when coercive
 processes have to be used
 it will be argued that that
 Revenue proves the
 necessity for remission.

18/11
 13/3/98.

14/11

I think we might record this
 with reference to J.O. 19/3/98
 no 155 (sup. copy below).

(To make an Panna crop
 the dividing line even for contribution
 seems absurd, considering the
 prices being realized. If the ^{old} head
 said so. there would be more sense
 in it. On the face of the reports
 there does not seem to be any substantial
 ground for dry remissions null and void.)

~~certification~~

8/4/98

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
2.	1		1

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

The Rd's attention should be
 called to these. As far
 as can be judged from the
 Sep. comm. reports there
 are no "very exceptional
 circumstances" which
 would justify the grant

28

5/3/98

0 4,000-19-7-97.

Revenue (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 18/6

From The Board of Rs. Rs. LRH

No. 1372

Dated 25. 2. 98

Received 5. 3. 98

Registered 5. 3. 98

Enclosures 1

Spare copies. .

SUBJECT.

Approving the proposal
 of the Collector of Kaimosi, regarding
 the suspension of collections till
 the question of dry remissions
 is settled in the villages around
 Ghose in which the
 one turn of crops was estimated
 at less than 8 annas and re-
 questing him to report the probable
 amount likely to be postponed.

C 25/3/98

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Extract from the
Peapalli Deputy Collector's
dated
18th February 1898.

x x x x

7. By far the most im-
portant crop is yellow
cholum. It will be seen
from the accompanying
statement that in the
villages comprised therein,
for which particulars
have been collected, the
total area cropped with yel-
low cholum is 18001-59
acres, out of the total area
of 46964-36 acres under
all

all Crops. This crop was more
or less affected every
where by "ॐ १ २ ३ ४ ५" which
literally means five-insect
or worm, and it is said
that this insect attacked
the crops just at the time
when the ears were form-
ing, and checked as it
were, the growth of the grain,
when in an embryo state.
It appears that the attack
occurred soon after the
Dasara Festival, which
took place on the 5th Oct-
ober. But all the crops
were not completely des-
troyed. Only those plants on
which the ears were late

It is said
that the
insects
were
very
destructive
to the
crops.

in forming were so affected
Plants which had begun
to ear comparatively
early were unaffected.
Some fields were affected
and some were not. The
crops on fields sown com-
paratively early or on low-
lying soft soils or on
soils which were manured
and better cultivated, grew
more rapidly and were
therefore able to withstand
the attack. On the other
hand, too heavily manured
lands also suffered, owing
to

to absence of rain in the beginning.

8. The next important crop is Korra. The area cultivated with this crop as per statement annexed is 8239.84 acres. This crop was not affected by any disease. But it suffered in the beginning from want of rain, and at the end, from too much rain. The Korra grown on the heaviest soils which require comparatively more rain immediately before and after sowing, is said to have perished when young. But in the villages

villages, now under consideration, such soils form but a minor portion. The Korra crop grown on the red soils appear to have on the whole yielded better than the yellow Cholum. 9. Sajja or Cumber which is generally sown as a mixed crop with yellow Cholum, shared the same fate with it. Arika was also grown to some extent in most of the villages. This is a hardy plant, and the yield thereof was at least as good as that of Korra.

10. Then, there remain pulses and castor-oil seeds. Of the pulses, the most important crop is Redgram or Dhol (3079.53 acres). This was affected by an insect called Budda Purug, i.e. pod-eating worm. The crop suffered from want of timely rains as well as from the pest. However the crop cannot be said to have failed. Its outturn may be characterized as ranging from poor to middling. The harvest of this crop has already been going on. The green

green gram and ala-sandulu were generally failures, but gingelly which is said to fail in these parts even in ordinary years, appears to have in most villages yielded something. But even this crop was subject to the attacks of pests. Horse gram (1256.22 acres) has suffered from want of rain in October, and its yield is not likely to be more than that of red gram.

11. Castor-oil plants or (6915.44 acres) were affected, when young, by
a

a kind of worm, called
"so-so-e-to-B" i.e. a worm
with stripes on its back.
This worm preys on the
tender shoots of the plant
when young. My enquiries
showed that the plants
were twice attacked by
this pest. Nevertheless, the
plants have survived these
attacks to some extent or
generally, and they have
fruited, but the crop is
poor.

12. Other dry crops, such as
chillies, tobacco, and In-
digo are too insignificant
to require notice.

13. In regards to the
important

important crops, viz yellow
jonna, Sujja, Korra and
Arika, it was not possi-
ble to inspect them when
they were standing, as they
had been cut long ago.
The only means of ascer-
taining the outcome of these
crops was, as you are a-
ware, by inspecting the
cut stalks piled with
what are called giddus
or heaps prior to removal
to the thrashing floor or by
inspecting the stack yards
or the thrashing floors when
the thrashing was going on.

In

January, however, so far
as Jouna is concerned, the
thrashing was mostly over.
An examination of bundles
of stalks taken at random
from giddus showed that
they contained a more or
less unduly large propor-
-tion of withered or stunted
ears, and likewise stack-
-yards contained too many
stalks with ears left un-
-cut, as there was no grain
in them. The poverty of the
yield could also be inferred
from the thinness of the top
of the stalks at the point
where the ears had been
cut, and there were also
indications

indications in the stalks
showing, that they had
been damaged by a worm
called Usapuppi, a kind
of borer.

14. Besides these inspections,
enquiries were made of
the village officers and the
ryots, and particulars gi-
-ven by individual ryots as
to the extent of the several
crops sown by them as to
what they got, as compared
with their estimates of an
ordinary outturn, were also
noted. Of course, these can
not, from their very nature,
be very reliable, as the ryots
are

are apt, on the one hand,
to understate the actual
yields, and on the other, to
overstate the ordinary out-
turn. You have personally
inspected the Giddus and
shack yards, and made
enquiries in Kocheruvu and
its hamlet Chintalapita,
in Vepadinne and in
Kottapalli, hamlet of
Unguralagundla.

15. The accompanying
statement, marked B
gives the areas under the
several crops in each
village, the probable out-
turn of each crop, with
remarks explaining how
figures

figures showing the out-
turn has been arrived at.
16. In most of the villages,
now reported upon, there
is net cultivation under
tanks or channels. But
nowhere is the paddy crop
in a flourishing condition.
Excepting in a few places,
the standing crop is sickly,
and the supply in several
of the tanks, will, it is feared,
fail before the crops come
to maturity and nowhere
has paddy crop, already har-
vested, yielded much more
than 8 as. outturn. I would
therefore,

therefore grant dry
remissions even in villages
where there is wet culti-
-vation. Moreover, it is not
all ryots that have wet
lands, as well as dry

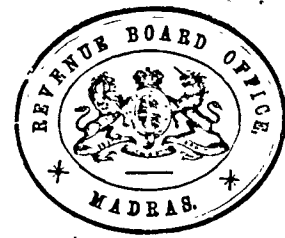
(True extract)

Sd/ Mahomed Raja Khan
Ag. Collector

(True copy)

R. V. Srinivasan
Secretary

Exdch
4/2/98



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

Dated 25th February 1898.

No. 1372 Miscellaneous.

READ..... the following letter from
the Collector of Kurnool,

R.C.No. $\frac{2215}{7}$ of 1897 dated 14th

February 1898:-

With reference to
Board's Proceedings No.
Kurnool to report on
the condition of the
crops in the neigh-
-bourhood of Shone.
10069. Miscellaneous dated
18th December 1897, I have
the honour to submit here-
with extract of paras 7
to 16 of the Deputy Collec-
-tor's report No. $\frac{98}{Re}$ of 1898
dated

dated 1st February 1898 re-
 garding the condition of
 crops in the tract in the
 neighbourhood of Dhone
 and statement marked
 B received from him is
 showing the areas culti-
 vated under several
 crops and the average
 outturn in each village
 and D state that I
 have also inspected the
 crops at Dhone and Ko-
 -chervu, Vapadinne
 and Kotalalli (ham-
 let of Ungaralagundla)
 in company with the
 Tahsildar and the De-
 puty Collector and
 found

found that the early
 crops were affected to
some extent.

2. The rainfall register
 maintained by the Rail-
 way authorities at Dhone
 shows that there was too
 scanty rain in July and
 August and too much
rain in September as

July	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches
August	3 - do -
September	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ - do -
October	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ - do -
November	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ - do -

shown in the margin

3. The early crops, -
 which are said to have
 been affected, are gel-
 -low cholam, Korra, Am-
 -bu, Arika, Castor-oil, pul-
 -ses and Miscellaneous
 crops.

Crops: These crops are generally grown on either red soils or mixed soils. The Deputy Collector reports that these soils exist not only adjacent to Shone but in other parts of Ramallakot and Pathi-Konda Taluks and that dry remissions will be necessary in them as well. To submit proposals for dry remissions, the information now at hand is incomplete. I have asked the Deputy Collector to report after personal inspection of the localities thus affected and

60. 159. 1.
11-1-97

and furnish full particulars required in para 5. of Board's Proceedings No 448 dated 18th Decem-ber, 1896 for recommending dry remissions and postponements and I shall submit them in due course. The jamabundy of this Taluk will be conducted by me.

In the meanwhile, I request that collections in the villages where the Deputy Collector estimates the average yield of early crops at less than 8 annas may

may be suspended till the question of dry remission is settled.

Resolution

The Collector's proposal is approved.

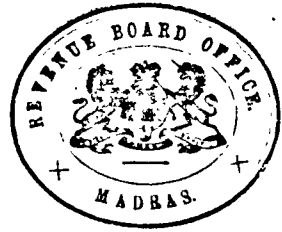
2. The probable amount likely to be postponed is should be reported.

(True copy and Extracts)

N. V. Srinivasan
Secretary

To The Collector of Kurnool
Secretary to Govern-
ment Revenue Department
Secretary to the Com-
missioners of Land Re-
venue

Edith
4/2/98



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.)

Dated 18th December 1897.

No. 10069 mis.

Resolution

The Collector of Kurnool is requested to have the tract in the neighbourhood of Dhone inspected at an early date, and to report the condition of the crops. From information received the crops appear to be attacked by insects, and it should be ascertained without delay, whether it is likely that dry remissions will be necessary.

(True Extract)

(Signed) L. E. Buckley.
Famine Secretary.

To the Collector of Kurnool.
(True Copy)

Phovindraswami
Gen Secretary.

Edith
20/2/98

Read B. P. 1372 Lett (Cus 1876).
25.2.98

1846
Order in. No. ~~144~~ of 27.4.98.

Recorded.

2. The Board's attention will be drawn to the remarks of Govt in para 2 of C. O. No. 165 dated 19 March 1898. So far as can be judged from the Dy Collector's report, ~~the circumstances~~
^{such} no very exceptional circumstances ~~as~~ as would justify the grant of dry remission appear to ~~exist~~ exist in the tracts in question.

W. S. J. P.
6/4/98

C. P.
4/4/98
20

The Board of Rev. Lett. } Sept.
3/5

W. S. J. P.
4.4.98.

E. S.
4-3.

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AD AS LHM G.O., No.
189

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STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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