0/9. 3,000—5-3-98.

Revenue (1898) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 2228

DATED 23rd May 1898.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording P.'s submitting to Govt: report on the condition of the Buxa Duars &c:

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
G.O.	372 1/98						
G.O.	2209	Revenue	27-5-98				

Revenue (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 372

From the Board of Revenue
Revenue settlement, Land
Records and Agriculture
Madras

Order Hundi
11 & 2286 & 23rd May 1898.
27/5/98 A.H.

Recorded in the Board's proceedings

27/5/98

No. 2826 Miscellaneous

Dated 27th April 1898.

Received 30

Registered 30

Enclosures 2

Spare copies

From the way in which the Collr writes in several places, it would seem that he assumes allotment of funds when sanctioned that he does not know how much is needed. I do not know whether this is so

RS
6/5/98

Recorded & returned with enclosures.

RS
4-5-98

This paper passed thro' Members on 6.5.98, but, although marked 'urgent', it has only reached me today.

13.5.98

SUBJECT.

Submitting to Government report on the condition of the Anantapur District

Varyaram The rainfall was registered from the 1st to the 23rd April, in

Dharmavaram

Tadpatri

Gooty

Uravakonda

Yadiki

The Board has sanctioned an allotment of Rs 9000 (vide G.O. 1708 21-4-98). The D. F. has not yet sanctioned it.

C 5/5/98

Is this the first G.O. whereby the Govt sanctioned the allotment? If so, G.O. 1535 1-4-98 will be the first G.O.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
B.P.	7918		19-3-98
=	1400	—	19-3-98

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Rev. & Ag. F.C. 29
27.398.

Pasir Tumbarachchi Asst
Collector's Office
27th March 98
Basampalli.

To

The Collector of
Anantapur

Sir,

With reference to your Proceedings
dated 11th March 98 No. 7 C 72, I have the
honor to submit herewith a supplemental
season report on the condition of
Nagasamudram which is already
stated in my reports dated 20th Aug 97
owing to the late and scanty rains
of last year the paddy crop throughout
the Taluk generally is unsatisfactory
according to the Tahsildar's report
is especially the case in Dadulur, Pennkole
Nagasamudram, Kalepalli
Kalepalli and Kammukkala. I
have called for lists of cases where
failures of wet crops justifies Assistance
ment

has already been granted in some cases and will be granted in others as rapidly as possible where necessary. But a grave reason for anxiety is found in the scanty outturn and in some cases complete failure of the dry crops in this firka. It is with reference to this that I am now writing.

2. Rain is chiefly needed for dry crops during November and afterwards. The following table shows the rainfall in some of the villages affected during the last six months.

Rainfall

Name of the village	June	July	August	Septr	Octr	November	December & subsequent
Chennakottapalli	2.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	1.00	nil	nil
Gantimari & Penukole	2.25	2.00	1.75	1.00		nil	nil
Pyadindi	4.00	2.25	6.00	3.00		nil	nil
Puletipalli	1.50	2.00	4.00			nil	nil
Kammukkala	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.50		nil	nil
Medapuram	1.25	0.50	1.00			nil	nil

3. It will be seen that during the months of November and December 97 in which rain was especially needed for horse gram it never appeared. The table given below shows the state of the dry crops in the following villages visited by me

Name of the group	Korra	Chama	Sajja	Jonna	Castor	Cotton	Horsegram
Chennakottapalli	18 (acs)	23 (acs)	10 (acs)	214 (acs)	4/2 (acs)	11 (acs)	551/2 (acs)
Gantimari & Penukole	7/4 (acs)	44 (acs)	15/4 (acs)	295 (acs)	142 (acs)	92 (acs)	991 (acs)
Pyadindi	88	212 (acs)	242 (acs)	110 (acs)	98 (acs)	890 (acs)	
Puletipalli				5/4 (acs)			1183/4 (acs)
Kammukkala	17 (acs)	100 (acs)	14 (acs)	255/4 (acs)	150 (acs)	216 (acs)	2112 (acs)
Medapuram	16 (acs)	72 (acs)		236 (acs)	233 (acs)	601 (acs)	834 (acs)
Nagasamudram		203 (acs)		200 (acs)	204 (acs)	100 (acs)	309 (acs)

4. Out of a total of 2351/2 acres covered with dry crops in the 6 villages mentioned above horsegram occupied the major part viz. 1384 acres and its average outturn was not more than 4 to 6. As I may here remark that the outturns which are given as far as I can judge according to the statements of the village officers backed up by the Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildar are really under rather than over estimates because they exceed the lower degree of ryots. Among all the things that was raised on 756 acres yielding the poor outturn of less than Rs. 5 per acre Korra and Sajja were cultivated on an

yielding a very poor or no outturn

cases of only 1042 acres but it fared badly

as a being not more than 2 annas

But a average [illegible] cultivated on 3288

some acres yielded an outturn of from 4 to 6 as.

dry c acres

to 7 acres respectively

2. [illegible] yield while cotton almost failed.

crop Bariga was also raised on small

in the [illegible] during [illegible]

in its growth. In some places it found

it only 1½ ft high while in others it was

grown to a height of 3 or 4 feet at the

most instead of 6 feet.

5. In addition to the scanty rainfall

other predisposing causes of failure

may be found in the fact that many

ryots being [illegible] works last year

at the time when they should have

sowed their land kept much of it

fallow in consequence and also

below shows the

in the fact that because the early

part of this fasli was extremely abnormal

as compared with the three preceding

years of the new there tracts the rain

fall here represents a much smaller

irrigation power than in good fasli

instance. The distribution was all

the greater last year owing to the long

continued drought that preceded

the rainfall

6. It is evident that the condition

of the firka is far from satisfactory

I have visited the marginally noted

villages and have made a house to

house inspection to ascertain the

present condition and recorded

yasammanagu

hemmekottapalli

Kuletopalli

Penukoli

Gadulur

Gyadindi

Chandanoor

Medapuram

Basampalligey

my observations in [illegible]

with the exception of these in every

but there are the same signs of

poverty the [illegible]

kept [illegible] completely bare, the

[illegible] two [illegible]

pikes of earthenware pots and the

big grain vessels all hollow and

among the children also noticeably
due largely to bad and insufficient
food. The children in general struck
me as being in poor condition and
this is perhaps one of the surest signs
of real want. I saw a good many
houses in this part and was told that
their owners had gone away in search
of employment to the more favoured
village Pembroke, the inhabitants
announced their intention of going
to Madagascar if things do not mend
Some they said had already gone.

The weather appears to be very badly
as the crops which generally occupy
them as coolies, have taken to doing
their own cultivating on account
of the slackness of the times. Their
ordinary work of attending
to the rickshas has collapsed.

But there is one redeeming feature
against the disaster of this year which
I placed it in a different plane
altogether to the famine of last year.
The rice crops have not entirely failed
and so long as there is work however

[illegible] empty instead of half filled
with as much as they should
least this time of year. If there is any
food at all it generally consists of a
little [illegible] cheap seed which
is eaten fried with "devadari leaves"
a few balls of [illegible] sweet potatoes,
onion leaves (dried) husks or some
indigestable horsepram but never
more than what is sufficient or
insufficient for one days sustenance.
Rarely it consists of a little stunted
grain. Every man has the same story
of a series of disastrous years failure
of rainfall, high price of food, stunted
and diseased crops [illegible]

2. I may here mention that the cholera
has been largely attached with what
they call the [illegible] disease which
appears to manifest itself into
a sort of black [illegible] where the
grain ought to be and
of the people generally do not look
starved, the old people are of course
the worst specimens but I think
the very numerous cases of swollen
[illegible] which became [illegible]

stopped to be got in. Harvesting and sowing is also there are gleanings to be gathered and a little grain to be begged by the poorest. There is a hard work against such starvation as needs state relief. It is only when the rains actually is seen growing to be reaped that stress begin to be relieved. The truth of this is singularly illustrated in the Uttukadu and Kanimuttkala groups where although the dry crops failed badly and scarcity is prevailing looking at hand to mouth existence everywhere instead of the usual harvest gaiety there is no cooking pots on the fires. The worst groups are the Pennlode, Gadindi and Dadulor centres. Round these the wet crops have failed badly and stress is severe in consequence. But even here the poorest are managing to scrape a bare subsistence and I think will continue to do so while there are harvesting operations in surrounding villages. The real difficulty will commence towards the end of the harvest and will last till the time when the South West monsoon is due. If it fails, the situation will become acute. If it comes in satisfactorily the strain will cease as there should be plenty of work in the state.

11. I do not think, then, that Government relief will be necessary unless the monsoon fails. I would suggest the following methods of dealing with the situation. Firstly, as regards immediate relief, it should be asked to sanction remissions for horse gram only in Pyagadi and Sagasanguram fiska and for Pyagadi group in Dharmavaram fiska on the lines of last year's remissions. As already mentioned horse gram comprises the major portion of the dry crop and has suffered much being a late crop. The distress is in a way the aftermath of last year's famine and the

situation is only barely saved by the
wet crops. Secondly with a view to
tiding over the danger period I would
suggest that the commencement
of minor Irrigation works in the
affected tract for instance the Byadgi
tank repairs be sanctioned as soon
as possible after the close of the official
year so that work may be provided.
The local Fund road repairs will
also help in this respect. Thirdly
that Government the recommendation
to examine all the cases of wells
declined and to make the three
villages above mentioned are the
only ones where existence is likely
to be actually jeopardised through
failure of the dry crops and I will
see that these are carefully watched
A further report will be submitted
if necessary.

Yours &c.

(Sd) R. E Holland

(true copy) [illegible]

For Collector

Dis. No. 454

From The Deputy Collector of Gooty Division

To The Collector of Anantapur

Sir

With reference to your B.G. 34/12-2-28 and 34/23-2-28 Calling on me to Report as per 3 of B. Rc. No. 791 Miscellaneous Edition 5-2-28, I have the honour to report as follows

2. The first point on which I am asked to report is whether the paddy harvest has yielded good and sufficient enough to reduce the present high prices of all the food grains through the Condition of the standing paddy crops is on the whole good except under drought where they crops are withering. Still there is in my opinion no likelihood

Enc. No. 2 to D's Cir. No. 215 of 1928

that the pattern there of would tend to reduce the present high prices of the food grains. The salary to be drawn by ryots little to pay their April & May kists may probably reduce the prices a little.

3. As regards exports, I beg to state that there is little export in food grains now. Some quantity of Bengal gram was exported from some of the villages in Vranakonda Division to Adoni said Proddatur, Gugelly, cholum and horse gram are reported to have been exported to Gooty and Salem from Ladpatri Lalukes.

4. Whether the harvests have enabled the ryots and labouring classes to reserve a stock of grain to fall back upon during the hot weather, I think the ryots have generally reserved sufficient stocks of grain. The cotton crop in the Gooty Taluk was much better than that in the Ladpatri Taluk. I do not think there would be any scarcity about the cooler in the Gooty Taluk. The coolies in the Ladpatri Taluk have migrated largely to the Black cotton soil tracts in the Gooty Taluk and in Bellary and Kurnool Districts for picking cotton. I therefore think that they will also be able to tide over the present hot weather.

	Cumbu	Korra	Rice	Ragi
Ladpatri	=	22	8.64	19.40
Gadike	=	22	8.64	22.31
Vranakonda	=		8.00 → 9.18	16.00 → 17.94
Gooty	14.10.			

Ladpatri Jullai 18.54
Gadike Jullai 18.54
Vranakonda Jullai 13.00 & Adoni 17.54
Gooty Adoni 17.54
applied 17.54

5. The Tahsildar of Ladpatri proposes the opening of certain relief works in case the prices of the food grains unexpectedly. But I am of opinion that there will be no necessity to open any relief works provided that we get the normal south-West monsoon rains in time this year.

6. The latest available current market rates of food grains are given in the margin.

7. The reports received from the Tahsildars of Gooty, Ladpatri and Deputy Tahsildars of Gadike and Vranakonda are herewith submitted.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant
(Sd) K. Narayana Iyer
Deputy Collector

11-8-97.)

F.C. No. 34

February

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1st Febru

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on

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE. MADRAS.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).

Dated 27 April 1898.

No. 2826 Miscellaneous

READ the following letter from the Collector of Anantapur, Ref F.C No 34 dated 1st April 1898:—

With reference to Board's Proceedings No 791 dated 5 February 1898, I have the honor to submit a further report on the state of the season in this District.

2. Since submitting my last report Ref F. B. G 416 dated 1st Febru 1898, there has been no appreciabl change in the situation. The rainfall registered in the month of February was shown in the margin and was too trifling to have any effect on

-24 yadiki
-27 Tadpatri
-42 Anantapur
-23 Gooty

on the failing dry crops. There was no rain at all during March and it does not ordinarily fall in February and March: in this District rain of any useful character ceases to fall by December. The supply in large tanks is rapidly decreasing and several tanks have already dried up, as the supplies received by the August and September rains were not augmented by the North East monsoon which was a thorough failure, vide my last report. The want of timely rains has very materially reduced the yield of late dry crops. Paddy is said to be withering in several villages and has already withered in parts. This is attributed partly to the recklessly extensive cultivation without due consideration to the supplies available, and partly to

to the fact that the absorption of water in tanks is all the more greater after a long drought.

3. Standing crops now consist of Vysak paddy, ragi and cholam under tanks, nalas and wells, sugarcane in parts of the Penukonda and Hindupur taluks, cotton on the black soil and a few struggling crops of castor on the red soils. The wet crops are generally in a fair condition excepting paddy that has withered or is withering under a few tanks for the reason stated in para 2 supra. The crop is also reported to have been blighted to some extent under the large tanks of Bukkapatnam and Lochala in the Penukonda taluk. The dry crops castor and cotton are now being picked. The yield of castor, as already reported ranges from 4 to 6 annas while cotton was distinctly bad in Tadpatri

Penukon

Penukonda and Anantapur, the yield being 4 annas & below. In the regada tracts of Gooty and Kalyandrug it however promises a fair harvest. The harvest of the intermediate paddy has been going on for some time past and the outturn is not satisfactory as it ranges from fair to average in Gadpatri and from bad to middling in the other Taluks. Vysak Paddy is just begun to be cut and the harvest operation will be in full swing during the whole of April. What the outturn would be cannot now be said exactly but it would be from fair to middling.

4. The Head Assistant Collector and the Headquarter Deputy Collector report that at present there is no anxiety in either of their divisions except in the Dharmavaram Taluk in the former division, though the harvest of both the wet and dry crops has been exceedingly poor and has not left any margin for being reserved for the hot weather field labour (harvest of Vysak paddy and well cultivation &c) will continue till the end of April or may and there are also the odd jobs such as cutting Jangam bark, aloe trees &c; all these will find the labouring classes and the ryots the means of livelihood till the opening of the next monsoon. Both the Divisional officers suggest the desirability of granting state loans so as to supplement the village labor, where necessary. In this view I agree.

5. The only Taluk that continues to give anxiety is Dharmavaram

K

The late acting Head — Assistant Collector Mr. Macmichael reported on personal inspection that the Nagasamudram Firka of this Taluk is badly affected and that people are suffering from want of work and — recommended that a test work might be opened at Kumtur a village centrally situated. I inspected immediately a few villages and found that the villages did not get a good harvest of wet and dry crops and that paddy was withering here and there. a number of people also surrounded me and clamoured for lenient treatment and said that they could not pay up the Kist demanded of them. This state of affairs did not, however, justify the starting of a test relief work. I immediately sanctioned the

the execution of the Kumtar Tank work under the Minor Irrigation grant by a contractor. I understand that the work is now in fair progress with 180 persons working on it. I further pointed out to the Head Assistant Collector that putting in a number of Minor Irrigation works and, if necessary, a few Local Fund road works, all of which will become available from the 1st April and suspending the Kist collection on the wet waste and shavi would amply meet the present requirements. The present acting Head Assistant Collector Mr. Holland after inspecting a number of villages submits an elaborate and interesting report on the state of this Taluk recommending the grant of dry remission for the late Horsegram crop only in the Nagasamudram Range and in Pyadindu group of the Dharmavaram

Range

auge. A copy of this report is submitted for the information of the Board. In this letter, the Head Assistant Collector suggests three methods for dealing with the present situation as follows:-

1. As a means of immediate relief the Government should be asked to sanction dry remission for the horsegram crop in the Nagasamudram range and Pyadinde group.

(2) Commencement of the minor Irrigation works and some local fund works as a means to provide labor to the needy laboring classes.

(3) The grant of state loans.

As regards the grant of dry remissions referred to I have to observe that I am prepared to recommend it though the question of the dry remission should be considered on the different basis the new settlement having been introduced. As there has

has been nearly a general failure throughout the Taluk, there seems justification for the grant of dry remission. There was 2 to 5annas outturn of horsegram crop as the report shows and total failure to on some extent. I request that sanction of Government may be obtained for the grant of remission on the lines sanctioned last year. A detailed statement showing extent of cultivation, outturn of the crop and waste will be submitted on getting further particulars from the divisional officer. As regards the other two methods, I have already drawn the attention of the District Board Engineer to the 2d suggestion and I shall take the necessary measures to give effect to the proposals.

6. The following statement Compares the prices as reported in the season letter by of any stock

the week ending 26th March 1898
with those that ruled during
the week ending 1st December 1897
referred to in my first report.-

	Rice	Ragi	Cholam White yellow		Cumbu
1st week ending 4th December 1897	8·72	16·78	13·62	15·33	14·37
Last week ending 26th March 1898	9·40	18·10	17·60	18·80	15·30
Normal	13·90	22·00	29·70	"	26·50
Warning rate	10·60	24·00	22·50	"	21·00
Scarcity rate	7·90	16·00	15·00	"	14·00

From the above, it will be observed that though the current prices which have been somewhat steady during January and February 1898 are slightly cheaper than those of December 1897, they are nevertheless high and far above the warning rates. There should have been greater fall in the prices of ragi and cholam especially under the latter as the harvest of white cholam crop was excellent in the black cotton tracts, if the outturn of dry food crop in other parts was good.

The

The Tahsildar of Hindupur reports that the Hindupur market, which is known for commercial activity is not now well supplied and that trade is practically at a stand-still. The reason for this is that the ryots and the merchants are unwilling to bring the grain to the market fearing that the coming native year of "Vikari" ie 1899 would be very bad as — preceded by the calamity. The current high prices will therefore remain unchanged with, of course, usual slight fluctuations till the setting in of the next monsoon in right earnest. If unfortunately there should be any delay or if the monsoon proves ~~poor~~ and partial, the prices will at once show a tendency to rise.

7. The condition of the labouring classes is not very hopeful as regards the laying by of any stock

stock of grain. They will however be able to eke out their existence by daily labour which is available plentifully and will continue to be so till about the middle of may except in parts of Dharmavaram Taluk, for which provision will be made as stated in para 5. The Tahsildar of Tadpatri has reported in his last weekly season report that about 1800 people have left their villages in search of employment in the Gooty Taluk, Bellary district &c where they get better wages. This, the Tahsildar says, is usually done. If the South west monsoon bursts well in time, there will be an end of all anxiety. As far as I can judge, there is no necessity for relief works during the present harvest season. The

Gooty

The Gooty Deputy Collector's special report on the condition of the Gooty division has also been received. I submit it for the information of the Board. My recent inspections at Jamabandi show no cause for anxiety.

Read also the following letter from the Collector of Anantapur, Dis no 1434/23.4.98 dated 22d April 1898:

With reference to the Board's telegram dated 19th instant, requiring whether I anticipate any dry remission for the current fasli, I have the honor to invite attention to para 5 of my letter Ref on F. S & G 34/1-4-98 reporting on the condition of this District, and to state that I have recommended the grant of dry remission for horsegram crop in a portion of the Dharmavaram Taluk. I shall submit a detailed statement as soon as it is received from

from the Head Assistant Collector, to whom an urgent reminder has been sent. I do not propose to recommend dry remission for any other portion of the District

Resolution

Submitted to Government, with reference to para 3 of Board's Proceedings 791 dated 5 February 1898.

1400

2. The harvest of both wet and dry crops has been generally poor, throughout the greater part of the district and the prices of the staple food grains, though easier than in January last are much above the warning rates. Prices however at present rule lower than in many of the more fertile and prosperous districts. The Head Assistant Collector's description of the condition of the Dharmavaram Taluk, which is the poorest and most arid in the District except Kalyandrug, is gloomy. An entire failure of the North East Monsoon has led to extensive loss of crops, and the resources of the lower classes are precarious at the best. With the possible exception of parts of the above taluk, the Collector considers that the state of the District affords no immediate cause for anxiety, and that Government intervention will be unnecessary if the South West monsoon rains are favourable. To assist the labouring classes in Dharmavaram, he thinks it will suffice to put in hand certain ordinary Local Fund and Minor Irrigation works for which a budget provision is available, to advance State loans, and to grant dry remissions in the seriously affected tracts. The Collector has taken the necessary measures accordingly.

	Prices in January	# Current prices	Warning rate
	seers per rupee		
Rice	8·9	9·5	10·6
Cholum	14·7	19·0	22·5
Ragi	16·8	18·6	24·0

prices in April

3. As regards dry remissions

his

sorry

his proposal is to grant them, in the Nagasamudram range and in Pyadindee group of the Dharmavaram range of the taluk, in respect of horsegram only, on the lines sanctioned for the taluk last year. It is observed that dry remissions were granted last year not by crops but by tracts, and that in the Nagasamudram range, it would appear from the Head Assistant Collector's report that horsegram covered less than half the total extent under dry crops and that the outturn of other dry crops was nearly as bad as that of horsegram. The question of the grant of dry remissions will be considered after the detailed statement of cultivation &c — promised by the Collector has been received.

4. The long delay in forwarding the Collector's report, which the Board much regrets, is due to the illness of the Board's Acting First Assistant, who omitted to bring to notice that the report was lying with him.

(True copies & Extract)

K. V. Srinivasan
Secretary

To
The Secretary to Government
Revenue department.
with 2 enclosures in triplicate & the returned
" Collector of Anantapur.

Encl 2
28/4/54

Bds Profs No. 2826 (Cus. 3212)
27-4-98

Copy of a note by the Hon Sir H Blin on the above Covenant

— 1 —

From the way in which the Collector writes in several places, it would seem that he has no allotment out of which he can grant the loans he thinks needed. I do not know whether this is so.

(Sd) H.W.B
6-5-98

~~This paper passed from branches on 6-5-98, but although~~ marked

P.T.O.

~~marked urgent, it has only reached me today.~~

~~(Sd) A. S. H.~~
~~13-5-98~~

Has an allotment been made?

(Sd) C. S. T.
14-5-98

The Board has proposed an allotment of Rs 9,000 (vide Go. 1708/21-4-98). The financial Dept has not yet sanctioned it.

(Sd) R. S.
(20-5-98)

Secy

The Collector visits Mirs Shortly hair good Rs. If he makes out a case for more the Bd with no doubt transfer from other districts or apply to Govt. The order on the current may issue? ~~with a remark as to the allotment in para 2. Note please draft.~~

Mr Chief asst. tells me the order is in the Press

Mr 21.V.98

[illegible] 21/5/98

When given for copying ____
When copied ____
When examined ____
When signed ____
} 189

RETURNED AGAIN G C., No. DATED
189 ,

CURRENT NO.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.							
STATEMENT WITH DITTO.							
PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.							

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.